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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1876.

WHOLE NUMBER 2718.

## THE STATE HOUSE.

**Senate.**  
Mr. Kelly, having given previous notice, offered a bill to repeal act No. 25 of 1868, which is what is generally known as the lottery act. The Senator obtained a suspension of the rules and the bill was referred.

The question of which committee, Judiciary or Corporations, the bill should be referred to, elicited some controversy. Mr. Burch thought the Judiciary the proper committee, and Mr. Aikin held for the Committee on Corporations. It was finally sent to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Blackburn offered the following resolution, and advocated it:  
That the affairs of the nation are in every sense safe in the hands of President Grant, and that a third term is eminently due him.

Mr. Burch said that he could see something like a fish or a fat bait in the resolution, and expressed the belief that Mr. Blackburn, as editor, was quite unlike Mr. Blackburn as Senator in sentiment.

Mr. Blackburn said that he could prove himself a better Republican than the man who votes against the resolution.

Mr. Wharton wished to postpone the matter until the twenty seventh of this month, and Mr. Burch thought it would be better to let the matter rest until after the Cincinnati Convention.

Mr. Brewster asked Mr. Blackburn if he was not at present seeking any federal office. Mr. Blackburn replied that he was not an applicant for any office, but he was essentially a third-term man.

Mr. Burch thought that the member was needlessly taking up the time of the Senate, therefore was anxious to see the question disposed of at once.

The resolution was not referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, when Mr. Blackburn moved its immediate adoption, and Mr. Blunt wished to have it postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Young called for executive session, and the curtains were drawn to the masses. When the doors were opened Mr. Harper moved to reconsider the vote on Mr. Blackburn's third term resolution.

Mr. Alexander explained his vote by declaring himself an advocate of a third term, and voted against a reconsideration.

When the main question was put, Mr. Stamps said he wished to see the resolution referred, principally to have it made stronger.

The motion to reconsider was carried, and Mr. Twitchell moved to adopt the resolution.

After a little more skirmishing the main vote was put, and Mr. Blackburn's third term resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Blackburn made a motion to request the committee to report to-morrow, and Mr. Burch asked to have that motion tabled, and it was tabled.

**House.**  
Rev. Father Gleason officiated as chaplain yesterday.

Mr. Dupre, rising to a question of privilege, said:  
Mr. Speaker, when England's grandest poet strove to rise to the height of the great argument of asserting eternal justice, he invoked that spirit that does "prefer, before all temples, the upright heart and pure."

In my duties as legislator, deeply impressed with that glorious exemplar, I have invoked that spirit, and with limited facilities strive to assert eternal justice, without malice or uncharitableness to any one.

Mr. Speaker, the *Times* of this morning contained a personal attack upon me, which for scurrility and malice is beyond compare. I will read:

"Mr. Dupre is one of those men who find it difficult to rise to the height of any great argument; who squanders himself recklessly on 'points of order,' and would take Hamlet's reply in all seriousness, when he answers Polonius that, 'What do you read, my lord?' 'Words, words, words.'"

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would say, not "words, words," but "blunders, blunders, blunders!" I have not been drawing the "points of order," as you say, but I have been drawing the "words, words, words," as you say.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the *Times* of this morning contained a personal attack upon me, which for scurrility and malice is beyond compare. I will read:

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for petitions, memorials, notices and introduction of bills and reports of committees caused no discussion, though including measures relative to the incorporation of the Louisiana Wharf Company, towns and cities of Benham, Ouachita, Donaldsonville, Bayou Sara and Delta; the payment of the levee laborers in St. James, abolishing the Third and Fourth Municipal Courts of New Orleans and transferring their cases to the First and Second.

The special order of the day was the report of Mr. Voorhies on the resolution supporting Senator West's bill submitted to the Railroad Committee, with his substitute asking the insertion of the New Orleans Pacific railroad, instead of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg railroad, with Mr. Keating's minority report opposing the substitute.

[Mr. Meredith in the Chair.]  
Mr. Voorhies moved the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. Keating said that on nearly every occasion when a member advocated a measure there were some who opposed it among his constituents. In this case he could state with pleasure that all in Caddo approved of the original resolution, without regard to race, color or political opinion. The future growth and prosperity of Shreveport depend on communication with New Orleans. He had never been negligent in giving his voice and vote in favor of any bill or resolution that would aid the people of Louisiana, and had supported the Southern Pacific railroad. Although the head of the company was a gentleman whose wealth and success had given him the name of the railroad king of America, yet it had been found necessary to appeal to Congress for aid to carry out his intentions. This railroad would build up the commercial and agricultural interests, was protected by a genial climate, and went through a country that was the garden of America. At the last session a resolution had passed without opposition, asking the members of Congress to support this measure. Early this session another of the same character had been introduced, and the majority of the committee now report adversely. He would explain the two. The bill in the last session of Congress known as Scott's bill, was the same as West's bill. The joint resolution was introduced into Congress last session, and this session was presented by Mr. West. The whole trouble was on the Louisiana branch contained in the resolution, granting aid to the Pacific railroad. He had no interest except to aid the Texas Pacific, New Orleans and Shreveport. This branch was incorporated in the resolution by suggestion of the ablest convention, that at St. Louis, that has ever assembled. Louisiana was ably represented. Whatever personal views any one may have, whether just or right, he was convinced that the only chance for aid on the branch advocated by the St. Louis convention was by Senator West.

The question advocated by the majority in that bill of West siding the Texas Pacific road, takes away from the chartered road controlled by gentlemen of Louisiana, and gives aid to a road owned in New York and to those who have no interest in the State and do not do the people no good, although gentlemen, residents of this State since 1810, testified before the committee to the contrary. He thought this had nothing to do with the question. Every one knows that if the bill passes Congress the road will be built, just as well as it is known the main line will be built, or no assistance will be given to it. He did not care whether Tom Scott, the managers of the Vicksburg and Baton Rouge, or the New Orleans and Pacific routes build the road. Although he would have claim to object to the manner of designating the terminus of the latter had been selected, the legality of it and the manner the people of Shreveport had been treated, yet he would advocate it if its terminus was at Shreveport and was included in Senator West's bill.

Mr. Booth calling attention to the fact that Mr. Keating's time had expired it was extended.

Mr. Keating thanked the House, as the bill was of more interest to his people than all the other bills before the House. The reasons why he advocated Senator West's bill were that it was liable to come up every day; that the St. Louis railroad convention had advocated the Louisiana branch; that he had advocated the Louisiana branch; that he had advocated the Louisiana branch; that he had advocated the Louisiana branch.

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evidence before the committee. Mr. Lacey had testified the company had made every effort to complete the road, but had been retarded by Governor Warmoth's retaining the bill a year, and the war between France and Germany preventing the negotiation of bonds. His point was that when aid was given, the road must be built, and he believed no other bill than the one now incorporated in that of the main line could pass. If the question had come up at St. Louis, and the New Orleans Pacific road had been in Senator West's bill, he would have advocated it. The people of Shreveport think it hard the terminus of the road should be forty miles from there. Already 200 miles of the Texas Pacific road were built to Dallas. Shreveport would not complain at being avoided as a terminus if there were good reason. The gentlemen who visited Shreveport gave no reason. The grade from Marshall would not be \$100 more than from Shreveport.

In answer to questions by Messrs. Jeffries, Hammond, Wiltz and Mitchell, Mr. Keating said even if the majority report made Shreveport the terminus of the New Orleans Pacific road he could not advocate it, because Senator West's bill did not include that road, and he believed any change would prevent all aid; that he was not at all interested in the Backbone road.

Several points of order were raised, a motion to adopt the minority report as a substitute for the majority, and a motion to amend by substitute, and ruled out of order.

Mr. Bayley said the friends of the majority report should be heard; no road in Louisiana should be controlled by parties in New York. The Backbone road is a myth. Under the general law its domicile is nowhere. That law requires it to be in Louisiana. The act of incorporation read the directors shall meet in Baton Rouge "or elsewhere," but that can not control the general law which requires it to be in the State.

Mr. Young desired to postpone the discussion that members might become better informed.

Mr. Hahn said the passage of either report would not have the weight of a feather on Congress. It was time frittered away, and illustrated how we do things in Louisiana. We imagine ourselves the most important political body in the United States, and that the eyes of the whole people are fixed on us. That is a mistake. Congress does not care a fig what we do about this, and no matter which way it goes, will not influence a single vote. We are frittering away our strength on trivialities and neglecting the main object, which is the Texas Pacific road. When the Southern Pacific road came before Congress three connections were authorized at the Louisiana line—one to New Orleans, one to Memphis, and one to St. Louis. A land grant was given, and the company now asks an extension. We have now a road in Louisiana that interferes with this, and desires to disturb the act before Congress, which will pay no attention to any resolution to that effect. Senator West will pay no attention to it, and will not put it in the bill.

On a personal explanation Mr. Hahn said when the "Backbone" railroad came before the Legislature he was not a member, and some friends had put his name in one of the corporations. He had not a cent of interest in it.

[Speaker Estlette in the chair.]  
Mr. Bayley—Would not Senator West pay attention to this resolution if passed?

Mr. Hahn—No. The bill is now his is his hobby. He has thoroughly examined the question and digested it, and has presented it to Congress. If it was possible to get this new road in I would like it very much because it favors Louisiana people, but the difficulty would be to get the whole attention of Congress. There is a legal question involved. Congress gave the Baton Rouge railroad a land grant that is binding and valid.

Mr. Bayley—It will expire March 3, next.

Mr. Hahn—So, then, will the main line.

Mr. Bayley—No, that is much longer.

Mr. Hahn—How much?

Mr. Bayley—I can not tell how much.

Mr. Hahn said he was sorry Mr. Bayley was not better posted, but it had been decided that a land grant did not expire until determined by a resolution of Congress.

Mr. Bayley—Would not also the members of the House pay attention to our action?

Mr. Hahn—They would not make any tremendous effort. They might bring it up, but they would see with us that the attention of Congress could not be gained.

Mr. Voorhies—Are there any of the original incorporators now interested in the Baton Rouge road?

Mr. Hahn—I know one or two. Mr. Cockrem still is, I think, but that is not an argument. What we want is the Southern Pacific railroad. That is what we should aim for, and what the party to which I belong wants—a railroad that will make new towns, build up civilization, school houses, telegraphs, newspapers and prosperity. We are in favor of doing all we can for the South.

Mr. Billis was in favor of taking more time for consideration if members desired it, and Mr. McCollam's motion adjourned the House.

**NEW FASHION EMPORIUM.**—To-day, Mr. K. C. Logan will open her new and elegant store, No. 14 Baronne street, next to Grunewald Hall, with a superb stock of French millinery, embracing the latest styles of straw and felt hats for ladies, and misses, ribbons, trimmings, and other goods of that line. For many years Mrs. Logan has been a favorite with the ladies of our city, her styles in millinery and dressmaking being always observable for beauty of design and excellence of finish. In her new location, Mrs. Logan will keep constantly on hand a large stock of the most elegant ready made dresses for ball, party and evening wear, and will also cut, fit and make dresses at eight hours' notice.

Mr. Dumont, of the committee on school houses, reported a number of small repairs as having been made.

Mr. Heath, of the committee on purchases and supplies, reported bills amounting to \$914, which were referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Waples reported the purchase of some fifty desks, seats and benches for the primary department, and Mr. Ingraham the purchase of others for the Claiborne School.

**School Board.**  
The Board of School Directors met in regular monthly session last evening. Present—Hon. H. C. Dibble, president; Superintendent Boothby, and Messrs. Burgess, Dumont, Gardner, Glandin, Hartzell, Heath, Ingraham, Lynch, Longstreet, Masico, McCarthy, Pilabury, Stamps, Tracy and Waples.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and adopted.

Mr. Ingraham asked for the reading of an article in the *Times*, which was done, as follows:

Mr. James H. Ingraham, who enjoys the distinction of being a member of the city school board, is likewise one of the grand army whose members figure upon the pay rolls of the New Orleans postoffice, and from that profitable connection collects with regularity and promptness the sum of \$75 per month.

This, however, does not, as it now appears, include the sum total of the renowned Ingraham's revenues, for it has just transpired that he has for some time been levying forced contributions in money upon the several lady school teachers who owe their appointments to the influence of the same individual.

The story goes that during the holiday season, and since then, two lady teachers have called upon the teachers above referred to, and claimed the indebtedness from Ingraham, upon the representation that he was sick and destitute and much in need of support.

Under the implied declaration that a refusal to meet the demand would result in their dismissal, these teachers have contributed various sums. One of the teachers who has been interviewed by a *Times* reporter—states that in response to such exhortation she visited Ingraham at his house, and paid him \$3, to raise which she was compelled to sell one of her time certificates at a discount of eighty-one cents on the dollar.

Ingraham took the \$3 and strictly enjoined upon the lady to say nothing about it, and claimed the indebtedness from Ingraham, upon the representation that he was sick and destitute and much in need of support.

How much money has been wrung from the miserably paid and impoverished school teachers in pursuance of Mr. Ingraham's speculative project is not known, but it is known that it has been simply a terrible sacrifice demanded at the hands of those who, at best, endure the bitterest of struggles to keep the wolf from the door.

The project, however, to enhance the worldly interests of the noble Ingraham, for the noble Ingraham must have his little perks, you know, even if the school teachers have to be sacrificed to the cause. It is not likely to be paid, except at such ruinously low rates as it pleases the brokers to deal out.

If this crooked proceeding by Mr. Ingraham, the indorsement of the School Board, let it be known, and as the School Board is to have a meeting to-night, to-night will be a good time to settle the matter.

Mr. Ingraham then read the following:  
Mr. President—At the imminent risk of my life I have come here to-night not to refuse, but to ask for an investigation of this calumny, but simply to say that I have lived, boy and man, in this community for 40 years.

I have never been in or been a prisoner in a prison one minute, nor have I ever given bail to prevent imprisonment.

No policeman has ever held me as a prisoner. I have never been drunk upon the streets of the city, nor am I known as a blackleg. I served four years in the State Senate, from 1871 to 1874, and I challenge every journal, town or now in existence in this city, to produce the last paragraph charging me with dishonesty or any other crime.

And now to the charge this day made against me in the *Times* and *Democrat*, of blackmailing teachers by virtue of my being a director. This charge I conscientiously deny in toto. I assert, solemnly, sincerely, christianly and truthfully; that I have never received, personally, a cent from any teacher of the public schools.

This I am prepared to prove in any court of justice or to any committee appointed to investigate this matter.

Finally, I acknowledge the receipt of fruit, cakes, candies, goats' milk, fresh eggs, wines and liquors, dresses for my children, and other things; as they were brought and sent without being asked for, they were accepted cheerfully.

The report of the treasurer was read, as follows:

Balance, tax of 1871..... \$5,775 96  
Balance, tax of 1872..... 2,344 84  
Balance, tax of 1873..... 5,242 88  
Balance, tax of 1874..... 338 12  
Total..... \$13,701 64

The following is a statement of the outstanding obligations of the Board of School Directors.

Balance, 1871..... \$11,402 66  
Balance, 1872..... 2,344 84  
Balance, 1873..... 5,242 88  
Balance, 1874..... 338 12  
Total..... \$19,328 50

The visiting committees reported the schools in as good condition generally as usual.

Mr. Marks, of the finance committee, reported favorably on bills of Heath & Lara, W. E. Seebold and American Bank Note Company, amounting to \$452 91, and reported back bills amounting to \$394 92, and the amount being appropriated the bills were recommitted.

Mr. Dumont, of the committee on school houses, reported a number of small repairs as having been made.

music, presented a report stating that the resolution abolishing the teaching of music in all schools, except the Girls' High School, did not go far enough, and that music was one of the luxuries that should be cut off.

Mr. Lynch objected, stating that music was a necessity, and suggested that instead of three teachers at \$1200, Professor Carayons should be employed at \$1800.

Mr. McCarthy offered a communication from Mrs. Muer to teach for \$100 per month. Mr. Boothby said music had cost \$5000 last year and had been reduced. The teacher could be utilized by dividing the time between several schools.

Mr. Tracy was willing to agree with Mr. Lynch if the salary was made \$1500.

Mr. Gardner considered the money would be better spent in buying school books. The report was rejected.

Mr. Tracy offered and amendment that the teacher be required to divide his time between the three high schools, at a salary of \$125 per month. Which was adopted.

The original resolution as amended was then adopted.

The president appointed the following visiting committees for February:  
First District—Messrs. Lynch, Glandin and Marks.  
Second District—Messrs. Gardner, Tracy and Masico.  
Third District—Messrs. Bourges, Roy and Ingraham.  
Fourth District—Messrs. Heath and Dumont.  
Fifth District—Mr. McCarthy.  
Sixth District—Messrs. Hartzell and Stamps.  
Seventh District—Mr. Longstreet.

A communication from Mr. F. A. Golden, asking for \$50 compensation for expenses incurred in defending himself on charges in which he was acquitted, was laid on the table.

A communication relative to a teachers' association, and asking the encouragement of the directors, was received.

Mr. Boothby stated the advantage of the movement, and hoped the board would give it its countenance.

Mr. Stamps moved for the purchase of forty desks, etc., for the Jefferson and Washington Schools No. 2 at an expense not to exceed \$300.

Mr. Bourges moved a reference to the committee on furniture, as information was necessary.

Mr. Stamps said the desks were needed, as the children were huddled together. He had no objection, but asked that they have power to act.

The motion was finally referred to the joint committees of furniture and purchases and supplies.

Desks and chairs were also ordered for the McDonogh School No. 4, on motion of Mr. Dumont.

Mr. Dumont offered a resolution calling for a committee of three to investigate the charges against Mr. Ingraham in the *Times* and *Democrat* and report at the next meeting, which was adopted.

The President appointed Messrs. Dumont, Gardner and Waples.

The board then went into executive session.

In executive session the following changes were made on the report of the committee on teachers recommending the list of teachers in the St. Andrew School be as follows: Miss M. L. Boree, principal; Miss L. Buhel, first assistant; Miss C. Roxborough, second assistant; Miss A. R. Johnson, second assistant; Miss M. A. Reuter, third assistant; Miss E. Hughes, third assistant; Mrs. E. Tomlin, third assistant; Miss N. Parr, third assistant.

The following ladies were elected supernumeraries: Miss Isadora Labatt, Jefferson School; Miss Nellie Whitaker, Laura School; Misses K. McConnell, K. Brown, Flora Burton and M. A. Milot to be assigned by the chairman of the committee on teachers.

After the executive session was raised Mr. Hartzell was appointed on the committee on high schools, vice Mr. Tracy, resigned.

Miss E. Vigers' name was dropped from the roll, on motion.

The board then adjourned.

**The Funding Board.**  
The members of the Board of Liquidation met yesterday in regular session.

Present—Governor Kelogg, Lieutenant Governor Antoine, Speaker Estlette, Auditor Johnson, Fiscal Agent Baldwin and William C. Black, president of the Cotton Exchange.

Bonds and coupons amounting to \$258,727 03 were funded.

Mr. Black presented the following, which was adopted:  
WHEREAS, in carrying into operation the provisions of act No. 3 of the session of 1874, known as the funding law, and the act supplemental thereto, the Board of Liquidation has been compelled to incur certain expenditures for stationery, clerk hire, etc., for the payment of which no provision has yet been made by the General Assembly; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the General Assembly be and it is the duty of the General Assembly to make an appropriation sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of the Board of Liquidation; and that the secretary of the board be requested to furnish a copy of this resolution to the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives for presentation to that body.

**What's in the Wind?**  
Reports of a singular string of windy disasters came over the wires last night. Ties is nowhere. The tower of Agricultural Hall in Philadelphia received a twist. The wind managed to "soak" to a French Catholic church in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and the bricks were babbled. The breeze also went for a two hundred and twenty-five foot steeple at Cohoes, New York, and the spire of St. Bernard's went to the dogs, in spite of the good shepherd's protest. Without making distinctions between any particular religious creeds, the flying element crowded a steeple in Webster, Massachusetts, and the Universalists were not saved. The Methodists were also baptized in wind. The dispatches say the steeple of the Metropolitan Church in Washington is left "rightfully out of plumb." The Metropolitan Church was built for and is presided by Rev. Dr. Newman. Its steeple was considered a tower of religious strength in the wicked city of Washington, and its "crooked" condition will give intense satisfaction to the Democratic party. There are several other counties and the tower of the *Tribune* office to hear from. There has never before been such another steeples in this country.

**KERNINE.**—Another discovery from the cotton plant. Sent to M. B. Morrison & Co., No. 1 Magazine street, for circular.

**Municipal Reform—General Sewell's Speech.**  
NEW ORLEANS, February 2, 1876.  
EDITOR REPUBLICAN:  
The admirable address delivered on January 28, by General Leonard Sewell, before the Southern Republican Association, is a masterpiece of universal comment and approval. It is not a political document, but lays bare the evils that have so long afflicted the Crescent City, and it is to be hoped will act as a tonic to her exhausted constitution.

It is very much to be desired that the address should be published in pamphlet form, and that every household should possess a copy, and I therefore request that the proprietors be taken for that purpose by those immediately interested.

If the Republican Executive Committee wish a campaign document to rebut the insinuations of General Sewell, it is a matter of universal comment and approval. It is not a political document, but lays bare the evils that have so long afflicted the Crescent City, and it is to be hoped will act as a tonic to her exhausted constitution.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

### CONGRESS.

**Senate.**  
WASHINGTON, February 2.—