# NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VIII—NO. 289. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2440.



## AMUSEMENTS.

**VARIETIES THEATRE.**

JOHN S. OWENS.....Director
THEO. HAMILTON.....Business Manager

Engagement of the brilliant artiste,
MRS. F. S. CHANFRAU,
Who will appear MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and WEDNESDAY MATINEE in the new emotional play, by C. W. Tayleure, Esq.,
WAS SHE RIGHT?
Emily Steadman.....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Saturday Matinee Mrs. Chanfrau's new and beautiful play, entitled
JEALOUSY.
Lady Clara Northrop.....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
With songs—"The Fairies" and "Call Me Thine Own."
All the company in the cast.
In rehearsal—CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE and DORA. mh14

**DE MURSKA AS LUCIA AND DINORAH**
AT THE
OPERA HOUSE ON WEDNESDAY.

Unabated success and triumph of
MLLE. ILMA DE MURSKA,
The reigning queen of song.

On Wednesday, March 17, at 8 P. M., Last night but one. By general request, DE MURSKA in her great character of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
DE MURSKA in her great role of
LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL,
In which she created a furore last Wednesday. Signor BRAGA will play "Le Sponde di Sarcupe," on his violoncello. Friday—Last DE MURSKA night. Sale of seats to day from 9 to 11 A. M. at the Opera House, and from 12 to 4 P. M. at Kile's music store. mh16

**ST. CHARLES THEATRE.**

Last week of the eminent tragedian,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
Supported by the talented actress,
MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT.
Monday and Tuesday,
ST. MARC, OR THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.
St. Marc.....Mr. E. L. Davenport
Dianora.....Mrs. E. L. Davenport
Wednesday—New Way To Pay Old Debts.
Sir Giles Overreach.....Mr. E. L. Davenport.
Lady Allworth.....Mrs. E. L. Davenport
Thursday—Damon and Pythias.
Damon.....Mr. E. L. Davenport
Hermion.....Mrs. E. L. Davenport
FRIDAY—Joint Farewell Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Davenport.
SATURDAY—Last Davenport Matinee, at noon. Prices as usual. mh16

**BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**

Engagement of the Queen of Burlesque,
MISS ELIZA WEATHERSBY,
Supported by her sister, MISS JENNIE, and a Talented Burlesque Troupe.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE,
Aladdin, or the Wonderful Scamp.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Saturday Matinee ENCHANTED BEAUTY. mh14

## INSURANCE.

**LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE**
COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

**Fifth Annual Statement—1874.**

In conformity with the requirements of its charter, the company publishes the following statement of its business for the year ending December 31, 1874:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of premiums on fire risks during the year, including unearned premiums of 1873 | | $467,707 96 |
| Less— | | |
| Reserved for unterminated risks of 1874 | $3,276 59 | |
| Rebate | 4,376 19 | |
| Return premiums | 1,344 37 | |
| Reinsurances | 2,136 80— | 11,135 95 |
| Net earned premiums | | $456,572 01 |
| Add interest | | 8,845 16 |
| Total | | $465,417 17 |
| Deduct— | | |
| Fire losses paid | $26,033 28 | |
| Licenses and taxes | 1,848 25 | |
| Salaries | 6,399 96 | |
| Rent | 600 00 | |
| Advertisements | 222 85 | |
| Attorney fees | 25 00 | |
| Miscellaneous | 336 85— | 35,466 19 |
| Net profit of 1874 | | $29,950 98 |
| Deduct profit and loss, December 31, 1873 | | 11,226 89 |
| Net profit December 31, 1874 | | $18,724 09 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock notes | $207,350 00 |
| Cash | 10,250 42 |
| Loans on mortgage | 73,495 17 |
| Loans on collaterals | 3,500 00 |
| Bank and insurance stocks | 8,024 50 |
| Bonds | 15,769 45 |
| Furniture, etc | 1,472 00 |
| Premiums in course of collection | 2,139 14 |
| Total | $322,000 68 |

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

KASPAR AUCH, President.
ROBERT JACKSON, Vice President.
LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, } Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. }
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twentieth day of February, 1875.
STEPHEN O'LEARY,
Sixth Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans, Louisiana.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the eighteenth day of February, 1875, it was resolved to declare a dividend of TWENTY PER CENT on amount paid in, to be credited on the stock notes.

KASPAR AUCH, President.
LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

At the annual election held on the eleventh of January, 1875, the following gentlemen were elected Directors to serve the ensuing year:

Kaspar Auch, J. H. Keller, John F. Krans, Robert Jackson, Hy. Kilermann, Henry Bensel, Jr., Henry Jackson, John Purcell, Louis Mathis, Louis Paessel, E. H. Burton, H. P. Walter, Dr. S. S. Wood, E. R. Chevalley, B. H. Schenck, Christian Menke, Basile Dabat, D. A. Harris, W. R. Fish, Joseph Bilgery, John Kuhlman, Gus Hollander, Mathias Huber, Daniel Holderith, O. F. Theisman.

And at a meeting of the Board held on the eighteenth of January, 1875, KASPAR AUCH, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, ROBERT JACKSON, Esq., Vice President, LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary, and JOHN PURCELL, Esq., Inspector. fe21 1m

**TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL**
**STATEMENT**
OF THE
CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
**May 23, 1874.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874 | | $400,594 96 |
| Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums | | 319,532 53 |
| Loss losses paid and estimated | $156,266 99 | |
| Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc. | 100,564 68— | 256,831 67 |
| Net profits | | $62,702 46 |
| Total gross assets of company | | 652,649 22 |

The Board of Trustees resolved that after paying the fourth quarterly interest at two and a half per cent on the capital stock of the company, that a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT be paid in cash on and after the twenty-third day of June next, to those parties insuring with the company entitled to receive the same.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas A. Adams, Samuel B. Newman, Samuel H. Kennedy, C. T. Buddecke, John Phelps, A. G. Ober, Adam Thomson, Henry Abraham, F. S. Strong, Victor Meyer, Joseph Bowling, Edward J. Gay, John M. Sandidge, Simon Hernsheim, Simon Forchheimer, Joseph B. Wolfe, R. B. Post, A. Levi, Edward Pilsbury, John S. King, Charles S. Slayback, Frederick Camerden, David Wallace, J. L. Harris, Andrew Stewart, Joseph Stone.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
my29 3n W Sa 1y

## NOTARIES.

**A. BERG, JR.,**
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEED
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.
Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. 1y 606


### The Civil Rights Guns.

The Cleveland *Leader* of the tenth instant says:

A salute of 100 guns was fired in New Orleans, Friday, to commemorate the signing of the civil rights bill. The delay in firing the salute was not due to any lack of enthusiasm but was caused by the impossibility of obtaining powder. Immediately after the reception of the news the firing of a salute was determined upon, but not one pound of powder could be purchased in the Crescent City for that purpose. At last a telegram was sent to the Secretary of War who authorized the officers in charge of the ordnance department at New Orleans to sell the needed ammunition. The Associated Press agents neglected to mention this little demonstration in favor of the bill, and it only reached the North through the slow medium of the mails. Whenever any fault was found with the bill or the slightest symptom of trouble it was flashed over the wires without any loss of time.

The *Leader*, under a misapprehension of facts, does an injustice to the keepers of our gunstores, or White League arsenals. So far as selling anything is concerned there is no prejudice on account of color except in the case of selling rum by the glass. New Orleans is liberally supplied with powder, and the dealers generally would as soon sell it to colored men for jubilee purposes as they would to White Leaguers to kill policemen and Governors with. The delay in firing the salute was occasioned by the want of a certain kind of prepared ammunition, intended for guns of twelve-pound calibre. An abundant supply of this ammunition was on hand at the State arsenal up to the fourteenth of September, but it was then borrowed by the insurgents and has not yet been returned or made good to the State by the White League treasury. So far as telegraphing the fact of firing salutes to the North is concerned, that is too much for Republicans to expect of Associated Press agents. The crack of a whip in the hand of a Democrat would be heard from one end of the Union to the other, but the sound of 100 cannon fired for civil rights would not be heard at all.

### A Divided Household.

The New York *Evening Post* appears to be run on a plan as peculiar as the conduct of the famous law office described by Dickens. While the political chief, with white beard and venerable years, the political Rip Van Winkle, is making speeches of indignation for the Democrats, and is placed on exhibition at Albany as a new Tilden recruit, the *Post* itself is placed on record in favor of the Republican party. A late number of that paper says:

Why is it, then, that the Republican party has lived until now, and that there is doubt whether it will not live much longer? The reason is as familiar as it is simple; there has been and there is nothing to take its place. Usually it is easy for the people, having lost confidence in one political organization, to transfer their favor and their votes to another. Almost always, while the party in power has been undergoing disintegration and decadence, the party in opposition has been renewing its youth, avoiding and profiting by the mistakes of its rivals, and putting itself in a position to give the people what they could not get from them. In American politics, however, for the last fifteen years, there has not been such an opposition party, and it is by no means certain that there will be one for an indefinite number of years to come. The Republicans have remained in office because there has been nobody fit to succeed them. Whatever the reason, it is an indisputable fact that the people up to last year refused to have anything to do with the Democrats. Rather than take any risks with them the people preferred to trust the Republicans, with all their faults and failures. We say the fact can not be disputed, whatever the reason; but the reason is very plain. If it be said that the people lost confidence in the Republican party some time since, it must also be said that they lost confidence in the Democratic party still longer ago. What have the Democrats done to remove the causes of that old dissatisfaction? When new questions arose after the end of the war and of slavery, did the Democrats offer the people a coherent and positive policy in respect of them, or were they as much at odds among themselves as the Republicans? Have the Democrats opposed—are they to-day opposing—the Republicans clearly and positively on any but what are substantially the old issues? Do the Democrats, wherever they have shown their heads above the political flood which submerged them fifteen years ago, develop larger capacity or better tone than the Republicans? Do we discover among the Democrats higher statesmanship, purer public morals, more intelligent leadership, than among the Republicans? Until these questions are satisfactorily answered it must remain doubtful whether the Republican party has really passed into history.

### Respirator for Firemen.

Matter, in which Professor Tyndall discerns the potency and promise of every form and quality of life, has often been put by him to a very satisfactory use for the preservation of life. One of his many discoveries, discussed at a recent meeting in London, will be apt to convince his enemies that he is not a mere visionary speculator. His experiments to obtain pure air in connection with scientific investigation showed him that cotton wool was one of the most effective of air filters. To this he added glycerine, and found that the usefulness of the cotton greatly increased. By an ingenious combination of pulverized charcoal, cotton and glycerine, Captain Shaw, chief of the London Fire Brigade, and Professor Tyndall, together have constructed a mask for the use of firemen, accoutred with which they can breathe for an hour, without discomfort, air impregnated with carbonic acid, azote, sulphurized hydrogen, fire damp, or any of the poisonous vapors which would destroy them in a few minutes without the respirator. The helmet is worn over the mask, which is said to impart to the wearer an expression so hideous that flames seem to be his natural atmosphere. And this monster asks no fee or patent for his invention!

List of passengers sailed per steamship City of Mexico, Captain Sherwood, for Mexican ports:

Dr. T. T. Seely and wife, A. Piernas, W. E. Cramer and wife, Widow P. Gusman, Mrs. C. Payro, Mrs. M. Burns, Miss M. Piernas, Miss F. Piernas, Mrs. B. Pigeon, R. Pigeon, M. A. Guerrero, R. Manley, Mrs. C. Manley, C. Ainory, J. Fred Dodge, J. Pascual, A. Elguaza, F. Alivera, Pedro Reyla, E. J. Lanaley, W. G. Thomas, Jr., L. G. Feminez, P. Sanches, C. Blummer, H. Clay, E. C. Beaman, M. Arguete, H. Guma, Mrs. D. Guma, A. A. Vimbert, Mme. Demorest, Miss L. King, F. Agura, A. Rens, Hy. Otis, S. M. Rohbock, A. Sayer, J. Martinez, H. E. Hamilton, John Hill, P. Hind, C. Gomez, Y. Alvarez, Mrs. C. Alvarez.


Now is the golden opportunity,
When ten dollars invested on Saturday's
Grand single number drawing
Of the Louisiana State Lottery
May make your fortune.
There are $75,000 in prizes,
With a capital prize of $20,000,
And 339 other prizes.
Procure a ticket without delay.

Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, to and from Havana, Cuba; Jacksonville, Florida, and Savannah and Charleston, on sale by I. K. Roberts, No. 120 Common street, up-stairs.


### Amusements.

At the St. Charles Theatre last night Mr. E. L. Davenport appeared in his famous play of "St. Marc," acting the title role, with Mrs. Davenport as *Dianora*, and the audience present was large and enthusiastic. The play of "St. Marc" is one of great merit, although a melodrama. It is a play of romance and action. Mr. Davenport makes as much of the hero as Wallack made of *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, or Fechter of *Lagadere* or *Ruy Blas*. In fact "St. Marc" ranks with those plays in picturesqueness, interest and intense feeling. It shows Mr. Davenport in an entirely different phase of acting from that seen in Shakespearean characters; but it also still shows him the great master of his profession. The same play will be repeated to-night.

At the Varieties Theatre Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau appeared in a play written for her by C. W. Tayleur, Esq., entitled "Was She Right?" Mrs. Chanfrau was warmly welcomed by many of her old friends. She is the same pleasing and graceful actress as when she led the old Varieties company in other days. She is an actress of great power, expressed in a subdued way. Her smiles even are full of gladness, and her voice tells of tears when deep emotions are to be exhibited in keeping with the character she portrays. "Was She Right?" is drawn from a story of English society. It is strong in interest and dramatic situations, and it differs from the French plays to the extent of making virtue and honor more attractive than vice.

At the Academy of Music last night was played the burlesque of "Aladdin," with Miss Eliza Weathersby as the wonderful scamp of the burlesque. She is as dashing as ever in her dancing, singing, and peculiar English style of speaking.

### Personal.

Congressmen Frank Morey and General J. H. Sypher returned from Washington Sunday, and remained yesterday in New Orleans. General Morey goes to his home on a vacation from his public duties, which will call him back to Washington next December.

General Sypher considers that he has bid farewell to public life and departs this morning for his plantation. In his career in Congress he has marked many days with a white stone by his efforts in aid of Louisiana and the South. Always a consistent and firm Republican, his name has been more prominent in advocating commercial measures than political ones. In all those which were for the benefit of Louisiana, the levee bill, the Fort St. Phillip canal and many others, he has been foremost. That they are not laws to-day is no fault of his, for he never failed to be at his post when they were discussed. His successor can find no surer way to the increased confidence of his constituents than to follow up the efforts he made in the hope of a more fortunate result.

General Sypher returns to his plantation to find in the culture of sugar, rice and jute, in connection with his brother, and the quiet of his family a surer and more permanent reward for honest labor than is ever obtained by political success.

### General A. S. Badger.

For some time it has been known that the Metropolitan Police were to lose their chief by an appointment which may be considered a promotion. To-morrow he will take possession of the office of tax collector of the Fourth District, and will enter it with the good wishes of all.

In the six years General Badger has held the office of Superintendent, his ability, zeal and courage made the police a model of efficiency, and if it ever fell from its high standard, it was from causes beyond his control. He possessed the confidence of his superiors, the affection of his men, the esteem of the community, and his high character made him respected even by the few enemies politics created. Wounded and almost disabled in the discharge of a perilous duty, it was eminently proper that his services should be recognized by a relief from the arduous labors he has performed so long and so well.

### The Compromise.

Our New York special dispatch gives but little information regarding the adjustment of Louisiana affairs, agreed upon by the congressional referees at the office of Mr. Phelps. It appears that so far as the contested seats in the House are concerned, that Messrs. Gantt, Floyd, Richards, Rochon, and Martinet are agreed upon to be members. The House, if convened in extra session, will then have a Conservative majority. Upon joint ballot of House and Senate, however, the Republicans will have a small majority as near as can be ascertained at this writing. The papers in the case, containing the decision of the committee and award, have been forwarded to Governor Kellogg and should be here by Friday.

### Mlle. De Murska.

Mlle. Ilma De Murska will appear again in opera at the Opera House on Wednesday evening. A bill is being prepared for the occasion which will be sure to attract another large audience. This lady has restored the old time eclat to operatic performances in this city. People sitting under the spell of her wonderful voice forget that they are poor, or that the season is Lenten. They hear and praise, applaud, and go away to come again for more music and other songs.

### Pass-a-l'Outre.

[By Telegraph.]

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, March 14, 1875.

To Captain C. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army:
Channel better than on the tenth.

C. H. ELWELL,
Master of Essayons.


Two hundred prizes added
Two hundred prizes added
To the old splendid scheme.
Making 440 in all.
Making 440 in all.
Tickets not increased in number.
In next Saturday's drawing
In next Saturday's drawing
Of the Louisiana State Lottery.
Capital prize $20,000.
Capital prize $20,000.


We desire to call attention to the fact that our jovial friend, W. K. Spearing, has removed from his old stand, No. 211 Gravier street, to the more convenient one of No. 232 Gravier street, at which place he can be found cracking jokes with our veteran livery friend, W. N. Rogers, and ready to attend to any business in the livery stable line, and also to transact a general business in buying and selling horses and mules for plantation and other purposes.

### COURT RECORD.

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1875.

**Supreme Court.**

Adjourned to Monday, March 22.

**Superior District Court.**

State of Louisiana ex rel., Richard Taylor. The following jury were impaneled and after hearing the pleadings the court adjourned to the sixteenth instant:

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Wiltz, | Balthazar Bittel, |
| Balthazar Kenner, | M. P. Berkenstock, |
| T. Johnson, | Ludwig Shallert, |
| John C. Davey, | Conrad R. Koenig, |
| Rudolph Stahl, | C. T. Nash, |
| Michael Flicker, | P. J. Christian. |

**First District Court.**

CONVICTED.

James Parker, of petty larceny.

SENTENCED.

Assault, etc.—William Williams, twenty four days; Calvin Owens, one day; Frank Planter, to pay costs or one month.

Petty larceny—Walter Mannal, two charges, one year each; James Parker, one day.

**Second District Court.**

Succession of Marie Geritz opened.

Eugene Miles Hogan prays to be emancipated.

**Fourth District Court.**

John Eugene Staes vs. L. Placide Canonge.—Plaintiff's rule for a new trial made absolute.

Barney Golden vs. Charles Morgan.—New trial refused.

B. G. Bloss vs. H. Lindop.—Judgment confirmed.

Jean Jules Clamergeran vs. Mrs. Fannie C. Olivier.—Judgment for $2900.

Dr. E. B. Marmillon vs. James H. Philps. Judgment for $7000.

Mrs. Clarence Terrell vs. Edwin E. Chubbuck.—Judgment of divorce *a vinculo* with privilege of reopening question of custody of children.

**Superior Criminal Court.**

TRUE BILLS.

State vs. John Fordyce.—Murder. Killing of William Forrester on Melpomene street.

State vs. Isham Randall.—Murder. Killing of James Dixon, January 6, 1875, on Thalia street.

NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED.

Carrying concealed weapons—Adolphe Hale. The weapon was a butcher's knife used by accused in his business.

CONVICTED.

Gus Anderson. Rape of Angeline Phillips, July 22, 1874, at the Canal and Common street railway depot. Verdict, guilty, without capital punishment.

Charles E. Stone. Carrying concealed weapons.

SENTENCED.

Harry Anderson. Shooting with intent to murder. Three years.

### The New French Constitution.

We give below the text of the new French constitution, adopted February 26 by the French Assembly, by a vote of 425 yeas to 254 nays:

CLAUSE 1. The legislative power is exercised by two assemblies—the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal suffrage, under the conditions determined by the electoral law. The compositions, made by nominations and functions of the Senate, are as follows:

First—The Senate is composed of 300 members—225 elected by the departments and colonies, and seventy-five by the National Assembly.

Second—The Departments of the Seine and the Nord will elect each five Senators; Seine-Inferieure, Pas-de-Calais, Gironde, Rhone, Finistere, and Cotes-du Nord, each four; Loire-Inferieure, Saone-et-Loire, Ille-et-Villaine, Seine-et-Oise, Isere, Puy de Dome, Somme, Bouches-du-Rhone, Aisne, Loire, Manche, Maine-et-Loire, Morbihan, Dordogne, Haute-Goronne, Charante-Inferieure; Calvados, Sarthe, Herault, Basses-Pyrenees, Gard, Aveyron, Vendee, Orne, Oise, Vosges, and Allier, each three; the District of Belfort, the three departments of Algeria, the Colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Reunion, and French Indies, one each.

Third—A Senator must be forty years old, a Frenchman, and in full procession of his civil and political rights.

Fourth—The Senators of the departments and colonies are to be chosen by an electoral college, consisting of the deputies, the general councils and the councils of districts belonging to the department, and of delegates elected by each municipal council from among the electors of each commune. The Senators are to be elected by an absolute majority, and conjointly where there is more than one.

Fifth—The Senators elected by the Assembly are to be elected by an absolute majority of votes in that body.

Sixth—At the beginning of the first session the Senators will be divided into three classes, each containing 100 Senators. It will be decided by lot which class is to retire at the end of three years, which at the end of six years and which at the end of nine years.

Seventh—The Senate, jointly with the Chamber of Deputies, shall have the right to initiate and frame laws. But financial laws must be first originated and passed in the Chamber of Deputies.

Eighth—The Senate may be constituted a judicial court to try the President or the Cabinet, or to investigate plots against the State.

Ninth—The Senate shall be elected one month previous to the day fixed by the National Assembly for its dissolution. It will enter on its duties and constitute itself on the day the National Assembly is dissolved.

CLAUSE 2. The President of the republic shall be elected by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, united in National Assembly, and by a majority of votes. He shall be elected for seven years, and may be re-elected.

CLAUSE 3. He shall have the right of initiating legislation concurrently with the two chambers. He shall promulgate the laws voted by the two chambers. He shall take care that they are executed. He shall have the right of pardon; but amnesties can be accorded only by law. He shall command the army and navy and appoint to all civil and military posts. Every act of the President must be countersigned by a minister. He shall preside at national ceremonies, and the ambassadors of foreign powers must be accredited to him.

CLAUSE 4. As vacancies occur in the council of State the President, in Cabinet council, shall fill these vacancies. Councilors thus appointed can only be removed by a decree adopted in Cabinet council. The present councilors can only be superseded in the manner prescribed by the law of May 24, 1872.

CLAUSE 5. The President, with the assent of the Senate, may dissolve the Chamber of Deputies at any time. In this event a new election is to be held within three months.

CLAUSE 6. The Cabinet ministers shall be responsible as a body to the chambers for the general policy of the government, and individually for their personal acts. The President shall be responsible only in case of high treason.

CLAUSE 7. In case of the death, resignation or removal of the President, the two chambers shall unite and proceed immediately to the choice of a new President. The executive power, in the meantime, shall rest with the Council of Ministers.

CLAUSE 8. The chambers have the right, either simultaneously or at the instance of the President, to declare that this constitution shall be revised. When each of the chambers shall have taken this resolution, the two shall unite in National Assembly for this revision. An amendment to the constitution can be carried only by an absolute majority of the National Assembly. But until November 20, 1880, no revision of the constitution shall be attempted, save when proposed by the President.

CLAUSE 9. The seat of the executive power and of the two chambers shall be at Versailles.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE ADJUSTMENT

### A CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY OF EIGHT IN THE HOUSE.

### A FEW WHO RETAIN THEIR SEATS

### THE AWARD SENT BY MAIL

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

NEW YORK, March 15, 1875.

The congressional committee of adjustment adjourned to-day. They agree that Gantt, Floyd, Richards, Rochon and Martinet retain their seats. There will be a Conservative majority of eight in the House of Representatives. The award was mailed to-night to Governor Kellogg.

W.

## THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In the Senate to-day the resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback being before the Senate Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, said the Senator from Indiana (Morton) a few days ago argued that when the President was called upon to suppress domestic violence under the act of 1795, his compliance with the call involved the determination of the lawfulness of the authority making the call, and that the Senate was conclusively bound by the action of the President. He (Ferry) did not concur in that argument. The proposition was repugnant to the constitution in its plainest terms, and destructive of the independence of both houses of Congress. The Senate derived its powers from the constitution; it required no legislation, no act of Congress, to define the mode by which the Senate should exercise its powers. The President derived his authority from the act of 1795, but the Senate had the power to inquire into the election of any of its members before the act of 1975 was passed. If the effect of that act was to confer upon the President the power to determine conclusively upon the legitimacy of the Legislature electing a Senator or the executive of the State signing his credentials, so as to control the Senate when making inquiry as to the election of a member, then the act was void. He (Ferry) did not, however, give to the act of 1795 any such construction as that placed upon it by the Senator from Indiana (Morton). Mr. Ferry then argued that the Senate, in judging of the election of its members was not bound by any decision of the President which might be made incidentally by him solely for the purpose of preserving the peace. All the President was doing in Louisiana was to keep the parties from flying at one another's throats, and in the meantime the strange assertion was set up here by the Senator from Indiana that the Senate or House of Representatives was bound by this incidental decision. If this proposition was true, then even if the Senate should find that the person signing the credentials of the applicant was not the lawful Governor of Louisiana, and the Legislature which elected him was not the legal Legislature, yet the Senate must accept them both solely because the President has so decided. He (Ferry) knew it was proposed to argue before this debate was finished that the report of the Senate committee which investigated Louisiana matters in 1873 was false in point of fact. It was too late now to set aside that report, which was based upon 600 or 700 pages of testimony open to all. A careful examination of that testimony would show that it was against the legality of the Kellogg government, even worse than the report of the committee. That report was against the personal and political wishes of the gentlemen who signed it. The Senate knew from the great volume of testimony before it that the Legislature in Louisiana in 1873 which elected Mr. Pinchback was not the legal Legislature of the State. The Senate also knew that W. P. Kellogg, whose name was signed to the certificate of election, was not the legal Governor of the State. The Senate, in admitting Pinchback, would admit the personification of falsehood and forgery. Such claims as those put forth by the Senator from Indiana only indicated the desperate character of the case. He (Ferry) was not surprised that at the last moment the Senate should have a new version of the Louisiana trouble. When all the 600 pages of testimony before the Senate showed that Kellogg's authority was all a sham, that the Legislature which elected Pinchback was not the legal Legislature of the State, the friends of the applicant needed to change their base. The proposition of the Senator from Indiana (Morton) was that the Senate was bound to find a falsehood the truth.

Mr. Morton said the Senate did not know that Kellogg was not the Governor, and the Legislature which elected Pinchback was not the Legislature of Louisiana, as had been stated by the Senator from Connecticut. That Senator didn't know it himself, and a careful analyzation of the testimony he (Morton) thought would contradict the statement of the Senator from Connecticut.

He then quoted from the decision in the case of Luther vs. Boyden, and argued that the Supreme Court of the United States must recognize the government recognized by the President, and that the power to reverse the recognition of the President was only to be found in the joint action of the two houses of Congress.

Mr. West, of Louisiana, said the Senator from Connecticut had claimed that the Republican government of Louisiana had no basis but falsehood and forgery. This charge had been made here for a month, and he (West) thought it time that it should be met. The fraud and forgery in Louisiana originated with the opposition party, and was carried out by them, and not by the Republican party. He argued that the Republicans were in the majority in Louisiana in 1872, and were in the majority to-day; that Kellogg was legally elected Governor, and that the claim of Pinchback now before the Senate was just; that he was legally elected Senator, and outside of all party considerations should be admitted to his seat. Then the vexed question in regard to Louisiana would be settled and peace in that State would prevail again. The Democrats had claimed that the colored registration in Louisiana was greater than the colored voting population, and that the white registration was 10,000 below the white voting population according to the census of 1870. This was easily accounted for. In some of the States near Louisiana, where the Democrats had obtained control, the colored men had left and emigrated to Louisiana since the last census was taken. When Democratic Senators argued that the white registration was below the number of white males over twenty-one years of age, they seemed to have forgotten that there were 15,000 unnaturalized foreigners in the State not entitled to vote. He did not mean to say that all the frauds in Louisiana originated with the Democratic party there. They were originated and perpetrated by a few adventurers, through whom the Democratic masses in the State had been led to believe they were outraged.

Mr. West then quoted at some length from the testimony before the Senate committee, to show that Kellogg was legally elected, and also from the report made to the House of Representatives by Messrs. G. F. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye, in which they expressed the opinion that Kellogg received a majority of the votes in 1872. Referring to this report, he said those gentlemen had investigated the matter.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, said he had private conversations with those gentlemen, and he believed it was their opinion that Kellogg had received a majority of the votes, but they had not investigated the subject.

Mr. West, resuming his argument, said his State had been outraged in keeping out one of her Senators.

Mr. Christiancy, of Michigan, inquired if it was expected that all the damages which had been inflicted upon Louisiana would be repaired by the admission of Pinchback.

Mr. West replied that would hardly be possible, but it was a lamentable fact that the bill for the relief of persons in the overflowed districts of the Mississippi failed on account of Louisiana not having her two Senators. If the other Senator from that State had been in his seat the bill would have been passed. Refuse to admit Pinchback now and the verdict would go out to the country once more that the Kellogg government was a fraud. Crime and violence would have full sway in the State again; White Leagues would muster, and there would be no peace.

## WASHINGTON.

### Personal.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Colonel Casey has gone to New York. Colonel Lewis and Mr. Burch are at Wormley's, Governor Antoine is at a private boarding house. Judge Pardee appears personally before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to-morrow to make some personal explanations.

### Political Probabilities.

They are polling the Senate for Williams for St. James, vice Schenck. Fish is also mentioned in connection with the mission to St. James, and Judge Pierrepont and Andrew D. White, president of Cornell University, as successors to the State Department.

### Confirmations.

The Senate confirmed paymasters and other army promotions; also, L. Cass Carpenter, collector of the third district of South Carolina, and M. D. Brewster, collector of the first district of Texas.

### The Raleigh Postmastership.

The North Carolina delegation visited the President to-day urging Governor Holden's removal from the Raleigh postmastership.

### The Settlement of the Virginius Matter.

The Secretary of State to-day communicated to the Senate, in accordance with a resolution of that body, the correspondence between the United States and the Spanish government in relation to the claim for indemnity from Spain for the execution at Santiago de Cuba of Americans who were on board the Virginius. The Secretary reports that the claim has been disposed of by an agreement entered into by Minister Cushing and the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The correspondence dates as far back as November 29, 1873, giving the origin of the Virginius difficulty, and includes the Fish protocol, also the report of the naval court of inquiries commenced by Secretary Robeson, January 30, 1874, which shows the remote causes of the loss of the Virginius were the weakness of the hull resulting from age and neglect, and the deterioration of the boilers from the same causes, which deterioration was not fully appreciable when the examination was made of them at the Tortugas. The board say the conduct of the officers in charge were praiseworthy and becoming throughout. In July, 1874, Minister Cushing wrote to Secretary Fish, among other things:

"I entertain a confident belief that with steady but patient persistence of reclamation, we shall, in good time, reach a satisfactory solution of most, if not all, of the unsettled questions growing out of the capture of the Virginius."

In November, 1874, Secretary Fish communicated to the President the information which came to his presence, confidentially, showing what Spain proposed to do for Great Britain. From this it appears the number of British unfortunates was nineteen, ten white and nine colored, £500 for each colored person.

Minister Cushing, on November 25, informed the Secretary of State that the Spanish government would do the same for the United States as it would for Great Britain. Secretary Fish informed Minister Cushing that the United States would not take less. Secretary Fish's instructions to Minister Cushing are as follows. They are dated November 28, 1874: "In settlement, all the crew not claimed by Great Britain, and for whom she did not receive indemnity, must be treated as American seamen. No less sum can be received for any than that paid England for white persons, namely, not less than $2500. Captain, mate, engineer, purser and doctor should be allowed more. Three of the passengers claim, it is understood, to have been American citizens, and must be allowed for the same as the others. You will ask indemnity for detention and imprisonment and for losses sustained by those of the crew and passengers who are American citizens who were not executed. We understand the number to be fifteen of the crew, including two engineers and assistant, and four of the passengers, nineteen in all."

During the correspondence between Minister Cushing and Minister of State Ulloa, November 31, the latter says:

"I believe that in those lines I have fully demonstrated to how high a point the Spanish government carries its conciliatory sentiments, and its desire to maintain, with that of President Grant, a worthy and cordial understanding, founded on reciprocal esteem."

On the thirtieth of December, 1874, Secretary Fish wrote to Minister Cushing as follows:

"SIR—Your dispatch, No. 177, with which was inclosed a copy of the elaborate note of Mr. Ulloa on the question of the Virginius in reply to your communications and of his private note forwarded at the same time, has been received. I have read the note of Mr. Ulloa with interest and careful attention. While I can not agree with many of his assumptions and arguments, I must express satisfaction with the general tone and tendency—with its temper and conciliatory expressions. In this view it is in marked contrast with some of the papers which have in the past emanated from the officials of Spain. So far as the questions in difference are concerned the general correspondence of this department with Admiral Polo and of yourself with the Minister of State fully present the views of this government. Further argument would amount to a repetition. In fact Mr. Ulloa's note is to be taken as an answer to your communications so as to complete the record. I must, however, express my regret that Mr. Ulloa should have deemed it necessary, even if in deference to a public feeling in Spain, to refer to the executions at Santiago. The strict fulfillment of the laws in special circumstances or as called for by the imperious voice of duty or to take from the moral effect of the indemnity proposed by characterizing the reparation as actuated by sentiments of piety consequent on a duty fulfilled and as caused by a desire to alleviate the misfortunes of those who suffer through punishment imposed on others by the law. I could have hoped that a review of all the facts attending the executions and a consideration at this late day of those barbarous and cruel acts, happily without parallel, would have deterred the accomplished Minister of State from the use of any expression and from allowing himself to be committed to any view tending to justify those executions. While such expressions accompanying an offer of settlement may not prevent the acceptance of the offer, this government would fail in its duty did it not signify its dissent from expressions tending to justify or apologize for these acts, and this may be done as suggested by you and approved in my telegram of December 11, by a counter protest or joint memorandum, precluding any inferences adverse to the position of this government in regard to the acts complained of without considering what supposed necessity may demand such an apparent justification. I can not but believe that had Spain joined the civilized world in a denunciation of these executions and had she long since visited prompt and effective punishment on the guilty parties, the moral support she would have gained thereby would have largely exceeded any corresponding detriment."

On the eleventh of February, 1875, Mr. Cushing wrote to Senor Castro, the Spanish Minister of State, expressing his views as to the precise sum of indemnity proper to be allowed to the United States in the matter of the Virginius, and in the course of this communication said: "Your excellency will observe, in reading the note of Mr. Ulloa to Mr. McDonell of August 6, that the sum paid to Great Britain in this behalf purports to be an advance or partial payment, leaving the total amount to be fixed by future negotiations. Now, as your excellency has already, induced by a laudable desire of concord, agreed that the sum allowed to the United States shall be unconditional, I propose in the same desire of concord that it shall be definitely fixed, and without having the door remain open for further reclamation in the premises, which proposal can not but be acceptable to the Spanish government. Moreover, the arrangement made with Great Britain comprehended another conditoin which, I think, it is for the interest, both of Spain and the United States, to pretermit—that is, the engagement of Great Britain to account for the distribution of the sum in the first instance accorded. It seems to me that such a condition might lead to dispute, which it would be better for our respective governments to prevent and avoid."

After indulging in some argument on these points, Mr. Cushing went on to propose that $80,000 be paid by Spain to cover all claims of the United States for pecuniary indemnity in the matter, and that this sum should be considered final, and be intrusted as regards its distribution to the discretion of the United States.

"If," said he, "your excellency shall be pleased to signify assent to these views, it will be my most agreeable duty to telegraph home that this painful controversy, transmitted to you by previous administrations, has, by our joint effort, been at length concluded in a manner honorable to both nations, and eminently conducive to a permanent understanding between the respective governments."

On the fifteenth of the same month Minister Castro replied to Mr.