NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME IX.—NO. 241 NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1876. WHOLE NUMBER 2702.

THE STATE HOUSE.

Senate.

After the usual preliminaries, Mr. Alexander arose and stated that the list of Greenes presented by Mr. Burch Thursday was altogether incorrect, so far as relates to Senator Greene's family in Lincoln parish.

Mr. Burch called attention to the fact that the certificate furnished by the Secretary of State did not say that the Greenes named were members of the Senator's family; the names were found on the books as stated; there were more Greenes than blacks or whites holding office in Lincoln parish.

Mr. Alexander requested that the journal be corrected in the matter of the certificate, but the President ruled the Senator out of order, as the certificate was given under the Secretary of State's seal, and therefore neither Mr. Burch nor any other member could be held responsible for the correctness or incorrectness of such a document.

Mr. Robertson wished a committee of three appointed to investigate the matter, and if it be true that the Secretary of State gave wrong information to the Senate he should be brought up.

Mr. Blackburn moved to have the certificate expunged from the journal, and on a vote the certificate was expunged.

Mr. Greene moved to table Mr. Robertson's motion for a committee, but on noticing broad grins on many faces he withdrew his motion, perhaps remembering that he himself had pronounced the document untrue.

Mr. Ogden thought if the Senate did not make an investigation, then the Secretary of State should demand a rigid investigation in the case. The statement of a State officer has been openly disputed on the Senate floor, and now is the time to ascertain who is right and who is wrong.

Mr. Burch expressed a desire to see a committee, not only for the Secretary of State, but for the member who declared that the certificate was fraudulent. "Let no guilty man escape," be he white, black or Greene.

Mr. Greene made a reply, but the reporter could not possibly understand half of his words.

Mr. Whitney, to put an end to the controversy, called the previous question.

The motion to appoint the committee was carried.

Mr. Whitney handed in a committee report on apportionment.

Mr. Sypher introduced a bill to suppress lawlessness in the Felicianas, and asked that every Senator support him in adopting the new law. His bill authorizes the Governor to send militia to the disturbed districts.

Mr. Robertson liked a portion of Mr. Sypher's substitute, but reminded Senators that the Senate had no official knowledge of the lawlessness mentioned, therefore would not act in the premises. Governor Kellogg, if there have been, or are great outrages in the parishes, should have informed the house.

Mr. Ogden said he was unwilling to vote for such a measure, not having a tittle of proof that a gang of ruffians and assassins exist in portions of Louisiana. The speaker was willing to have a committee appointed to secure proof, but until proof was obtained he was unwilling to believe newspaper reports, both sides of which may make misrepresentations; certainly there have been flat contradictions to different stories.

Mr. Cage wished to have a full investigation through a committee, and regretted that full information had not been furnished by the proper officers long ago. He wished to include the parish of East Baton Rouge in the preamble, with East and West Feliciana. Mr. Sypher accepted the amendment.

Mr. Brewster—The condition of Louisiana is such that I am ashamed to have the real condition known; we know that there have been riots and other greater crimes all over the State, and many people are actually afraid to tell the truth. Ever since the war but little law has been executed, and I can not mention a single white man who has been hung for killing a colored man. Let the Governor be given solid militia; and let the people back him up in enforcing the laws, and let him understand that the responsibility rests upon him.

Mr. Blackburn—I must acknowledge that an investigation will result in but little good, as the aggrieved people dare not expose the criminals, for it they do they will doubtless travel the same road that poor John Gair did. I have a substitute for the whole subject matter.

His substitute was to ask the United States Senate to at once admit Mr. J. B. Eustis, which done it will have the effect to bring about peace in this State.

Ruled out of order.

The previous question called up Mr. Sypher's substitute for Mr. Cage's resolution.

Mr. Sypher—My only object in introducing the resolution was to have the country courts opened and the laws enforced. It was only a few months ago that New Orleans had its own troubles, and it took a part of the United States army to suppress lawlessness.

Mr. Ogden said he voted nay because the resolution authorized the Governor to send troops, and, besides, the Governor is instructed to do what the law instructs him to do.

Mr. Sypher's substitute was adopted.

Mr. Whitney called for a reading of the report of the committee on apportionment.

Executive session was called for.

Messrs. Robertson, Burch and Whitney were appointed a committee to call on the Secretary of State for an explanation of the Greene certificate.

When the doors were opened Mr. Whitney, chairman of the committee on apportionment, submitted his report, recommending a substitute for the bill introduced by Mr. Blackburn, advocating immediate action.

Mr. Whitney made a point of order that no act was passed in 1875 ordering an election; that no report had been made by the registrar; that even if such a report had been made, the same is not properly before the Senate, and can not be until the report be adopted by the Senate.

Mr. Ogden declared that he would not oppose the passage of the substitute, as he was satisfied no bill on apportionment that passed the Senate could pass the House, and that no bill that would pass there would pass the Senate. He would vote yes on the final passage of the bill, in order to bring the question properly before both branches by the appointment of a joint committee of conference.

The substitute was adopted by the Senate and sent to the House for action.

The Senate adjourned until next Monday.

House.

The House attended yesterday to routine business, commencing without any prayer.

Mr. Wiltz asked for a committee of three to wait upon the Governor and ask his compliance with the law in issuing a certificate of his election to the United States Senate to Mr. J. B. Eustis.

Mr. Aldige moving that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the accounts of the Auditor, Mr. Ray made the point that the Speaker being required by law to appoint such a committee, the motion was out of order, but withdrew his objection on being informed that the committee was for a different purpose.

Mr. Guichard stated there was such a committee already; that it had all the facts and figures before it, and would be ready to report soon. He thought it improper to take the work away from that committee, though it might be increased if members desired it.

Mr. Levisee said the purpose of the committee was not to supercede that committee.

Mr. Bowers introduced a resolution under Revised Statutes 1346, for the topographical and geological survey of the State, and Mr. Scales one directing an inquiry into the cost of printing the House journals.

Mr. Hahn suggested to the Speaker that he had made a slight mistake in appointing three Democrats to wait on the Governor relative to the credentials of Mr. Eustis, and he was added to the committee, on motion of Mr. Kidd.

Mr. Mitchell asked for a committee to investigate the accounts of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of 1874-5.

Mr. Hunsaker considered this a very extraordinary resolution, and rose to a privileged question. At the last session his books and accounts on contingent expenses had been placed, on his own motion, before the Committee on Appropriations, whose chairman was above all suspicion. He was ready and willing at all times to afford every facility for a complete investigation of them. But this resolution, considering he was already before a committee that was unimpeachable, he considered was personal, and only introduced because he was one of the minority. The Revised Statutes provide that the Committee on Appropriations shall examine the accounts, and in accordance with that he had moved the reference to it. He did not like resolutions of this kind, which were introduced to crowd and hurl everything at a personal opponent.

Mr. Mitchell said he had made no charge, and was free from any such desire as was intimated. Nevertheless, the fact was that there was no report before the House. He preferred to carry out the principle of letting the guilty suffer, but if innocent, no man on the soil of Louisiana would be more willing to accord the credit that was due.

On the bill to incorporate the St. Patrick's Savings Bank, reported from the Committee on Banks and Banking, Mr. Hahn said he was decidedly opposed as a general thing to the passage of acts of incorporation that could be passed before a notary public. This bill was nothing more than an ordinary act, with one exception that required legislative sanction. It was where a minor had by his own exertions saved enough to deposit in the bank, the small sums he had could not be withdrawn by a worthless father; or where a married woman, perhaps a washerwoman, had by the sweat of her brow, accumulated money in the bank, it would be protected from a drunken husband and drawn by her without his authorization. This section could not be passed before a notary. It was no more than just and proper that the Irish population, even though they did loan St. Patrick's Hall for a Democratic meeting, should have such a bank for their benefit. It contained no exemption from taxation, nor any privilege not contained in all charters of incorporation, and this particular privilege was in those of almost all savings banks in the country.

Mr. Booth asked the chairman if the rate of discount was not an extraordinary one, and if he had made inquiries as to the rates of other banks.

Mr. Aldige said some banks charged four per cent a month.

Mr. Booth said the question was whether the Legislature would grant this extraordinary power.

The bill passed.

The veto messages were taken up and some discussion followed as to the proper way to vote on that returning the bill changing the venue in the case of Alexander Newton.

Mr. Walker said it was not such a bill as should be voted on in the ordinary way when the Governor returned it with his veto. It was passed by the body presided over by Mr. Hahn, and can not be considered a bill. Not a member of this House, not the Speaker, nor any member of the Senate nor any one in the Governor's office but what knows that body was no House of Representatives; that it had no quorum, and that no act passed in this hall during these sixty days has the force of law. Consequently article sixty-six of the constitution does not apply.

Mr. Matthews was surprised at hearing such an argument from the gentleman after the different departments of the government had recognized that House, and even this House, by a vote of this session, had recognized it.

Speaker Estilette said the bill came through the regular channels; it had all the forms of law, and the veto message was in regular order. He therefore overruled Mr. Walker's objections.

Mr. Walker appealed, and Mr. Demas moved to lay the appeal on the table, but the whole matter went over to Monday on motion of Mr. Wiltz.

Mr. Wiltz reported that the committee had waited on the Governor, and inquired whether or not he would issue his certificate of election to J. B. Eustis, as required by the laws of Congress. The Governor stated that having already issued a certificate of election to Mr. Pinchback, he would find it awkward to issue another certificate to another gentleman, but would certify to the correctness of the proceedings in Mr. Eustis' case, so far as it was in his power.

Mr. Dupre said he rose for information more than anything else. He wished to inquire where the power came from that gave the executive power to certify to the proceedings of the House, and where the power lies?

Speaker Estilette said that the House proceedings would be certified by its own officers; what his excellency meant he was unable to state.

Mr. Dupre—Suppose the Governor chooses to alter the proceedings, what is the House to do about it?

Speaker Estilette—That will be for the House to determine.

The remainder of the session was taken up with notices and introduction of bills.

Amusements.

Yankee Locke produced for his benefit last night at the Academy of Music the great temperance drama called, "Ten Nights in a Bar-room." This piece has for years been played in the North and West, but is new to this public. It was dramatized from T. S. Arthur's story by Mr. W. W. Pratt, a singular genius, who was by turns actor, author, painter, musician and preacher. In 1858 he left the stage for the pulpit, and was heralded as the reformed actor. Sermons were too slow for him, and he soon returned to his first love, and then wrote this play for Yankee Locke. There is in it some crude work, repetitions of scenes, and some preaching, but it still is an effective stage piece, holding steadily to the purpose of telling a temperance story. Every character in the piece shows evils and suffering resulting from intemperance. There is the tavern keeper who has left his mill to become a rumseller, and is finally murdered by his son; there is the best young man of the village brought to gambling and ruin; there is the broken drunkard, whose property has gone over his neighbor's bar, whose wife suffers, yet is patient and faithful, and whose child receives a death blow from a tumbler thrown at her father. It is reported that Mr. Pratt, the author of this drama, died in Rochester, New York, ten years since, and that he died a drunkard. He is kindly remembered, however, for his play, which speaks for him, and preaches a temperance lecture whenever it is acted. The play is given here with the following cast:

Sample Swichel	Yankee Locke
Joe Morgan	Mr. J. H. Huntley
Mr. Romaine	Mr. J. A. Lord
Simon Slade	Mr. E. H. Stephens
Harvey Green	Mr. Walter Kelly
Willie Hammond	Mr. F. J. Traynor
Frank Slade	Mr. J. B. Hogan
Mrs. Morgan	Miss Louie Lord
Mary Morgan	Miss Minnie Maddern
Mehitable Cartwright	Miss Jennie Clifton
Mrs. Slade	Miss May Graham

Mr. Locke, of course, is very funny, drunk or sober, in his homespun Yankee character; he is the smiles that come out through the tears of the story. Mr. Huntley was very effective and realistic in the character of the drunkard, *Joe Morgan*, and was honored with a call before the curtain. Little Minnie Maddern is known as one of the cleverest child actresses on the stage. With the Furbish comedy company she made a hit as the child in "Mons. Alphonse," playing with a wisdom beyond her years, and she was a charming *Eva* in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." As little *Mary Morgan*, the drunkard's child, she strikes the keynote of sympathy, and is the feature of the piece, next to the star. She is the little sunshine that creeps along the dark ways of her father, investing her character with beauty and pathos, and dying, colors the picture with strong contrasts, seeming a borrowed angel in a drunkard's den.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe closes his engagement this evening at the Varieties Theatre, appearing in the "Geneva Cross." It can not be said that his efforts have been pecuniarly successful, but he must be regarded as a skillful dramatist, an intelligent and fine eccentric comedian, and the best *Wilkins Micawber* we are likely to see.

The matinee at the St. Charles Theatre to-day will show Mlle. Zoe in the "French Spy," and in the evening Miss Emma Maddern will play *Paul* in the "Pet of the Petticoats," with a cast including Ben De Bar as *Job*, and there are but few more comical specimens of genuine characterization than Mr. De Bar as the psalm-singing *Job*.

Texas Republican State Convention.

The Texas Republican State Convention met at Houston Wednesday, and was called to order by ex-Governor Davis, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. E. W. Brady, of Grimes, was elected temporary chairman, receiving 205 votes, against 166 for A. B. Norton, of Dallas. A committee of fifteen on credentials was appointed. While they were out, the convention was addressed by Colonel J. G. Tracy and ex-Senator Flanagan. The report of the committee was recieved and unanimously adopted. A committee on permanent organization was appointed, and the convention adjourned until Thursday.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigero's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows January 14: At 8 A. M., 45°; at 2 P. M., 51°; at 6 P. M., 51°. Lowest point during the night of January 13, 40°.

BLOW YE WINDS—And those who have supplied themselves with coal from the extensive yards of Messrs. W. G. Coyle & Co., need not fear the consequences. They have Pittsburg, anthracite and Virginia cannel coal, of the best quality, which they will deliver at the lowest market rates. Orders may be left at the depot, corner of Race and Levee streets, or at the office, No. 138 Gravier street.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—This new place of public entertainment at No. 40 St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, will open to-day with a matinee at twelve o'clock and evening performance commencing at eight o'clock. Professor Benford will give an entirely new and novel entertainment, assisted by Mme. Blanche. Those who wish to be amused are requested to be present. See the advertisement in another column.

THE LAST DAY.—The auction sale of dry goods, carpets, etc., by Messrs. Montgomery at No. 100 Canal street, will be brought to a close this evening.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1876.

It was understood on Saturday that the President would send in Mr. Billings' name to-day. When the Senate met at twelve o'clock Mr. West was in his seat. While the various resolutions and petitions were being read he walked around the chamber listlessly, glancing occasionally at the main entrance. No doubt he feared that, at the eleventh hour, the President might change his purpose. Ten minutes before the expiration of the morning hour a "message from the President" was announced. A motion to go into executive session was quickly put and carried, and in a few minutes it was known that the vexed question of the Louisiana judgeship was settled.

West is the happiest man in the city to-night, and he has good reason for being jubilant. Against the machinations of supposed friends and the unrelenting opposition of open enemies, he has fought a gallant fight and won a glorious victory.

An effort will of course be made to defeat Mr. Billings' confirmation, but no fears need be entertained by his friends on this score. Had there been any doubt as to his confirmation his name would not have been sent to the Senate.

The failure of the Freedman's Bank, and the operations of the Board of Public Works, otherwise known as the "district ring," has formed the ground work of a good deal of political capital for the Democrats. The men who controlled the operations of the alleged ring were also the men who, to a great extent, controlled the affairs of the bank, and it is surprising, in view of this fact, that a Democratic Congressman (Mr. Douglass, of Virginia), who offered a resolution authorizing the district commissioners to issue bonds for $2,000,000, to be guaranteed by the United States, should also introduce a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the bank. The matter has a suspicious look, and Mr. Douglass might very properly rise to explain. The commissioners in charge of the affairs of the bank experience great difficulty in collecting money due, and in disposing of property held in trust. Thus far they have collected $50,000, or about one-twelfth of the second dividend; $100,000 yet remains to be disbursed on the first dividend of twenty per cent.

That the President is endeavoring to involve the country in a war with Spain or Mexico in order to divert public attention from political affairs, and thus aid in securing his own renomination and election, is the stock in trade of several Washington correspondents, and a standing charge in the columns of nearly every Democratic paper in the land. It is hardly probable that we shall have a war with either of these powers, but it may be well to remember that the initiative step for a war with Mexico has been taken by the Democratic House of Representatives. One of the Texas members introduced a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the appointment of a committee to inquire into the robberies and murders that have occurred along the Mexican border. The resolution was vigorously advocated by several of the Texas delegation, among them Mr. Reagan, who intimated that if some decisive step was not taken to stop the constant inroads of Mexican thieves, the people of his State would take up arms in their own behalf.

Governor Kellogg's message is highly commended here. The fact that he has succeeded in spite of a bitter, malignant opposition in reducing the State debt over $5,000,000, and the rate of taxation some thirty-three per cent, is a subject of much congratulation, and is something of which he may well feel proud. The official announcement that, for the first time in her history, your State has raised sufficient corn to meet the home demand, is received with incredulity and surprise. It is astonishing, in view of the prominent position Louisiana has occupied for some years, that the public generally should know so little of the actual state of affairs, agricultural and political, within her borders.

Letters patent have been issued by the Patent Office as follows:

To Jules Tardos, Jr., of New Orleans, for mode of treating tallow, oils, etc., dated December 28.

Samuel H. Gilman, of New Orleans, for cotton bale band tighteners, dated December 28.

On January 4, two patents were issued to Mr. Gilman, one for machines for untying bands on cotton bales, and one for punching and shearing cotton bale bands.

Also, to T. Newman, of New Orleans, for street railway switches. INDEX.

Appointments.

Governor Kellogg yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Colonel Frank Powers as tax collector of the parish of East Feliciana, and the nomination was promptly confirmed. Colonel Powers is an old resident of that section, and made a famous name during the war as a dashing cavalry leader. His appointment will no doubt prove satisfactory to all classes of people in his parish, where he possesses great influence.

Hurricane in Mobile Bay.

The Mobile *Tribune* of the twelfth instant says:

In conversation with Captain Curling of the ship William A. Campbell, at an early hour yesterday morning (after the paper had gone to press) the reporter learned that a hurricane struck the shipping at anchor in the lower bay about four o'clock Monday morning. The Campbell had more of her cable payed out and thus she safely breasted the gale.

The tugboat Allison, which had gone down with the first cotton for the Australian, snapped her hawsers, when she was carried into the trough of the sea, and became unmanageable. A large quantity of cotton, some 188 bales, went overboard, and drifted to the sea. When the violence of the gale abated it was found that the Allison had two feet of water in her hold.

Several ships besides the Campbell dragged their anchors, and all had a rough time.

The Elphinstone, at anchor off Navy Cove, drifted past Fort Morgan.

The gale was sudden and violent, but luckily of short duration, otherwise there might have been serious damage to the fleet below.

St. Louis critics agree that Olive Logan appears to good advantage in "Surf," and her engagement goes on swimmingly.

STATE NEWS.

AVOYELLES.

From the *Republican*, January 8:

Louis Beridon, eldest son of our fellow-citizen, Mr. Louis Beridon, was drowned last week while attempting to cross Lake Long on his way home from Concordia parish. When his horse reached the middle of the lake he became restive and threw his rider, who sank to rise no more. The horse got to the shore safely.

Young Beridon was a good swimmer. His body was recovered on Sunday twelve miles from where he was drowned, and brought to Marksville on Monday and arrived at the home made desolate by his loss on Monday night. All that remained of poor Louis Beridon was consigned to his mother earth on Monday night. The scene was a very impressive one. The graveyard crowded with sympathizing friends, not a sound heard but the dull thud of the clods falling on the coffin, mingled with the sobs of the bereaved relatives, while the beautiful moon shone down peacefully. The night being such a one as no one living in more Northern climes could form any conception of, reminding the participants in the sad scene that there is a peace which possess understanding conferred on those who bow submissively to the will of God in His chastisements. A large concourse testified their sympathy with the bereaved family in their dark hour of affliction by attending the funeral.

OUACHITA.

From the *Intelligencer*, January 12:

We learn that as the steamer Shannon was going down the river on Thursday night last, when opposite the Copley plantation about three miles below Monroe, the second mate, whose name we did not hear, accidentally fell overboard, and, although the boat was immediately stopped and search made for him, he was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

About New Year's a gentleman giving his name as A. Smith arrived in this city for the purpose of securing a position as teacher in the public schools of this parish when they opened. He brought good recommendations with him, and had been teaching school in Tensas parish, in this State, and for the past year in Mississippi. During the early part of last week he called several times on the editor of this paper, stating that he was a native of the province of Alsace, Germany, and before he came South had lived in Chicago. He stated that a short time after the Clinton, Mississippi, riot, he had been in that town, and had been taken out one night and shot by some persons unknown to him; that afterward he went to Jackson, Mississippi, and made a statement of these facts.

He seemed to be laboring under the impression—which he repeatedly stated to us—that parties were after him for the purpose of taking his life for the part he had taken there. We tried our best to reassure him. He also spoke to Mayor Endom, Sheriff Hamlet and other gentlemen in the same manner, and they all did their best to reassure him. His condition became such, however, that it was deemed best to try and take him into custody for safe keeping, and when, on Thursday night about ten o'clock, Mr. James B. Ray, policeman, saw Smith on the premises of Mr. McLeran, on Grand street, and attempted to approach him. Smith threw off his hat and coat and jumped into the river. His body was not seen to rise, and although search has since been repeatedly made for it, it has not yet been found.

Smith was yet a young man, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, and he stated to Mr. Robertson that he had a sister named Mundweiler, residing at Lancaster, New York.

Every fall a number of Irish peddlers start out from St. Louis for the purpose of plying their vocations in different parts of the South, agreeing among themselves where they are to meet at a certain time. This fall, as usual, several left St. Louis for this purpose, agreeing to meet at Monroe, on Christmas. All came but Mr. Barney Doogan. He had come as far as Natchitoches with his partner, and a short distance this side they parted, one taking one route, and Doogan another for this city. Doogan's partner arrived here, but he failed to come. A younger brother who had come here with the expectation of meeting him, becoming uneasy at Barney Doogan's absence, went out to see if he could learn anything of him, and the last place where he heard from him was about twenty-two miles from this city. At Natchitoches Barney Doogan had about $300 in gold, which he tried to sell there, but not being able to dispose of it, he concluded to bring it with him to Monroe. He also had a small pack of dry goods worth about $40 or $50, besides some wearing apparel with him.

On the seventh instant Mrs. V. Worley found the decomposed body of a man about two miles from the residence of Mr. E. E. Worley, on the Castor and Williams road, in a gully a few yards from the road. Informing her husband, he immediately summoned a number of neighbors and proceeded to the spot. They were engaged in making an examination of the body to see by what he could be identified, when Mr. Thomas Doogan rode up and by the clothing and papers identified it as the body of his brother, Barney Doogan. The only property found on the body was a watch, ring, twenty cents in nickles and some papers.

Coroner Thomas on Saturday, the eighth instant, accompanied by Dr. Sandel, proceeded to the spot for the purpose of holding an inquest. The doctor judged from appearances that the person had been dead about three weeks. The whole trunk was decomposed, ribs and vertebra separated, skull detached from the body and the lower jaw separated from the skull. There was some skin left on the forearms and hands, and considerable tissue remaining about the hips. Examining the clothing found on the body, Dr. Sandel found four holes apparently made by buckshot—one in the sleeve and three in the body of the coat just below the armhole. There was one other hole in the coat on the left shoulder, apparently made by a shot that missed the person wearing it. The vest had large armholes. There was only one hole in the vest, but the location of the other two holes in the coat showed that the shot must have passed through the armholes of the vest into the body. The doctor judged from appearance that Doogan was shot by some person to the right of him as he was passing along with his right arm somewhat raised. The shot that passed through the sleeve must have lodged in the arm, as no corresponding hole was found on the other side of the sleeve.

The coroner's inquest found a verdict in accordance with these facts.

We learn in addition that about two or three weeks prior to the finding of the body blood was seen in the road near the place where the body was found, but it was generally believed to have come from a wounded deer. The friends and brother of Doogan brought the body to town for the purpose of taking it to St. Louis for interment. So far nothing has yet been discovered showing when and by whom this deed was committed. The impression is that Doogan was shot first and robbed of his money afterward.

Mr. Beecher thus replies to an inquirer concerning the literary standing of Ralph Waldo Emerson: "Mr. Emerson stands in the front rank of philosophical thinkers of our time. His style is not a classical model (neither is Shakespeare's for that matter). Mr. Emerson is one of those writers whose works are chiefly valuable for their essential quality, not for their outer form. We have often wished that some of his chestnuts had less burr. We do not think that his philosophy is consciously founded on Christian ethics, but his ethics are in the main Christian in spirit. There are many writers more ostentatiously Christian who are less essentially so."

A young widow mourns not as one without hope.

Chicago papers sometimes speak of St. Louis as a future city.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM THE BORDER

ANOTHER INDIAN RAID

THE TROOPS IN PURSUIT

Probable Capture of the Thieves

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

SAN ANTONIO, January 14, 1876.

For the first time in many months the Indians have been depredating.

Day before yesterday, at daybreak, they stole eighty head of horses from the ranche of Mr. Adams, on the Leon, eighty miles west of here.

The Indians only got two hours' start of the party in pursuit.

The military at Fort Clarke has been telegraphed to, and there are strong hopes of capturing the raiders. BEXAR.

CONGRESS.

House.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—Bills introduced:

By Mr. White—To reduce salaries over $1500 twenty per cent. Moved the previous question, which was not seconded, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Morrison reported from the Committee on Ways and Means a resolution directing several committees to inquire into any errors or frauds in the administration or execution of existing laws, the investigation to cover such periods as the committees deem necessary. Adopted.

By Mr. Ward—That the hailing place of vessels shall be the town or city where the vessels are built, or where the owner or principal owner resides. The town to be printed on the stern. Passed.

Mr. Morey reported a bill repealing section 2303 of the Revised Statutes, which confines the disposition of public lands in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. He explained that in 1866 an act was passed, restricting the disposal of public lands of the United States in those four States. The object of the bill was to remove that distinction. There was considerable debate.

Mr. Saylor, of Ohio, said the law of 1866 seemed to have been passed upon the principal of forty acres to a mile.

The bill was recommitted with a view of extending its provisions and modified to all public lands in the interest of the homestead.

Mr. Knott reported back the amnesty bill. It reads that all the disabilities imposed and remaining on any person by virtue of the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendments to the constitution of the United States be and are hereby removed, and each and every person is and shall be forever relieved therefrom on his appearing before a judge of any court of the United States, or of any court of record in the State of which he is a resident, and taking and subscribing the following oath, to be duly attested and recorded:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm that I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and obey all laws made in pursuance thereof, and that I take this obligation freely and without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion whatever."

Mr. Knott moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, a member of the Judiciary Committee, asked Mr. Knott to yield the floor a moment.

Mr. Knott replied that it would afford him pleasure to yield to his colleague and other gentlemen on each side of the House, but that he felt neither the peace of the country nor the harmony of the House required any further discussion of the proposition.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, also a member of the Judiciary Committee, asked Mr. Knott to permit him to ask a single question.

Several Democratic members objected, and Mr. Cox, of New York, said: We have had enough of talk.

Mr. Blaine—Will the gentleman (Knott) allow me, without one word of debate, to have a letter read?

Messrs. Cox, Randall and several other Democratic members objected.

Mr. Knott—I can not consent to open debate at all. I insist on the previous question.

Mr. Frye—I simply desire to ask whether the Republican minority of the Judiciary Committee concurred in the report?

Mr. Cox (vociferously)—I call the gentleman to order; Maine is always out of order. [Laughter.]

Mr. Blaine—I understand that the gentleman from Kentucky declines either to admit an amendment or to allow debate. [Loud calls of order on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Randall (in a tone of remonstrance)—You know better than to do this.

Mr. Cox (somewhat more angrily)—You have been in the chair yourself and ought to know better. [Laughter.]

Mr. Blaine—I want a distinct understanding. [More shouts of order from the Democrats.]

The previous question was seconded and the question was ordered. Yeas, 183; nays, 92.

Mr. Seelye, of Massachusetts, called attention to the faulty grammar in the construction of the bill, the phrase, "Each and every person," being treated in the plural instead of the singular number.

The error was ordered to be corrected.

The House then proceeded to vote on the passage of the bill. The vote resulted—Yeas 182; nays 97; so, the requisite two-thirds not voting in favor of it, the bill was rejected. There was intense interest manifested as the call of the yeas and nays proceeded. Some of the prominent Republicans brought their influence to bear on some of the members of their party who voted yea on the preceding vote, either to vote in the negative or to refrain from voting.

Mr. Rainey, from South Carolina, was conspicuously the object of such attention. He did not answer when his name was called.

Mr. Haralson, of Alabama, who was in the same position, also withheld his vote at first, but finally rose and answered aye, amid the plaudits of the Democrats.

Mr. George A. Bagley, of New York, who had voted in the affirmative, changed his vote to the negative, at which the Republicans rejoiced.

Mr. Wells, of Mississippi, tried to explain why, although he was in favor of general amnesty, including Jefferson Davis, he voted no, but the Democrats shouted him down.

Mr. Lynch, of Mississippi, however, managed to get the chance of saying that he was in favor of the bill. He voted no with a view of letting Mr. Blaine offer his amendment, although he (Lynch) would vote against the amendment.

Mr. Purman, of Florida, who had also withheld his vote when his name was first called, afterwards rose and voted no.

The following is the negative vote in detail:

Nays—George A. Bagley, Baker of Indiana, Baker of New York, Ballou, Blaine, Blair, Bradley, Brown of Kansas, Burchard of Illinois, Burleigh, Canon, Cason, Caswell, Conger, Crapo, Crounse, Danford, Darrall, Davey, Dennison, Dobbins, Dunnell, Eames, Evans, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Frost, Frye, Garfield, Hale, Harris of Massachusetts, Hathorn, Haymond, Hendee, Harrison, Hoar, Hoge, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyman, Joyce, Kasson, Ketcham, King, Lapham, Leavenworth, Lawrence, Lynch, Magoon, McDougall, McCrary, McDill, Miller, Monroe, Nash, Norton, Oliver, O'Neill, Packer, Page, Phillips of Kansas, Plaisted, Platt, Pratt, Purnean, Robinson, Ross of Pennsylvania, Rusk, Sampson, Sinnickson, Smalls, Smith of Pennsylvania, Starkweather, Strait, Stowell, Thornburg, Townsend of New York, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Tufts, Van Vorhees, Waldron, Wallace of South Carolina, Walls, Welles, Wheeler, White, Whiting, Williard, Williams of Mississippi, Williams of Michigan, Wilson of Iowa, Wood of Pennsylvania, Woodworth, Wallace of Pennsylvania—97.

The Republicans voting aye were: Anderson, Banks, Egbert, Farwell, Haralson, Kelley, Sanders of Indiana, Luttrell, Mackey of South Carolina, Morey of Louisiana, Pierce and Seelye—12.

On the result being announced, Mr. Blaine, of Maine, took the floor and, by a motion to reconsider, obtained the right to speak.

A long personal debate followed, when Mr. Blaine offered his bill.

Mr. Banks said he was out of order.

Messrs. Randall and Hill objected.

Mr. Blaine then said the gentlemen declined his proposition, and wanted no further debate. He would give the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall) the opportunity to bring up the centennial bill, which had been postponed the entire week by this amnesty bill occupying the attention of the House.

Mr. Randall—The time consumed and the consequent postponement of the centennial bill are wholly chargeable to your side of the House.

Mr. Blaine—I will end this matter, and I have it in my power to do so. I withdraw the motion to reconsider. [Triumphant laughter on the Republican side and apparent astonishment on the Democratic side.]

At this time all the members of the Democratic side were on their feet, while the Republican members were in their seats, and the latter set up general cries of "Order! Order! Order!"

Mr. Randall asked Mr. Blaine to give him an opportunity of saying a word.

The request was met by still louder cries of order from the Republican side of the House, in which calls Mr. Blaine himself joined.

Mr. Randall again renewed his request, and Mr. Blaine refused it, and then the amnesty matter ended for the day.

The pension appropriation passed.

The House adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON.

The Call for the National Republican Convention.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The call for a national convention says: In calling the convention for the election of delegates the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party affiliations, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country, by maintaining and enforcing the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage, without intimidation and without fraud, who are in favor of the continued prosecution of all official dishonesty and of an economical administration of the government by faithful and capable officers, who are in favor of making such reforms in the government as experience may from time to time suggest, who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor; who hold the common schools as the nursery of American liberty, and that it should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the government should be continued to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776 and support them as incorporated in the constitution and the laws, and who are in favor of reorganizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of national unity in this centennial anniversary of the birth of the republic.

The Texas Pacific Road.

The Committee on Pacific Railroads will commence Wednesday the hearing of the arguments relative to the Texas Pacific road.

A Movement Against a Second Term.

The Judiciary Committee of the House agreed to report a bill for a presidential term of four years; after that the party to be ineligible.

Henderson's Bill for his Services.

It is stated that Henderson demands $3000 for his services in the whisky ring prosecutions.

NEW YORK.

Failed.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Dickinson & Co., bankers, notified the Stock Exchange this morning that they were unable to meet their contracts, and made an assignment. They state that their assets, comprising real estate, railroad securities, etc., far exceed their liabilities, and hope to resume soon.

Colonizationists.

Twenty-one freedmen, with two preachers, from New Orleans, Louisiana, sailed to-day for Monrovia, in West Africa.

Trial of an Injunction Suit.

The Supreme Court heard the appeal from Judge O'Donohue's injunction restraining the Panama railroad from running lines of steamships on the Atlantic and Pacific coast. Decision reserved.

The Harvest Queen.

The owners of the line to which the Harvest Queen belonged received a dispatch stating the ship left Queenstown at 9 P. M. December 30. The Adriatic left Liverpool at noon the same day. The captain of the Adriatic still positively denies that any vessel was sunk by his steamer on the voyage. He asserts that in the collision which occurred between the Adriatic and a ship off Waterford, Ireland, on the morning of December 31, the hulls of the two vessels did not touch. A sea captain, who was a passenger, corroborates the statement of the captain of the Adriatic. Altogether the cause of the Harvest Queen's wreck is shrouded in mystery.

United States Circuit Court.

The Corn Exchange Bank vs. Dawson Bank of Wilmington, North Carolina, to recover for a draft sent the Dawson Bank for collection, which sent the draft to its agent for collection, who failed. The court decided the Dawson Bank became personally responsible for the draft when it received it for collection.

POLITICAL.

State Treasurer of Georgia.

ATLANTA, January 13.—J. W. Renfroe was elected Treasurer of the State by the Legislature to-day in joint session.

Balloting for Senator in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., January 14.—Two ballots resulted—Beck 47; Williams 45; Leslie 28; Wadsworth 14.

FOREIGN.

A Wicked Tale of the Sea.

LONDON, January 14.—The *Evening Echo* states some strange disclosures were made at the board of trade inquiry at Biddeford concerning the loss of the British bark Island Belle, at Bude, in the British channel, on the twenty-first of December last. The Island Belle sailed from Wilmington, North Carolina, on the nineteenth of November, for Bristol, manned by seven hands, including Captain Francis Hewett, who acted also as supercargo. Only one of the seamen could steer the vessel, and he was put in irons half of the voyage for threatening the officers. The second mate,

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]