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THE STATE HOUSE.

Senate.

Spectators have ceased to take great interest in the daily proceedings, and yesterday lobby members looked and felt indifferent. There was a little button-holeing, and occasionally somebody would take active Senators one side and impart words that were not meant for vulgar ears, but the conference was generally short; what it was all about does not transpire, but the words "self interest" will almost invariably in part furnish a solution.

Mr. Weber made a personal explanation a few days ago in relation to Messrs. J. Barrow and J. P. Bowman, of the Feliciana, members of the Property Holders' Union, not possessing any property. Since then he has definitely learned that Barrow has no property, but that Bowman owns 300 acres. Mr. Weber made this explanation in justice to himself and to Mr. Bowman.

Bills by Mr. Stamps regulating fees and salaries in the criminal court officers in the parish of Orleans, were placed on their second reading and referred.

Mr. Sypher called up his resolution declaring vacant the seat of any Senator who remains absent ten days without permission of the Senate.

Mr. White, having doubts about the right of the Senate to adopt such a resolution, thought it best to refer the subject to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to make a report within two days.

Mr. Sypher mentioned the fact that when a member wished to absent himself he could easily find somebody to make such request for him. He did not accept Mr. White's amendment.

Mr. Burch thought it the best course to refer the document to a committee. The resolution was referred.

Mr. White called for executive session.

On opening the doors the committee appointed to examine the books of the Secretary of State reported on the Greene family, of Lincoln parish, holding office. The report fully sustains Mr. Burch's statements in the affair.

Mr. Wharton called up the joint resolution to investigate the financial and general condition of the city of New Orleans. The committee is to consist of three members from each house, and in the report to recommend advantageous changes.

Mr. Wharton wished to have the number of the committee changed from three for the House to four, and three from the Senate. An amendment by Mr. Twitchell gives the committee three members from each branch.

A motion to table the resolution as amended was lost, after which the amended resolution was adopted.

Mr. Stamps wished to have the Governor's salary reduced from $8000 per annum to $5000. Just at this juncture Governor Kellogg entered the Senate hall by chance, not knowing the subject under discussion. On learning what was being discussed he told several Senators to advocate the reduction, as he favored the proposition heartily.

Pending the controversy the Senate adjourned.

House.

The session yesterday was opened briskly by a motion to amend the journal of the eighteenth instant, which brought Messrs. Murrell, Hahn and Meredith to their feet.

Messrs. Meredith and Dupre complained of the report in the *Democrat*, and Mr. Meredith rose to a privileged question. He said:

In the New Orleans *Democrat* of this morning I find it reported that in the discussion of the resolution on the reception of Dom Pedro II., I said that I was in favor of the resolution. I endeavored on yesterday, in the discussion of this resolution, to express my opposition clearly and explicitly, but the reporter of the *Democrat* has misinterpreted my position. I desire to state that I was emphatically opposed to the resolution, for the reasons stated in my remarks of yesterday, which I do not desire to repudiate. Since that time I have found no cause to change my opinion. It was founded in reasons sufficiently satisfactory to myself, and, I believe, satisfactory to the majority of the House. The sequel, as shown by the vote, warrants me in saying this. I simply desire to say that I do not wish to be reported as occupying the contrary position.

Mr. Young moved an amendment, and Mr. Murrell made a few remarks on the journal.

Mr. Hahn then said he was glad the able and distinguished member from Madison (Mr. Murrell) had taken the pains to examine the journals of the Legislature, and had corrected his statement of the previous day. He and every member of the House might rest satisfied, that on questions of fact, he (Mr. Hahn) was always right, and those who disputed his statements were always wrong. On the explanation of Mr. Meredith, Mr. Hahn said there was one matter that made him feel sad. It was, that a newspaper, in the interests of the Democratic party, conducted by the "oldest and best," should have been complained of by two such zealous Democrats as Messrs. Meredith and Dupre. If these complaints of error or wrong had been made against the REPUBLICAN, it would not have been a matter of surprise; it would only have been according to Democratic fashion. But that a sound Democratic paper should be complained of so early in its career, and by such well known members of the Democratic party, is a cause of much concern and sadness to him and other Republican members.

The journal was then adopted on motion of Mr. Meredith.

Several important resolutions and bills were then submitted, among them being that of Mr. Aldige on bribery, that of Mr. Pipes on the charitable institutions at Baton Rouge, which provoked a motion from Mr. Ray that the visiting committee serve without pay for traveling expenses, that the House promptly tabled, and some others, but caused no discussion.

Even the report of the committee, presented by Mr. Wiltz, on the informations against certain members, and suggesting a further committee to investigate the charges in the Superior Criminal Court and the conduct of members of the Board of Liquidation was sent to the table without comment.

The special order of the day was the consideration of several printing bills. There was no argument, and although they kept the House in session till a quarter past three, with slight amendments they were passed section by section, with but few remarks.

THE FELICIANA KU-KLUX

WHITE LEAGUE BARBARISM

A Tale to Make the Blood Run Cold

ANARCHY, LAWLESSNESS AND CRIME

IS THERE NO HELP FOR IT?

The following thrilling narrative is translated from the New Orleans *German Gazette* of the fifteenth instant:

THE SCARING AWAY OF EMIGRATION TO LOUISIANA.

But a short time ago we stated that a band of masked, armed and mounted highway robbers burned the house and store of a German, named W. J. Kruse, living about fifteen miles from Bayou Sara, in the parish of West Feliciana, after first having dragged him and his family, as well as that of his brother-in-law, lately arrived from Germany, in the dead of a bitter cold night, from their beds, and with terrible threats and maltreatment put all of them out upon the road.

We furnish our readers to-day a detailed statement of the above affair, which stands not alone on the records of terrible deeds perpetrated in our parishes—deeds which but seldom reach the public, as the unfortunate strangers, especially the thrifty Germans, who incur the wrath of the inhabitants, are threatened with death if they divulge anything.

The reign of terror which the well organized and armed bands of Ku-Klux exercise in most of the parishes of the State is quite sufficient to exclude these unfortunates from any and all protection, as the courts seem to be powerless, or are partly under certain influences which sympathize with the doings of these bands. The State government is completely unable to put a stop to these doings, as it has no militia, and if the sheriffs would attempt, under the circumstances, to form a posse comitatus, it might be presumed, in nine cases out of ten, that the majority of the men sworn in for such a purpose would consist of men who, perhaps, the night previous were themselves engaged in a robbing and burning expedition.

In regard to the federal government, which has nineteen companies of regular infantry in the State, it may also be here mentioned, that if the commanding General, Augur, would interfere, what a howl over martial law and tyranny of bayonets would not be heard!

The sheriff of West Feliciana is himself a German named Dr. Kaufman, and to him as well as to Senator Weber, are we indebted for the complaint, as well as the petition of the German families Kruse and Albers, sent to the editor of the *German Gazette*, and herewith published, word for word:

I arrived in New Orleans on the steamship Hannover from Bremen on December 23, last year, with my wife and five children, aged from one to thirteen years. My brother-in-law met myself and family in New Orleans, and brought us all to his place in the parish of West Feliciana, where we arrived on the twenty-fourth of December.

On January 5, at two o'clock in the morning, we were all suddenly awakened by a terrible noise and loud knocking at the door of my brother-in-law, W. C. Kruse's house. Immediately after we were violently dragged from our beds, and with dire threats and curses driven out of the house. After all of us were out on the road we observed about fifteen mounted men, armed with guns and pistols, and masked. We did not know what they intended to do with us, and we begged in vain to be permitted to take some of our clothes to cover ourselves with, as we had left the house almost in a nude condition, and after they had ill-treated and beaten myself and my brother-in-law, and likewise my wife, who is in delicate circumstances.

The band next burned our dwelling and outhouses, and when any member of my family endeavored to save a few articles of clothing, they were instantly torn from them and cast into the fire.

I have lost by this fearful calamity all my papers, tools, clothing, bedding, money—in short we have lost all that we possessed, and the doings of this band have put us all in a truly terrible condition.

My brother-in-law (Kruse) and family have likewise lost all; and although he has been a man of means, is now under the circumstances unable to aid himself, much less being able to assist me in any way. I am a German citizen; my residence was in Bullenberger Feld, parish of Zetel, amt Varel.

Myself and family are, without fault of our own, now in a terrible condition, and I therefore beg of you to be kind enough to interest yourself in such manner for myself and family as will enable us to live for the present. We were also notified on that dreadful morning that we all must leave the country within ten days.

With respect, yours truly,
JOHANN ALBERS,
Of Bullenbergen Feld, parish of Zetel, amt Varel, Oldenburg.

Dr. Kaufman, the sheriff of West Feliciana, adds to the above petition of the unhappy Albers the following lines to the editor of the *German Gazette:*

PARISH WEST FELICIANA,
St. Francisville, La., January 10, 1876.

My friend Senator Weber has shown me the petition of the poor man Albers. I am extremely sorry that the poor family did not come to me in order that I might have given you a clear statement of this terrible crime which has been perpetrated on these innocent folks; it can not be given in too strong a color. Weber will also write to you.

Your old friend,
DR. KAUFMAN, Sheriff.

Hon. D. A. Weber, of Feliciana, states likewise in the forgoing accompanying letter:

By Kruse's request I herewith forward you a statement of the crime perpetrated also upon himself and family.

By doing anything for all these poor people you will certainly earn the thanks of all of our countrymen.

Truly yours,
D. A. WEBER.

It is not to be doubted that New Orleans contains sufficient kind-hearted and benevolent Germans who will aid their unfortunate countrymen, so as to enable these two families to emigrate to Texas.

The "German Society" likewise, as soon as the directory has been informed of these facts, will no doubt know how to fulfill its duty in the matter.

But the question of how can all these crimes and deeds of violence in the interior of our State be prevented, is not answered by any relief that may be forthcoming in this one particular case.

The State Senate has already taken the case in hand, asked the Governor to dispatch militia to parishes infected with Ku-Klux, and in case such could not be carried out, or might not have the desired result, instructed the Governor to beg the federal government for protection of peaceable citizens against overpowering organizations of armed guerillas.

We do not believe that these evils can be remedied by any punishment, of however strong a nature, as the spirit which causes those deeds is not to be driven out. There is system, there is method in it, and the ruffians who perpetrate such acts do not act on their own account, but on the instigation of others.

In the latter part of next month a convention of the Gulf States for promoting emigration to the South is to be called, and it ought to be the most prominent task of this convention to consider how to annihilate this spirit of hatred which manifests itself, apparently, mainly toward quiet, harmless and industrious German immigrants.

For as long as this evil spirit reigns in the country, and every year craves its sacrifices by the dozen and by hundreds, the *German Gazette* of New Orleans will consider it the most criminal heartlessness to invite our countrymen in Germany and here in the Northern and Western States to come to Louisiana.

Even if the American press of our State may lay before the eyes of the members of the "Immigration Convention" shortly to be convened here the most glorious picture of the splendid climate, richness of soil and many other advantages of immigration to Louisiana, and may endeavor to establish a belief that quiet and peace reigns in the State, one single complaint, like the one of the German families driven from hearth and home in West Feliciana, smothers all praises of the American press, penetrates the most distant corners of Germany, as well as Northern and Western America, and tends more to scare away the emigration to Louisiana than the most extravagant descriptions of the dangers and ravages of the so much feared yellow fever.

School Board.

A called meeting of the Board of School Directors was held last evening. Mr. Dumont called the members to order, but Judge Dibble soon appeared.

There were present:—Hon. H. C. Dibble, president; Superintendent Boothby, and Messrs. Bourgee, Dumont, Gardner, Glaudin, Heath, Longstreet, Lynch, Marks, Rey, Stamps, Tracy and Waples, and Administrator Pilsbury.

Mr. Waples offered the following:

WHEREAS, Several of the rooms now occupied by the Keller School are totally unfit for such use, and the eligible rooms are not sufficient in number to accommodate the pupils in average daily attendance, therefore

Resolved, That said school be removed to the new building bearing its name and situated near it.

There was much discussion, but in the end the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Dumont offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on schoolhouses be and is hereby authorized to make all needed repairs to the city school buildings at a cost not to exceed $3000.

The only other business done was the adoption of the partial report of the visiting committee of the Second District, as follows:

To the President and Members of the School Board:

GENTLEMEN—We beg leave to report specially upon the Claiborne Boys' School. We find the primary departments very much crowded. The matter has been made the subject of notice by the Board of Health. Rooms may be had in a house adjacent to the school for a rent of $8 per month. We recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the president of this board be authorized and requested to lease the above premises for the use of the Claiborne School; and that the visiting committee be requested to transfer pupils thereto.

Respectfully submitted,
L. H. GARDNER,
T. G. TRACY,
T. B. STAMPS.

The report was accepted, the resolution adopted, and soon after the board went into executive session.

After executive session the following recommendations from the committee on teachers were adopted:

Resolved, That the following names of teachers remaining on the list of the "unassigned" be dropped from the roll, there not being sufficient work to require their services, viz: Mrs. M. Begault, Misses Julia Barnes, M. Connolly, N. Derham, F. Collayanni and Mrs. E. F. Harcourt. That Mrs. M. E. Gerard be assigned to Claiborne School as an additional third assistant. That the following list be appointed as supernumeraries: Misses Evalyn Allen, L. C. Mehrtens, D. Curry, Mary Bleakley, N. H. Clark, Nellie O'Connor, C. McMannus, Josephine Wrigley, Emma Lacroix, Mary Murray and Clara Davis.

The Jews in History.

Last evening, one of the largest audiences ever assembled at Temple Sinai, congregated for the purpose of listening to a lecture delivered by Simon Wolf, Esq., of Washington, on "The Jews in History." Announcement was made by the committee that the lecture was free, and a hearty invitation tendered through the columns of the press, to all who desired to hear the distinguished gentlemen discourse upon a subject that stands unrivaled in interest or antiquity in the field of history.

The speaker opened by disavowing any intention to humiliate one race for the purpose of elevating the other. He had simply to deal with facts, and those facts were historical, and not a Jew should speak. From the lips of Christian born or from the lips of those who had become Jews would he tell the story of his people's woes and his people's glory.

The life of Moses was reviewed. Bible history produced no mightier character. How grandly he looms up above them all. On Mount Sinai were given not only to the Children of Israel, but to all people, those first laws that have been the foundation of the world's history in intelligence, those sublime tenets that underlie the safety and welfare of society.

"The mighty men of valor," statesmen, composers, lawyers, men of commerce and finance, were referred to, showing that the Jews stand forth pre-eminent among the truly great of this world's history. Then the long list of persecutions and outrages, and the false characters of Shylock, Fagin and the Wandering Jew, were referred to as showing that in the nineteenth century the persecutions of the Jews still continued.

COURT RECORD.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1876.

United States Supreme Court.

The following case was disposed of last Monday:

No. 100. T. J. Haines et al., trustees, etc., appellants, vs Charles Carpenter, executor, etc.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause with costs.

Supreme Court.

State ex rel. Samuel H. Edgar et al. vs. the judge of the Superior District Court et al.—Writ of prohibition issued against further proceeding in cases of Hale, Ayer & Co. vs. New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Company, and against the sheriff to pay certain amounts to the said Hale, Ayer & Co. Returnable on the twenty-fourth instant.

Superior District Court.

Mrs. Caroline Armand vs. F. E. Dumas, tax collector.—Judgment for defendant with 100 per cent damages on amount enjoined.

Louisa Adelaide Cannon vs. N. C. Folger, tax collector.—Suit discontinued.

Jacques Estoup vs. State and N. C. Folger, tax collector.—Injunction made perpetual.

Mrs. E. J. Lavergne vs. B. F. Joubert, tax collector.—Injunction made perpetual.

Superior Criminal Court.

INFORMATIONS.

Carrying concealed weapons—James Willis.

Stabbing, etc.—James White.

Grand larceny—Mary Francis.

MOTIONS.

Embezzlement—Bertrand Diosant, convicted of embezzling $1500 from Bertrand Abadie. Motion for new trial filed.

Murder—Henry Watson, indicted November 26, 1875, for the murder of a child named Liddy Smith on the twenty-sixth of July, 1875, which was fatally burned in No. 96 Girod street, which accused had set on fire. Motion to quash indictment argued and taken under advisement, after accused had been granted permission to withdraw his plea of not guilty.

APPEAL GRANTED.

Stabbing, etc.—Michael Delancy, convicted of having stabbed Johanna Sullivan, on the thirteenth of August, corner of Baroune and Delord streets, and sentenced to two years at hard labor. Appeal returnable February 7, 1876.

SENTENCED.

State vs. Henry Watson.—Arson. Indicted November 4, 1875, for having set fire to the dwelling house No. 96 Girod street, on the twenty-sixth of July, 1875, and convicted of an attempt to set fire. Ten years at hard labor.

First District Court.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Assault—Isaac Schulz, Joshua Clark, William Orange and Louis Philipe.

ACQUITTED.

Henry Johnson, assault and battery.

Maurice Williams, petty larceny.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

Assault and battery—Moses Justice.

Second District Court.

Successions of Mary Louisa Cyperiere and Dinah Frances LeBlanc opened.

The emancipation of Annie Gill and the interdiction of Anna Grothier, widow of J. F. Beckmann is prayed for.

Fourth District Court.

M. Da Silva vs. A. C. Carilton, her husband.—Judgment for divorce of June 27, 1874, amended by giving plaintiff the custody of her minor children.

John C. Lambert vs. W. W. Walker.—Judgment for plaintiff for $408 40.

Sixth District Court

Leeds & Co. vs. First Central Diffusion Sugar Manufacturing Company.—Judgment for plaintiff for $10,812 82.

The Currency Question.

In the national House of Representatives last Monday, Representative Holman, of Indiana, a Democratic leader, proposed to reopen the currency question by a motion—

To suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring it unwise and inexpedient at this time that a specific and arbitrary period should be prescribed by law at which legal tender notes of the United States should be paid in coin by the Secretary of the Treasury; and that, therefore, the act entitled "an act to provide for the resumption of specie payment," approved January 14, 1875, ought to be repealed, and instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency, at as early a period as practicable, to report to the House a bill for that purpose.

The motion failed by a vote of 158 nays against 112 yeas. All the reliable Republicans voted against the motion, while a respectable number of Democrats voted with the Republicans in support of the established financial policy of the Republicans. Notably, Messrs. Gibson, Ellis and Levy, of Louisiana, voted with their Republican colleagues, Messrs. Darrall and Morey, against the Indiana inflationist.

Views of Louisiana—"Cotton."

Johnson Armstrong, publisher, No. 58 Camp street, has placed before the public packages of lithographic cards, in colors, illustrating cotton culture in Louisiana. They are handsome pictures, of album size, showing the cotton plant in the bud, flowering and ripe; the flower, boll and empty pod; cotton picking; the march of laden laborers to the ginhouse; the process of ginning cotton; and the manner of hauling the pressed article to the steamboat landings. There are also views of cotton worms at their work of destruction. These views are finely designed and executed, and will make appropriate souvenirs for visitors to take from the State. The cotton series of illustrations will probably be followed by a set of sugar pictures, that will do still further credit to the taste and enterprise of Mr. Armstrong.

Confirmations.

The following appointments by Governor Kellogg have been confirmed by the Senate:

Orleans — John Jordan, tax collector, seventh district.

St. Landry—John D. Currie, justice of the peace, fourth ward.

East Feliciana—John R. Skipwith, recorder.

Lincoln—Allen Barksdale, district attorney pro tem.; Moses Spivey, justice of the peace, fourth ward; J. R. Heard, justice of the peace, sixth ward; John Wright, constable, sixth ward.

St. James—B. F. Yates, tax collector.

Claiborne—P. W. Pool, tax collector.

The appointment of Mr. J. Cunningham as district attorney of the seventeenth judicial district, was rejected.

There is a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, named F. W. Clapp, who deserves special and honorable mention as resident and legislator of a State celebrated for the number and rapacity of its deadheads. He recently returned a railroad pass which had been sent to him, on the high moral ground that he did not consider it proper for legislators to accept such favors. This is the first incident of the kind which has been recorded in Massachusetts, though we believe something like it happened in Missouri a few years ago, when a legislator who had received a single pass declined it on the grounds: First, that it was not a season ticket; second, that it was not transferable; third, that "he didn't live in that direction;" fourth, that if he did he could "walk it quicker," and that he would "see them d—d first."—*New York World.*

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1876.

An old habitue of the galleries of the House, in looking down upon that body, can not fail but notice the change that has taken place in its intellectual composition during the past ten years. True, there are a few familiar faces, among them Garfield, Cox, Randall and Kelley, but we recall others, of equal note, who will never be seen here again, and in recalling them, are forcibly reminded of what a few years may bring forth. We miss Thad Stevens, who sleeps his last sleep in a quiet Pennsylvania cemetery; Bingham, who now makes his graceful obeisance in the halls of the Miksado; and Poland, the venerable Luke, whose snow-white head commanded our respect, and whose swallow-tailed coat and brass buttons excited our boyish admiration, has gone where the woodbine twineth. Their places are filled by men but little known outside of their respective districts, and who are but small factors in the whirlpool of American politics.

A lack of intellect is especially noticeable on the Democratic side of the House. This can be easily explained. Probably one-fourth of their number are men who were not selected with regard to mental qualifications, but were nominated simply because no one imagined they could possibly be elected. The tidal wave of 1874 swept them into power, and the elections of 1876 will again consign them to oblivion.

If Ben Hill improved his chances for the Georgia senatorship by his speech on the amnesty bill, it is all he accomplished on that memorable occasion. The charge that he willfully jeopardized the chances of his party in the coming presidential contest, in order to further his own selfish schemes, is freely made. Like Cox, Hill remodeled his speech for the *Record*, making some important changes. For instance, on the floor of the House he said:

The atrocities of Andersonville do not begin to compare with the atrocities of Elmira, of Fort Douglass or of Fort Delaware.

This is omitted in the *Record*, and the following substituted:

The mortality at Andersonville and other Confederate prisons falls short by more than three per cent of the mortality in federal prisons.

His remarks, as taken down by the reporter for the Associated Press, will be published as a Republican campaign document.

Stewart, the postmaster of the House, produces "the gentleman from Connecticut" in proof that the circumstance alluded to some days since did not occur; in fact, that it was pure fabrication. Whether the gentleman produced is the same one spoken of, and if so, whether he subsequently withdrew his resignation, I am not prepared to say. Suffice that my informant, an old House employe, reiterates his statement.

The lawlessness that has existed for some time in the Feliciana and other parishes is likely to be brought to a summary close. The Attorney General will in a few days forward to Mr. Beckwith instructions authorizing him to enter proceedings under the enforcement act against the parties implicated. These instructions will be of such a character as to leave no doubt that the government is thoroughly in earnest.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Levy, a few days since, looking to the reimbursement of General Gibson, for expenses incurred during his contest for the seat held by General Sheldon in the last Congress. As yet, General Sheldon has made no effort to secure the payment of his expenses.

Mr. Darrall has introduced a bill making an appropriation for removing obstructions in Bayou Lafourche. It will undoubtedly pass, as it is based on an estimate made by Major Howell, and will prove of great benefit to the rice and sugar-growing interests of that section.

Mr. Morey's levee bill is identical with the one offered by him last session, and appropriates $3,000,000 for improving and building the Mississippi levees.

INDEX.

Colonel George Butler's Misfortunes.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

I am glad to be able to announce the convalescence of my friend, Colonel George H. Butler, who, as will be remembered, some time since suffered martyrdom in New Orleans for the sake of his uncle's reputation, and his own opinions. George was badly used up in that little affair in the Crescent City—so badly that at one time his friends dispaired his recovery. When he came North he was in a terrible condition from the blows and injuries he had received about the head, and was at one time threatened with softening of the brain in consequence, but he is now thoroughly convalescent, as will appear from the subjoined anecdote:

When he met his Uncle Ben that statesman took him in hand for a lecture on the errors of his ways, and remarked to him, "Well now, here you are suffering from injuries, the results of indiscretion, and threatened with softening of the brain, as your physician tells me."

"Is that so," said George quietly; "does the physician tell you that I am threatened with softening of the brain?"

"Yes," said Ben, "that is the verdict."

"Oh, well," says George, "that will be all right. If I can get a good case of softening of the brain on hand I can get a position as idiotorial writer on the New York *Herald*, and make a better living than I ever have been able to make in the past with my faculties in their normal condition."

Whereat Uncle Ben, turning his revolving eye full upon his erratic nephew, remarked that he did not observe any alarming symptoms. Proceeding to lecture George, however, Ben told him that his restless, erratic proclivities would yet be the death of him; whereat George responded that erratic dispositions and restless proclivities led Pizzarrus to the conquest of Peru, Cortez to the spoliation of Mexico, and De Soto to the discovery of the Mississippi.

"Yes," said old Ben, "that is a fact, George; I know all that; but there was not as much 'crooked whisky' on the market in those days as there is now."

Call for Aid.

In the New Orleans *German Gazette* of last Sunday we find a call for aid signed by Mr. Carl Becker, agent of the German Society, in favor of Johann Albers, a German emigrant, driven with his family from West Feliciana.

From an editorial in the *Gazette*, we learn that not only was Albers and family driven from his home by an armed mob, and the same burned, but he was also robbed of his tools, clothing and ordered to leave the parish within ten days.

Contributions are asked in his behalf and that of his family; and we learn that to-day subscriptions will be solicited among the Germans of this city, to be transmitted to F. Rickert, Esq., president of the German Society of New Orleans, for his benefit.—*Monroe Intelligencer.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

LENIENT LOONEY

JOKING WITH JUSTICE

ASSASSINATION MADE EASY

One Year in Jail for Shooting a Man Nearly to Death.

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

SHREVEPORT, January 20, 1876.

O'Brien, charged with shooting with intent to murder B. C. White, business manager of the *Evening Telegram*, pleaded guilty yesterday, and asked the mercy of the court. He was sentenced by Judge Looney to one year's confinement in the parish jail. The sentence astonished everybody. It is considered a flagrant outrage, and an insult to the entire community.

District Attorney Wise is said to be utterly disheartened, believing it useless to prosecute men for flagrant and heinous crimes if they are to be dismissed without punishment commensurate with the crimes committed.

Judge Looney has been so lenient a judge on criminals that he has made himself the subject of the severest criticism and ridicule. O'Brien is in an old rotten jail, from which there is no trouble about escaping. There is considerable interest manifested in this case. N.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—Mr. Edmunds offered two resolutions looking to the exaction of money due from the Pacific railroad.

Mr. West introduced a bill to amend the act in aid of the construction of a railroad and telegraph from the Missouri river to the Pacific, approved in 1862 and amended in 1864.

Mr. Morton resumed his speech, but did not conclude, on account of sore throat.

A resolution to continue in force the joint rules for the government of the two houses, except the twenty-second, which regulates counting the votes for President and Vice President, was adopted.

Mr. Bayard then submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives to examine and, after a conference, to report whether any and what legislation is expedient in regard to the matters considered in the twenty-second joint rule. Laid over. Senate adjourned.

House.

The Postoffice Committe reported unfavorably on the bill reducing first class mail matter to one cent per half-ounce.

In the centennial debate Messrs. Stenger, of Pennsylvania, and Cook and Felton, of Georgia, spoke against the bill. No Southerners spoke in favor of it to-day. Eulogies on Vice-President Wilson will be delivered to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

The Liquor Traffic.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—The Senate Finance Committee will report favorably on the bill for a commission on alcoholic liquor traffic, amended to include fermented and all kinds of liquor in the proposed inquiry.

Special Counsel Appointed.

Thomas P. Ryan has been appointed special counsel to conduct the revenue cases in San Francisco.

Centennial Bank.

The Centennial National Bank with a capital of $200,000 is authorized to commence business.

A Fog Bell at Cherrystone.

A fog bell at Cherrystone Light Station, Virginia, will be struck by machinery during foggy weather, two strokes in quick succession at intervals of thirty seconds.

A Committee with a Clerk.

A clerk has been appointed to the levee commission.

The Sixth Auditorship.

Judge J. J. Martin, postmaster of Montgomery, is here before the Finance Committee regarding the nomination of McGrew as sixth auditor. The committee reached no conclusion. Mr. Martin leaves homeward to-night.

The St. Louis Railroad Committee.

The memorial committee of thirteen appointed by the recent St. Louis National Railway Convention, waited to-day upon the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House and presented the memorial and the proceedings of the convention in favor of government aid to secure the prompt construction of the Texas and Pacific railway as a competing line to the Pacific.

Hon. Stanley Mathews, of Ohio, the president of the convention; Colonel William M. Johnson, of North Carolina; Hon. W. P. Thompson, of Missouri; Hon. J. H. Kennard, of Louisiana; D. Felsenheld, of California; C. K. Marshall, of Mississippi; and A. C. Clopton, of Texas, were present. These documents will thus officially reach both houses of Congress where they will receive the consideration of the proper committees. The committee has a letter from the President, inviting them to call on him to-morrow at two o'clock.

Oklahama.

The House Committee on Territories will hold a special meeting to consider the bill for a Territorial government for Oklahama. There are 20,000 citizens of the United States, 8000 freedmen and 40,000 civilized Indians, with no regular laws or punishment for crimes. The expenses of a federal court at Fort Smith will reach $400,000 per year.

The Vacant Senatorship.

Attempts to verify the rumors regarding the Louisiana senatorship have developed the fact that the real obstruction to Pinchback is at present whether there is a *de jure* government in Louisiana, and until this question is finally settled by the Committee on Privileges and Elections Pinchback will not get a vote of the Senate on his case. Should Governor Kellogg appoint a new man he will stand in no better position than Pinchback.

Cotton Frauds.

The grand jury to-day had under consideration the alleged cotton frauds in the cases of Parkman, Brooks & Co. Several prominent treasury officials gave testimony before the jury, among them First Auditor Mahan, Deputy Controller of Customs Lockwood, Cashier Guthrie and others. Ex-Senator Sawyer has written a letter disavowing any complicity in the matter.

Postal Telegraphy.

Senator Sargent's bill for postal telegraphs allows lines in the postoffices, and makes the postoffices receive messages; allows a combination of postmaster and telegrapher, fixes the tariff, and gives the government business precedence.

NEW YORK.

The Tweed Jury.

NEW YORK, January 20.—The jury in the Tweed million suit has been completed.

Habeas Corpus Denied.

Judge Barrett denied the habeas corpus for Stokes.

Stopping the Supply.

At a meeting of several coal carrying and producing interests it was agreed to suspend producing anthracite from February 7, to March 11, inclusive.

A New Catholic Diocese.

A cable dispatch to the *Freeman's Journal*, dated Rome, January 20, announces that Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, has been made a Catholic diocese, and Bishop Domence, now of Pittsburg, named its first Bishop. Very Rev. J. Tuigg, of Altoona, is appointed Bishop of Pittsburg.

THE TURF.

The Charleston Races.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 20.—Third day's races on Washington course. Weather fine. Track much improved. Attendance large.

First Race—For all ages; one and three-quarter miles dash; purse $200—Tom O'Neil won by a neck; Prussian, 2; Rocket, 3; Red Dick, 4. Time—3:16¾.

Second Race—Hampton stakes for four year olds; two mile heats; $50 entrance; club adds $400; four started—Damon, 2, 0, 1, 1; Ozark, 3, 0, 2, 2; Harney, 1, 3, 3, withdrawn: Katy Lee 4, distanced. Time—3:45½, 3:46¾, 3:50¾, 3:55.

Third Race—All ages, mile and half dash. Purse, $300. Mary Long 1, Lottie Moon 2, Roxella 3, Jack Trigg 4. Time—2:46½.

Fourth Race—All ages, mile and an eighth dash, for $200. Egypt 1, Marmion 2, Bay Line 3. Time—2:04½.

FOREIGN.

A War Council.

LONDON, January 20.—A Vienna letter says the Prince of Montenegro has summoned a war council, which resolved that a Turkish concentration effectually blockaded Montenegro on the Turkish side, and would be a *casus belli*. If a blockade was attempted the Prince should assemble all liable to bear arms and march into Herzegovina. In the meantime Montenegro will maintain an expectant attitude, and not disturb the peace of Turkish operations if they develop nothing more serious than the present situation.

The Cuban Question.

A Reuter telegram from Berlin says no Spanish circular note has been received here replying to the American circular concerning Cuba. So far the various powers have made no representations to Spain. The American circular did not contain any declaration liable to affect the friendly relations between Spain and the United States.

A Carlist Advantage.

A telegram from St. Jean De Luse to the *Times* reports the Carlists have surprised an advanced post between San Marcial and Irun, killing twenty-five Alfonsists.

The Exiles.

The *Times* comments concerning the transportation to Siberia of an Odessa merchant, whose name is Brodsky. The incident is considered of peculiar importance, because of the rarity of such proceedings in the reign of the present Emperor. Transportation was decreed by the political police. There was no semblance of trial. It is variously surmised that Brodsky, who is highly respected in Odessa, spoke against the government in the town council, or sold arms to the Turks, as has been alleged, or was accessory to publishing the recent reports on export trade.

The Permanent Commission.

VERSAILLES, January 20.—At a sitting of the permanent commission of the Assembly to-day, the left complained that prefects were influencing elections. M. Buffet refused to discuss the subject, alleging he did not desire to anticipate a debate on the verification of elections in the new Assembly. He only admitted the commission's right to summon the present Assembly if it saw fit. Buffet likewise refused to make an explanation in regard to the suppression of the banquet to Gambetta, at Marseilles, or to take notice of the reports that the government favored a Bonapartist candidate in the Department of the Gironde.

Destitute of Foundation.

MADRID, January 20.—With reference to the statement made by Secretary Fish before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the American House of Representatives, respecting negotiations between Spain and the United States, it is officially pointed out that the Washington government not having yet replied to the Spanish note of the fifteenth of November, 1875, nor having officially communicated at Madrid the contents of the American circular note to European powers, all reports of a favorable reply from Spain may be regarded as destitute of foundation.

A Carlist Movement.

SAN SEBASTIAN, January 20.—The Alfonsists have thrown supplies of provisions and ammunition into Oyarzun in the face of a heavy fire from the Carlist battery.

The Prince at Lahore.

CALCUTTA, January 20.—The Prince of Wales reached Lahore to-day.

Defeat of the Turks.

RAGUSA, January 20.—The report is confirmed of the defeat of the Turks, who fled, leaving 300 killed. The survivors are on a hill, surrounded by 3000 insurgents.

A French Squadron in the Mediterranean.

BERLIN, January 20.—A paper which often has relations with the government mentions the reports of the formation of a French squadron in the Mediterranean, and the collection of military stores at Nancy as reasons for Germany to be watchful.

The Dead-Lock in the Bavarian Chamber.

It is stated the Bavarian Chamber will be dissolved as the only means of removing the dead-lock.

Personal.

PARIS, January 20.—Gambetta has arrived here. Mr. De La Rochette (Legitimist), who was elected Senator for life by the Assembly, is dead.

The Elections.

The republicans claim twenty-nine departments. The *Moniteur* estimates seventeen departments doubtful, thirty-three decidedly conservative, six Bonapartists, sixteen republicans of all shades. The militan Bonapartists will only obtain thirty seats in the Senate.

Returns from the departments of Lot, Loiret, Meuse, Eure, Charente, Manche, Cher, Calvados and Pyrenees-Orient show conservative majories for senatorial delegates. In the departments of Var, Cote-d'Or, Tarn, Marne and Jura the results are doubtful.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mayor of Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 20.—Ex-Judge Flippin was installed as mayor to-night.

A Defaulting Tax Collector.

The *Avalanche* special from Covington, Tennessee, says that A. J. Yarbro, ex-tax collector of Tipton county, was arrested there on the charge of being a defaulter to the amount of $8000.

Incendiary Fire.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 20.—An incendiary fire occurred in a flour warehouse at No. 36 Paine street. Eighteen hundred barrels of flour damaged. Loss $2900.

Burned.

HARWICK, Mass., January 20.—The Cape Cod Exchange and Butts' block burned from a lamp explosion. Loss $15,000.

Centennial Art Buildings.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—The centennial committee have decided to erect additional buildings for accommodating fine arts.

Death of an Eminent Bostonian.

BOSTON, January 20.—General John S. Tyler is dead, aged eighty years.

On Third Reading.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 20.—The House ordered the bill repealing the gray nun amendment to the third reading.

Excitement in a New Hampshire Town.

DOVER, N. H., January 20.—Arthur P. Devirn, after lecturing on Romanism in America, sought refuge in a drug store

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]