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VOLUME IX.—NO. 238 NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1876. WHOLE NUMBER 2699.

THE STATE HOUSE.

Senate.

Lieutenant Governor Antoine took the chair at noon.

The President announced the several committees, which will be found in the journal in full.

Mr. Masicot gave notice that he would introduce an act amending an act entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan Police district, and to provide for the government thereof.

On motion of Mr. Pollard, the bill to exempt growing crops from seizure was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Blackburn made a motion to the effect that as there appears to be a vacancy in the United States Senate from Louisiana, this Senate do now proceed to an election.

Mr. Burch wished to have the subject divided.

Mr. Masicot called for executive session, and the hall was cleared of spectators.

On opening the doors Mr. Alexander moved to lay the senatorial question on the the table, but Mr. Blackburn asked the privilege of renewing his motion, and asked to make a few remarks.

Mr. Whitney offered a substitute, for which Mr. Alexander withdrew his motion to table.

Mr. Blackburn said—Now, sir, I have but one purpose, and that is to make the United States Senate say whether we have a republican government in Louisiana or not. Our Senator has been knocking at the United States Senate door, and been constantly treated shamefully. I was one of Mr. Pinchback's original supporters; therefore I now propose to join the House in electing a Senator, either Mr. Pinchback or somebody else, and then the United States Senate must show its hand.

After Mr. Blackburn's remarks, Mr. Whitney withdrew his substitute, which substitute was to the effect that there existed no vacancy in the senatorship.

Mr. Blunt proposed to indefinitely postpone the subject.

Mr. Allain supported this, stating that Governor Kellogg had not been informed by the United States Senate that there existed any vacancy.

Mr. Blackburn expressed a belief that there was a vacancy, therefore voted against postponing the subject.

Mr. Blunt voted to postpone because he had no official knowledge that there was a vacancy, and voted to postpone indefinitely.

Mr. White (conservative) voted to postpone because there had been no notice of a vacancy.

The subject was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Whitney made a motion that it is not the sense of this Senate that there exists a vacancy, on which a vote was called. The result was thirty six votes for the motion and twelve against it.

Attorney General Field made his regular report, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Whitney, under the head of unfinished business, called up the assistant secretary subject.

Mr. Blackburn moved to adjourn as soon as Mr. Whitney nominated Bennett Hitchcock, and Mr. Gla had nominated L. Lamaniere, but his motion failed.

Mr. Blackburn nominated J. A. Greene and asked the privilege of making some remarks but he was ruled down. The vote stood 18 for Lamaniere and 15 for J. A. Greene, Mr. Hitchcock's name having been withdrawn.

Mr. Blackburn entered his protest against the manner of conducting this election, claiming that members changing their votes as they did was undignified.

The Senate then adjourned until noon to-day.

House.

The proceedings were yesterday opened with prayer by Rev. Father Hubert, of the Jesuit's Church.

Mr. Levisee obtained the floor on a question of privilege, and said:

The New Orleans *Bulletin* of this morning, purporting to report the remarks made by me yesterday on the substitute resolution offered by the gentleman from Claiborne, says as follows: "He (Levisee) then went on to state that it was the fault of the White League that it was necessary for the Returning Board to give him credit for votes he never received." I did not say this, nor anything like this. I did not say anything that could by any ingenuity be distorted into the expression here imputed to me.

I also call attention to the language of the *Picayune*, on the same subject. It reports me to have said, "He did admit that he was not seated by the popular vote, and he thought the gentleman might thank the the White League for the Returning Board to give him credit for votes behad never received." This, also, is a pure invention. I said nothing of the kind. The grammar of the expression, itself, is enough to condemn it as spurious. What I did say was this: "That I was not seated by the poll boxes, as counted and claimed by the Democrats, which count did not express the popular will, as ascertained by the action of the Returning Board," and I now add, by the award of the Wheeler compromise.

The *Picayune* further says: "Mr. Mitchell called up Mr. Levisee's resolution, 'providing that no appropriation bill be passed nor mileage nor per diem paid.'"

This may be imputed to the ignorance of the reporter or to his disposition to willfully pervert the record, according to the mood of the members. Of course everybody, except the *Picayune* reporter, knows that no such resolution has been presented by me or any one else. It is a matter of indifference to me what newspapers may say on their own account, but I object to their writing speeches for me or amending those those they report, unless they use better grammar.

Speaker Estilette announced a portion of the committees.

Mr. Jeffries requested the Chair would excuse him from serving on the Committee on the Census. He was somewhat unwell, and found himself unable to attend to the duties.

Mr. Wilitz, chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, asked to be excused from serving, as the duties and his private business would interfere.

Mr. Kidd moved to proceed to the election of a United States Senator.

Mr. Lowell stated he was instructed by some of his colleagues to present a protest. It embodied the provisions of the law of Congress relative to the election of a Senator. It declared that the House could not proceed legally to elect a Senator, having January 1, 1875, re-affirmed its previous election. They had no desire to impede the election or action of the majority, but only to place themselves on record.

The protest was read.

Mr. Dupre arose on a question of privilege. He said:

Mr. Speaker, I most respectfully require, at your hands, that you strike off my name from every committee on which you have appointed me.

Mr. Walker presented a substitute for the motion of Mr. Kidd. It recited the assertion that there was a vacancy in the United States Senatorship, but alleged it was inexpedient to proceed to an election.

Mr. Kidd said he supposed Mr. Walker's substitute was simply intended to put himself on record, and therefore would not be offended at a motion to lay it on the table, which he then made.

Mr. Ray inquired how Mr. Walker's motion was to be considered—as a resolution, or what?

The Speaker ruled it was not a resolution.

Mr. Souer suggested that in that case all that would have to be done would be to strike out the word "resolution" and insert "motion," and thus do away with all resolutions.

The Speaker stated that Mr. Kidd had moved to proceed to the election of a Senator. Mr. Walker had presented a substitute, and it could be entertained without a suspension of the rules.

At this point Mr. Keys arose to a question of privilege, and desired to know if the reporter of the *Times* could exclude him from his seat. There was some difficulty in understanding exactly what was the matter with Mr. Keys, as he did not know the name of the reporter, but he described him as a bald-headed man with a blue coat, who tried to prevent his entering the House.

Mr. Hahn considered it of vital importance that the House should take some action to protect the Democratic Representative from Terrebonne. It was a very important question. Here was a difficulty between two Democrats.

The Speaker stated he had directed the sergeant-at-arms to preserve order.

Mr. Lowell raised the point of order that Mr. Walker's substitute could not be considered the same day as offered. It was an order, referring to rule thirty-two, directing orders to lie on the table one day, and one of the most important orders that could be entered on the journal.

Speaker Estilette again reviewed the question. Mr. Walker's substitute was not a resolution, but it was in the nature of an order, and more an order than a motion. He read a portion of it and ruled that it could not be considered without a suspension of the rules. Mr. Kidd's original motion was simply a motion.

Mr. Matthews raised the point of order that Mr. Kidd's motion was also an order, but was overruled.

Mr. Souer inquired how the chair ruled. He said he did not understand what distinction the chair had made between a resolution and a motion.

Speaker Estilette said that he had explained the difference, and if the gentleman from Avoyelles did not understand it was his misfortune and not the fault of the chair.

Mr. Matthews inquired whether there was any documentary evidence showing there was a vacancy from Louisiana in the United States Senate, and the chair said there was not.

The House then resolved to proceed to an election by a vote of 56 to 40.

A recess was then taken on motion of Mr. Kidd, amended by Mr. Demas to 2:30 P. M., a motion to adjourn being lost.

At that hour nearly all the Democratic members assembled, but most of the seats of the Republicans were vacant.

Mr. Kidd said that in pursuance of the vote of the House he would nominate J. B. Eustis for United States Senator.

Mr. Hahn said:

My friends of the Republican side have withdrawn from the House but I am not fractious and am always disposed to bow to the will of the majority and submit to its ruling. My notion is that the House has no right to proceed to this election. The State Legislature, that has been recognized thus far by the national government, has already elected a Senator. I therefore enter my protest against being compelled to vote, as I am by remaining in the House. As I must vote I must have a candidate to vote for and therefore must make a nomination. A gentleman on my right suggests the name of the Hon. Cain Sartain, of Carroll. This is a matter that must not be trifled with. I understand the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations to decline the nomination and I am therefore unwarranted in using his name. But to be serious I am called to make a nomination. That already made is acceptable enough so far as the ability and integrity of the gentleman are concerned. His interests are here in Louisiana; he is a man of education and character, and in that respect the Democratic party has done well. I could say more of him if he were not present. My nomination is James G. Taliaferro, of Catahoula. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Taliaferro is a native of Virginia, but came here in early boyhood, and has become identified with the State, its people and its interests. He is an old man, his hair is white with honor, and there is no stain in his long course of official life. In ability and integrity he is second to none. When the secession convention was called he was elected, as were a majority as a Union man, and stood side by side with Christian Roselius, J. Ad. Rozier and other gallant and noble spirits who were opposed to dividing this great country into two parts. He was willing to bow to the voice of the people as a Republican—as a true American—when it was legally expressed. He was voting against the secession that was thrust upon the people of Louisiana against their will and against their votes, for as is well known Governor Moore took the matter into his own hands and sent the militia to Baton Rouge and the forts, and seceded the State before the convention met. Mr. Taliaferro, not only voted against the ordinance of secession, but solitary and alone filed a protest against it and never signed it. His views may not suit the majority of this House but they show qualities of an independence not to be crushed by caucuses. If there were less intolerance in the country it would be better for it. The country will never thrive till every man may have the unquestioned privilege of political, religious and other notions, so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others.

Mr. B Edwards—I call the gentleman to order. He is taking advantage of an opportunity to eulogize his candidate to abuse the white people of the State.

Mr. Hahn—I am explaining why my candidate is the best. The political intolerance is so strong here that you can not have a Democratic meeting but what a few individuals are able to choke down the few independent men who venture to express themselves. A remember, when a boy, at a presidential election, because a man declared his intention of voting for Martin Van Buren, the Free Soil candidate, he was incarcerated as a man dangerous to the State.

Mr. Booth—I would like to ask if Mr. Taliaferro has not drawn more than his constitutional salary in greenbacks?

Mr. Hahn—Well, I'm considering the political question now. I have introduced heretofore a bill to correct the matter of the salaries of Supreme Court judges.

Mr. Booth—I am not speaking of the member's conduct, but that of his man.

Mr. Hahn—I have not been to the Auditor's office to learn whether any of the judges have drawn more than they are entitled to. If he drew it, there is this excuse that the rest have done so, and as the poorest and ablest of them all, he was more entitled to it.

Mr. Dupre considered the excuse of no effect. If he had drawn it he was like all the rest—*id omnes genus.*

Mr. Hahn—My friend is too far advanced in the classics for me. Mr. Taliaferro was elected to the convention of 1868—that produced the constitution under which we thrive—under which Warmoth was first Governor, and presided over that learned and august assemblage with impartiality. If there are defects in that constitution they are not the result of his fault. He has always been a supporter of liberal movements, of education, and of the prosperity of Louisiana. He is a justice of the Supreme Court, and his decisions exhibit more classic lore and sound law than any other justice on the bench. He is old, has been long in the service of the State, and is poor. This is the best evidence of his integrity. If elected by this Legislature he will be an honor to the State and to the United States Senate. He was educated in the good old school of Virginia, and passed his life since boyhood in Louisiana. He is a Republican, but is not bound by party ties when his conscience tells him he ought to do otherwise. I appeal to you to forget party, break the bonds of the caucus and vote against my smiling friend from the tenth ward; not to vote for the kind of Republican that has made the South a victim of spoliation, fraud and rascality, but for an honest Republican; a Republican from education and conviction, who will give justice to every man before the law. That's the kind of man I ask you to vote for, and the kind of man that is needed.

Mr. Walker asked to be excused from voting, and that being refused, said he would explain his vote.

The roll being called, the vote stood: Eustis, 61; Taliaferro, 1; H. N. Ogden, 1, the latter being the vote of Mr. Walker, who attempted to explain it, but desisted on Mr. Dupre's objecting, though Speaker Estilette ruled that he had the privilege after giving notice.

The House then adjourned to 11:30 A. M. to-day.

Mr. Eustis being called upon briefly expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred, and said that when we reflect on what has occurred in the State during the past eleven years, and call to mind more recent events, the election seems a declaration on the part of the people that they are united and cemented, and have resolved to bury in oblivion all past differences. Every heart had beat in unison, and, though in different directions, all were moving to a common end. He would attempt to discharge the important duties under the call. He was to make a contest, and if seated would have no bitterness of feeling to gratify, nothing but to use his best endeavors to secure an honest and capable government. The gentleman from St. Charles had eulogized his candidate and sketched his past career. He accepted the compliment tendered. When the gentleman referred to the bitterness of feeling, the acrimony of sentiment and intolerance, he would demand at his hands efforts to remove these feelings, and cause to subside the revolutionary sentiments that are in the breast of every American citizen. He invited him and his party to restore to the State a government of its people, and he assured him that whenever he made one step in that direction the people would go two, three and four steps to meet him. There are important and perplexing problems to solve. The legislation of the past had been such as would cause Republicans and Democrats to stand aghast that such laws had ever disgraced the statute book. He called on the Republicans and Democrats to unite in a common and sincere effort to redeem the State. Neither can do it alone; they must endeavor to unite on a common platform. If the Republicans stand firm under their banner, the Democrats will stand to their guns. To me the future looks dark unless the Republicans and Democrats will unite to prevent the misgovernment, anarchy and unceasing strife, sure to be continued unless by a common effort they do something to relieve us.

Death of Gordon Granger.

The telegraph informs us that General Gordon Granger, United States army, died suddenly yesterday at Santa Fe, New Mexico. This officer was born in New York in 1825, and graduated at the Military Academy at West point in 1845. He was then attached to the Second Infantry, and was made captain of that regiment in May, 1861. In 1862 he became colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry, and commanded a brigade of that arm of the service in Mississippi. His promotion was rapid and merited, and in the fall of 1862 he was a full major general of volunteers, and commanded a corps at Chickamauga the following year. When the movement against Mobile was made in 1864, General Granger had the immediate command of the army which aided and co-operated with Admiral Farragut, which campaign resulted in the occupation of Fort Morgan by United States troops in August. In February of 1865, General Canby, commanding the military division of West Mississippi, with headquarters in this city, assigned General Granger to the command of the Thirteenth Army Corps. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866, and in July of that year was appointed colonel in the regular army. At the time of his death he commanded the Fifteenth Infantry. He was a gallant and efficient officer, and made an honorable record for himself in the war against the Southern rebellion.

The Church Concert.

To-morrow evening a grand concert will be given at the Church of the Messiah, corner of St. Charles and Julia streets, for the benefit of the church. An excellent programme has been prepared, which includes duets, songs, quartettes and choruses, by some of our most talented amateurs and choir singers. The acoustic qualities of the Church of the Messiah are such as to render musical sounds very effective, and the auditorium is well adapted for concert purposes. The object of the entertainment is a worthy one, the concert will be a good one and enjoyable, and for these reasons a large attendance may be expected.

Every man is rich who has good health.

[Communicated.]

The Democratic Conservative Crusade Party.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

In time of war it is always desirable to know what is going on in the camp of the enemy, and as near as possible to become acquainted with his secret councils, plans of operation, and the spirit which is manifested in the execution of the campaign, etc.

So it is with a political warfare; and especially in this State at the present time.

Having had peculiar opportunities to "spy out the enemy," though not let down out of a window as were the Israelitish spies of old, I hope that, with your indulgence, I shall be able to reveal a few facts and offer a few suggestions that will be of advantage to the rank and file of my co-laborers of the great Republican army of Louisiana.

If we regard the late Democratic convention held at St. Patrick's Hall in this city as a representative body of the opposition in this State (and it certainly was), it is not a difficult task to presage the practical maneuvers which will be resorted to in the coming campaign to insure success, and as Mr. Levy says in his letter to McEnery, "the installation of the government of our choice."

When the honorable gentleman uses this expression, he simply means that his party, which is in a hopeless minority, must at all hazards obtain possession of the State government. But the question, how is this great object to be accomplished, is one that must be solved by the grand sachems who pull the wires for that holy institution—the Democracy.

They know something about arithmetic, and they know that the figures representing 30,000 or 40,000 majority of Republican voters in the State, as deducted from the registration and census returns, offer a serious obstacle to a fair and square contest. Hence, this late so-called Democratic convention has resorted to a stratagem so finely wrought and delicately spun that it is calculated to deceive the most wary, and it is to this point that I desire to direct the special attention of Republicans, particularly those who are a little weak in the faith, or what old politicians used to call "tender-footed."

The point in question is embraced in the second plank of the platform, which reads as follows:

2. That the primary test of membership of the Democratic Conservative party of Louisiana is an unrelenting opposition of the usurpation, and, without regard to past political affiliations, all those who join in the crusade against the usurpation are in full fellowship in the party.

Such a resolution in the platform of a political party is unbecoming, undignified and insulting to the common sense of a free people; and any man who would knowingly allow himself to be dragged into a "crusade" which has for its purpose a no higher aim, is not worthy to enjoy the boon of suffrage.

But let us examine more rigidly the real animus of this resolution, for in this way we will get at the bottom of the deep laid scheme devised to wrest the victory from the Republican party, which is known and acknowledged to be in an overwhelming majority in the State.

In the first place, why add the suffix "conservative" in giving a name to the party? This of itself is intended to deceive. The "test of membership" on the day of election in November next will not only extend to native whites, but to tens of thousands of colored voters, who suddenly on that day, as it were by the wand of the magician, will join in the "crusade against the usurpation," and, I will add, against their own political principles and the party to which they are indebted for their position as citizens and suffragans.

This plank in the Democratic platform of this State evidently foreshadows the plan by which our opponents expect to carry the State this year, and it is just as well to present the issue now as at a later period; and, in fact, the sooner the Republican masses know of the design of their adversaries the better. The leaders of that party are thoroughly convinced that without some such subterfuge it is out of the question to carry the State, and they have consequently "paved the way" as far as lay in their power, and they have certainly manifested no inconsiderable degree of ingenuity.

But it is the duty of Republicans to be on their guard everywhere throughout the State, and to take measures to thwart the designs of the enemy as foreshadowed in their platform. Your correspondent has heard numerous expressions by those who are in the secrets of the Democratic Conservative crusade party, going to confirm his interpretation of the resolution in question, and if they are asked how they expect to carry the State, they answer: "O, the negroes will vote the Democratic ticket as they did in Mississippi."

It is clear, therefore, that they expect to carry the State, not by a Democratic majority, but by the aid of colored votes!

But how is that aid to be obtained? Certainly not by the voluntary support of the colored voters, who are almost to a man Republicans. How, then, shall it be managed? For an answer to this question, I refer the reader to the past history of the so-called Democratic party in this State since the colored population have been enfranchised.

Another very notable circumstance connected with the convention, is, that the colored element of the State was totally ignored in its deliberations, just as though they were not a part of the body politic. Besides, every circumstance points to the conclusion that, as a party, they do not recognize that the colored element have rights that in any degree they are bound to respect.

The whole truth is, the leaders of the so-called Democratic Conservative crusade party of this State are about to inaugurate the same spirit of malevolence for their coming political campaign that has controlled their movements in former contests, that have been so fruitful of rapine and carnage.

It is with feelings of profound regret that your correspondent, who has resided in this State nearly fifty years, is constrained, from the evidence before him, to make this grave charge; but that it is not the outburst of a feverish imagination or partisan prejudice is evident from the fact that he does not belong to the army of office-holders and partisan henchmen, either State or national.

The hue and cry about the usurpation, odious laws, the Returning Board and other real or imaginary evils is designed entirely to mislead and to effect a popular diversion in their favor. Let all Republicans beware of the real design of the opposition in this State and be prepared for the emergency.

Let it be known to the country at large that the Democratic Conservative crusade party of Louisiana repudiates all fair dealing by ignoring entirely the colored element; as an evidence of which no mention is anywhere made of them, and no steps taken to conciliate or win them over, while at the same time it is patent to the whole country that they constitute a great majority of the voters of a party which can carry the State by a majority of over 20,000 at any time in a fair contest. And yet this honest party, that contends its rule is essential to the salvation of the State and nation, expects to carry the State at the coming election with the aid of voluntary colored votes!

Let another thing be understood, namely: That in the initiatory steps for the coming campaign in this State, the Democratic Conservative crusade party have developed an unmistakable purpose on their part to conduct the campaign in a spirit of bigotry, non intercourse and shellishness inconsistent with the dignity of American politics, and the peace and harmony of the State, thus stultifying their own professions when made to influence public sentiment at the national capital.

Republicans, let me apprise you of one fact, namely: that it is the purpose of your political adversaries to carry this State at the coming election at all hazards, and to that end the preliminary organization has been shaped accordingly. It is, therefore, the duty of every Republican in the State to act in such a way as to cast the responsibility where it belongs for the outrages and political discord that will surely befall the commonwealth if their opponents persist in their unreasonable and wicked course. Let every strategy of our opponents be thoroughly scrutinized and its significance weighed. And let it be known to the country at large that the purpose of our opponents is insult and intimidation, and that their professions of concord and harmony are like "sounding brass or tinkling cymbals" to deceive Congress and the Northern people. Let any one who doubts the truth of this statement read carefully the opposition papers, throughout the State and this city, attend their political club meetings and mass meetings and converse with the masses of the party, and they will be undeceived.

Let not our countrymen in other States, and in Congress, be deceived as to the real design of the crusade Democracy of Louisiana, the statements of Messrs. Levy, Gibson and Ellis to the contrary notwithstanding. It is to be hoped, however, that a better spirit will prevail as the campaign advances. *Nous verrons.*

CENTENNIAL.

The Property Holders' Central Council.

The regular meeting of the Property Holders' Central Council was held last night at Grunewald Hall, with Mr. A. Mitchell, president, in the chair.

A resolution was adopted that the chairmen of the late standing committees present directly to the legislative committee of eighteen what bills they may deem consonant with their previous investigation; and also that any bill emanating direct from the Central Council shall go direct to the same legislative committee, and that the committee have power to act on all these bills and present them to the Legislature without referring them back to the Central Council for further action.

The following resolutions sent in from the second ward were read:

Resolved, That our Representatives in the Legislature, Messrs. Hall, Schenck and Hammond, be requested to vote against the premium bond funding scheme, should it come before the Legislature; and also to take prompt and vigorous steps to have the entire city bonded debt thoroughly investigated.

Resolved, That our Representatives be furthermore requested to aid in striking all monopolies from the statute books.

Resolved, That our Representatives are requested to endeavor to reduce expenses of all public officers; to pay them only a reasonable salary, and to abolish all fees.

Resolved, That our Representatives be requested to aid in having the present bureau system of city Administration changed to one of alderman and assistant aldermen, without pay.

Resolved, That the city Administrators in not supporting Mayor Leed's message, and in not adopting the recommendation of the Property Holders' Union to reduce taxation to one per cent, are no longer entitled to the confidence and support of the people, and deserve the censure of this union.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be hereby tendered to Administrator Bouny for his support of the message of Mayor Leeds.

The chair was authorized by the meeting that adopted these resolutions to appoint a committee to wait on the ward representatives in the Legislature and present them the resolutions referring to them, and appointed Messrs. Tomatis and Sincer.

Mr. Tebault, president of the tenth ward, reported verbally that his ward had imitated this movement, and adopted resolutions of a similar tenor.

Objections were made that these proceedings of the ward unions ought, under a rule adopted some months since, to come before the Central Council before being made public.

Mr. E. Thompson moved that Judge Whitaker's series of articles in the *Orleanian* on the police, parks, drainage, etc., be published in pamphlet form and distributed among the State officials, in the Legislature and sent abroad.

Adopted and referred to the finance and executive committee with power to act.

Judge Whitaker, by request, read a project for a new city charter, after which the meeting adjourned.

Personal.

General Thomas J. Brady, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, arrived in this city yesterday.

Captain J. B. Eads has returned to this city from St. Louis, bringing his family with him, which indicates an extended visit.

Jesse Pomeroy has read sixty dime novels, and a great many people in Massachusetts want him hung.

COURT RECORD.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1876.

Supreme Court.

Present—Justices Taliaferro, Howell, Wyly and Morgan.

On motion of Thomas L. Bayne, Esq., seconded by Horatio N. Ogden, Esq., the court adjourned in respect to the memory of William M. Randolph Esq.

Superior District Court.

Henry M. Soares vs. E. Pilsbury. Administrator of Finance.—Petitioner alleges, as agent of various firms, he tendered defendant, January 3, 7 and 10, $3950 in warrants, under act No. 41 of February 26, 1870, for licenses; that he refused to receive them; that they were for salaries of Metropolitan police, and the appropriation is not exhausted. Prayer for injunction restraining the Administrator from receiving any other warrants, and for mandamus to receive those of petitioner. Rule to show cause January 17 issued.

On motion of Robert Mott, Esq., the court adjourned in respect to the memory of William M. Randolph, Esq.

Superior Criminal Court.

State vs. Corinne Scott—Murder. Accused left her home at 5 A. M., June 13, 1873, with her child, Jennie Gatshaw, eighteen months old, and the child was found dead in Claiborne canal at 7 A. M., the same day. She has been on bond for some time, was surrendered yesterday, and released on her own recognizance of $1000.

On motion of R. King Cutler, Esq., the court adjourned in respect to the memory of William M. Randolph, Esq.

First District Court.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Jennie Edwards—Assault.

On motion of Assistant District Attorney John N. Healy, the court adjourned in respect to the memory of William M. Randolph, Esq.

Second District Court.

Successions of Ludwig Vallers and Blanche Cecile Commagere, wife of Eugene F. Garcia opened.

The court, of its own motion, adjourned in respect to the memory of William M. Randolph, Esq.

Third District Court.

On motion of Henry L. Lazarus, Esq., the court adjourned in respect to the memory of William M. Randolph, Esq.

Fourth District Court.

Martin Soye vs. John Williamson. Judgment for plaintiff for $5500, less credit of $350; same vs. Vincent Frats. Judgment for $1200; same vs. John Coleman. Judgment for $3000; same vs. W. R. Bonner. Judgment for $900; same vs. John Schroeder and Dorothea Schroeder. Judgment that the recorder desist from recording certain mortgages.

William R. Whitaker, Esq., addressed the court as follows:

It devolves upon me, as a member of the bar and a friend of Colonel Randolph, one of our leaders and one of the best exemplars of the legal profession in this city, to move your honor to adjourn the business of the court this day, out of respect to his memory. In the midst of our business, occupied with the things of this world, for ourselves and our clients, without a moment's warning, our thoughts are necessarily fixed upon another world; for one of our best, and surely one of our dearest, has left us at the fiat of the Almighty; and it well becomes us at a moment like this to pause in the midst of busy life to consider the subject of our revered dead.

Among us he was unexampled. There may have been greater men, there has not been a better. Among his fellows he was more than their equal. He combined in him the best elements of human nature, so nicely mixed that we knew not whether to admire him more for his intellect, for his good heart, or for his genial nature and affability toward all. To his clients he was ever faithful. He not only—may it please your honor—earned their regard for the fidelity with which he attended to their interest, but he won the warm affection of their hearts. The men, the women, the children, whose interests have depended upon him and upon the discharge of his duties as an attorney at law, in every case cherish his memory with earnest affection, and have learned of his death with deep and sincere regret. With the younger members of the profession we know how courteous, how kind he was whenever we came to him—as we often did—for advice in matters that seemed too difficult for us. But he had a way of imparting information to us that seemed to draw from us the stores of wisdom that he imparted. He seemed to aim to put us on a level with himself. We did not meet, in all our interviews with brother lawyers, and especially with the older members of the profession, one who in gentlemanly qualities surpassed him.

We have no such man left. The poor remember him with gratitude. The younger and struggling members of the profession are full of gratitude for favors received from him. His brothers of the bar of an older day must acknowledge his courtesy. Before the country, before the world, he was without fear and without stain of reproach.

A good and great man has gone from us. An excellent lawyer and most honorable opponent has left the bar. A friend of the poor has been taken from the city of New Orleans. Young lawyers mourn him as we mourn the death of a father.

Coming here to day without expecting to say anything of my revered friend, it was suggested to me by an intimate of the deceased to make this motion, and I have offered these few remarks for the bar of New Orleans, and I ask your honor to adjourn court in respect to his memory.

The motion was seconded by Anthony Sambola, Esq.

Judge Lynch said in substance:

I most cheerfully indorse the sentiments and language uttered by the counselor in making this application, in expressing my views of the character, the respectability and the worth of this esteemed and distinguished member of our profession. I was brought into association and relation with him at this bar, and I have found him the embodiment of legal learning, and a courteous and gentlemanly practitioner.

It is true that the bar has lost one of its brightest and most irreproachable members. I warmly and heartily join in expressing sorrow for his loss, and beg to add my mite and feeble tribute to the quality and worth of his acts while alive. With regret for the loss the profession has sustained by his death, I comply with the motion made by Counselor Whitaker, and therefore adjourn court in respect to his memory.

Fifth District Court.

On motion of William H. Hunt, Esq., the court adjourned in respect to the memory of William M. Randolph, Esq.

Sixth District Court

On motion of Thomas Allen Clarke, Esq., the court adjourned in respect to the memory of William M. Randolph, Esq.

Fire at Pointe-a-la-Hache.

Sunday evening about half past three o'clock, a fire occurred at Pointe-a-la-Hache, destroying the courthouse and the steam rice mill owned by A. & J. R. Johnson. In the mill were over 3000 barrels of rice, which are said to be totally destroyed. The cause of the catastrophe had not been ascertained at latest advices. Much more damage would have been done if the officers and crew of the steamboat Martha had not rendered prompt assistance. A partial insurance is in the People's Insurance Company of this city.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale by the sheriff, of the contents of the Variety Exchange, at the corner of Canal and Dauphine streets, will be continued this day at 4:30 P. M. The billiard tables and apparatus will be offered first.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Mr. Merrimon introduced a bill to pay North Carolina certain moneys.

By Mr. Bogy—To establish a branch mint at St. Louis.

By Mr. Dorsey—To bridge the Mississippi river at Memphis. Also, to amend the supplementary bill to the acts incorporating the Texas Pacific railroad.

Messrs. Cooper, Morton, McCreery, Paddock, Bogy, Jones, Bayard and Key spoke in eulogy of Andrew Johnson, when appropriate resolutions were passed.

Senate adjourned.

House.

A bill was introduced and referred, by Mr. Morrison, preparatory to the redemption of United States notes and the resumption of specie payment. It proposes to retain gold in the treasury to the amount of thirty per cent of the outstanding legal tenders. It requires national banks to retain gold paid for their interest on bonds deposited to secure currency, till they have thirty per cent of the outstanding notes and repeals that portion of the resumption act compelling specie resumption in 1879.

A bill was introduced reducing the number of clerks to committees from thirty-five to twenty-five, reducing the pay in several instances to $4 per day.

The House proceeded with the amnesty bill.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, spoke two hours in the most effective style. He was frequently applauded by the House and galleries. In opening he disclaimed all desire on the part of himself or his associates from the South to re-open ill-feeling between the sections; the country had already suffered enough from feuds. He and his associates had come here with the patriotic idea to remember nothing but the country and the whole country, and turning their backs upon all the horrors of the past to look with all earnestness to find glories for the future. The gentleman (Blaine) who is the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in the House, and was the aspiring leader of the Republican party of the country had, however, willed otherwise, and seemed determined that the wounds which were healing should be reopened, and that the passions which were hushed should be re inflamed. He (Hill) wished the House to understand that he and his associates did not reciprocate either the purpose or the manifest desire of the gentleman, and while they felt it their imperative duty to vindicate the truth of history, as regards their section, they did not intend to say anything calculated to aid the gentleman in that work of crimination and recrimination, and of keeping up the war by politicians, after brave men have said that the war shall end. The gentleman from Maine had made two points in his speech—the magnanimity and grace of the Republican party and the brutality of those whom he pleased to term rebels. As to the first question—he did not propose to weary the House to-day, because with the history of the last fifteen years yet fresh in the mind of the world, it was useless to speak of the grace and magnanimity of the Republican party. With the master enslaved, with intelligence disfranchised, with society disordered, with States subverted and with legislatures dispersed, the people could not afford to talk of grace and magnanimity. If that were grace and magnanimity he prayed God to save the country in future from such virtues. The gentleman from Maine had made the grave indictment against Mr. Davis that he was guilty of the murders and crimes at Andersonville, and the gentleman (Mr. Blaine) stood before the country with his very fame in peril if, after making such a charge, he failed to prove it. He (Hill) would take up the gentleman's propositions in their order. He hoped that no one would imagine that he was here to pass any eulogy on Mr. Davis. The record on which his fame must rest had been made up, and his companions and friends had remitted that record to the only tribunal that would give an impartial judgment—honest posterity. In the meantime no eulogy of his could help it; no censure from the gentleman (Blaine) could damage it, and no act or resolution of the House could affect it. The charge against Mr. Davis was that he was a deliberate, willful, scheming murderer of thousands of his fellow citizens. Knowing the high character and reputation of the gentleman from Maine, he (Hill) had supposed when he heard that charge fall from his lips, that he had certainly made a recent discovery and he listened for the evidence; but what was it Nothing but a partial report of a Congressional committee. The testimony read was exclusively ex-parte testimony taken while the gentleman now on trial before the country was in prison, without a hearing and without the opportunity of a hearing. If there was any principle held sacred in the Anglo-Saxon mind it was that an Englishman was not to be condemned until he should be confronted with his witnesses but the testimony was not only ex-parte but was mutilated, palpably mutilated, most adroitly mutilated.

Extracts—"Even the day of his execution Wirz had been offered a commutation of his sentence if he would implicate Mr. Davis, but Wirz' answer to his counsel was: 'Mr. Schade, you know that I have always told you that I do not know anything about Jefferson Davis. He had no connection with me as to what was done at Andersonville. I would not become a traitor against him or anybody else, even to save my life." But, said Mr. Hill, what poor Wirz, within two hours of his execution, would not say for his life, the gentleman from Maine says to the country for the sake of jumping his party in power. [Sensation.] Sir, Christianity is a falsehood, humanity is a lie, civilization is a cheat, or the man who would not make a false charge for his life was never guilty of willful murder. Mr. Hill went on to argue that on the logic of Mr. Blaine's speech holding Mr. Davis responsible for the acts of Mr. Winder, President Grant might be held responsible for the acts of McDonald and Joyce, and he asked whether Mr. Blaine meant to establish a rule of construction that would authorize the country to arraign President Grant for complicity in the whisky frauds. Was Mr. Grant responsible, he asked, for the credit mobilier? for the Sanborn contracts, or for the frauds in the District of Columbia? And yet Mr. Grant had absolutely sent to the Senate of the United States for confirmation for a high office the name of a man (alluding to Mr. Alexander R. Shepherd, of Washington, who stood charged before the country with the grossest peculation and frauds on this district. After the charges had been made and while they were pending he (Hill) was neither the author nor the disciple of such political logic; but if the gentleman's (Blaine) proposition with regard to Mr. Davis were true, then by the same logic General Grant, instead of being entitled to a third term, was entitled to twenty terms in twenty penitentiaries. [Laughter]

Extract—Whatever horrors had existed at Andersonville, not one of them could be attributed to a single order of the Confederate government, and every one of them grew out of the necessity of the occasion, which necessity was fastened on the Confederates by the conduct of the other side.

He challenged Mr. Blaine to meet him face to face and fact to fact in the discussion of the question, declaring that the time was past when the country could accept the impudence of assertion for the force of argument, or the recklessness of statement for the truth of history. Mr. Hill read some articles regarding the prison at Elmira.

Mr. Platt, of New York, asked him who was the author of the letter.

Mr. Hill replied that he did not know.

Mr. Platt declared, as living within thirty-six miles of Elmira, that the statements were unqualifedly false.

Mr. Hill, after reading fr

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