NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME IX.—NO. 275 NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1876. WHOLE NUMBER 2736.

THE STATE HOUSE.

Senate.

Mr. Breaux rose to a question of privilege. He said:

Mr. President—As it is the order of the day for members who have been abused by the press of this city, and who think that they have grievances to complain of at the hands of the press, to rise to a question of privilege, I therefore feel it incumbent on me to add my name to that fast increasing list of much abused Senators. That able paper, the New Orleans *Times*, has repeatedly and persistently leveled at me the shaft of an able article, and has heaped on my head the keen sting of its pungent criticism. It is not in anger or in a spirit of resentment that I make these remarks. I feel that may be in the past, or likely in the future, my action as a member of this body may merit rebuke at the hands of the great fourth estate; but in this case the *Times* has not shown any discernment when it attempts to ridicule me for endeavoring, unsuccessfully, it is true, in asserting that the sugar produced by the producers of cane, what I then thought and still think an unjust encroachment on their rights, when they, of all other men, are in need of so much encouragement. I must confess that my faith in the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce in this case is not so unbounded as that of the New Orleans *Times*, and that many planters j in me in this want of confidence in that august body. One word more. The *Times* has had full sway in its tirade against me, but I am satisfied of the sincerity of my motives, and I only wish to protect the rights of the consumer as well as the producer in fixing a regular tare on sugar. I now assert that my ancestors were among the first to introduce sugar cane in Louisiana. I am directly interested in planting cane, and when I recall to my mind the good old days gone by, when I look over the magnificent sugar estates and think of the cost of sugarhouses built by sugar planters, and see now the general dilapidation that is everywhere apparent, I still assert that this subject is one that should have a careful consideration at the hands of the Senate.

Mr. White called up Senate bill No. 128—report of a committee lying over—the city charter bill.

Mr. Wharton—I object; I want the regular order of the day.

Mr. White—I hope the gentleman will withdraw his objection, as this is one of the most important bills yet before this Senate, and I move that it be made the special order of the day for next Wednesday.

Mr. Dumont—I move that next Saturday be substituted.

Mr. White—I move to table that motion, not because I desire to throw obstacles in the way of this bill, but simply that the Senators may have ample time to consider the subject. As the session is closing, I consider this bill as important as the constitution of the State. This interests 200,000 people, who pay three-fourths of the revenue of the State, and it can not receive proper attention unless it be printed. When the bill comes up I think that Mr. Dumont and myself will stand in the same position in regard to this bill, and I am willing to remain here until twelve o'clock Sunday night, if necessary, to pass this bill.

Pending this the special order of the day was called, and Mr. Burch pressed action on the Louisiana University and Agricultural College at Baton Rouge, and succeeded in getting it finally passed.

Mr. Robertson called up Senate bill No 85, fixing the fees of the clerks of the district courts throughout the State, and called for a reading of the report and a reading of the bill.

Mr. Robertson—At the request of some lawyers here there is one section which I wish to amend. I wish to change fifteen cents and insert ten cents for costs in making out transcripts of appeal.

The amendment was adopted. The ten cents is for every hundred written words, and the bill was adopted.

The city charter bill was resumed.

Mr. Goode—I should not like to vote on this bill, because it has not been fully presented to the city members, and I hope that members will allow us from the country ample time to consider this bill. I am not prepared to vote on the question, because I am not informed of its provisions. I should like to see it referred to a conference committee, therefore I move to table Mr. Dumont's motion.

Mr. Dumont—This bill has already been in the hands of the Property Holders' Union, and that body approves of it in part. A member of that Union handed the bill to me.

Mr. White—I am informed by the chairman of the executive committee of the Union that this is not one of their bills, and I am prepared to substantiate what I say.

Mr. Dumont—I state that this bill was originally handed to me by one of their presidents, but I amended it. The bill is a good one, and will meet with approval of a majority of citizens.

Mr. White—The bill has not been before a committee, and members have not had an opportunity to examine it. I am not prepared to vote on a bill of such magnitude, and there is no necessity for such haste as has been displayed in this affair. I can not understand the motive in hurrying it through. Laws to govern large cities interest people all over the world.

The bill was adopted.

The bill to close the Bonnet Carre and other crevasses was adopted.

The Southern Pacific railroad bill was called up by Mr. Grover, and considerable debate was had on it, keeping the session until near midnight, which fact prevented the reporter from furnishing the several speeches made on the subject. The Senate was equally divided on a motion to postpone, and there were three tie votes on it. However, the committee's report was adopted, and the bill made the special order for one o'clock to-day.

Mr. Stamps, in the course of his remarks, stated that the House was anxious to get the bill back again for further consideration, as some of the members had not understood it.

Mr. Grover insisted that the bill was beyond the reach of the House, and that he did not understand the opposition on the part of some of his confreres. It not being a property holders' bill may account for it; he did not like to have that or any other body dictate to the Senate how to legislate.

House.

The first business was the presentation of a memorial of the Property Holders' Union containing resolutions expressing astonishment at the passage of House bill No. 340, authorizing a vote of the people to determine whether or not a tax shall be levied for the benefit of the New Orleans Pacific railroad, and this called forth some personal explanations.

Mr. Voorhies considered it a very proper petition.

Mr. Wiltz said he was not in the House when the bill passed.

Mr. Koontz said he was also out, being in the Speaker's room. If he had been present he would have voted against the bill. He moved the House withdraw the bill from the Senate.

Mr. Ray said the discussion was out of order, the bill not being before the House, it having been passed February 17.

Speaker Estilette ruled that the bill was not before the House, and there being some disorder, requested members to refrain from all addressing the Chair at once.

Later in the day Mr. Seeman introduced a resolution requesting the Senate to take no action in the matter.

Mr. Piles presented a resolution to allow the committee to investigate the affairs of the Felicianas and St. Helena, to sit twelve days after adjournment.

Mr. Matthews argued that the House had no authority to grant such a privilege by a resolution. He favored the investigation, but this resolution was unwise and useless. He read from Jefferson's Manual, page 136, which decides that such power can only be given by joint action—by a law.

Mr. Ray moved to amend by preventing any expense to the State. He also claimed the House could not authorize a committee to sit after its adjournment, and insisted the report should be made during the session.

Mr. Woods, of West Baton Rouge, considered if the members sat after the session they should be paid, and he should expect his pay.

The resolution was ruled out of order on Mr. Matthews' point.

Among a large number of less important ones was the resolution that no bill should be presented during the last three days of the session, which passed.

The bill to give Messrs. B. Bloomfield & Co. the printing of the Supreme Court reports came up.

Mr. Levisee desired to postpone the bill, and that failing, yielded to Mr. Young.

Mr. Young said if he were shown some reason for defeating the bill, it that would save $1 he would vote for it. He read a letter from Charles Gayarre, Esq., the reporter, stating that the cost at present for those volumes furnished the State was $16. He said the REPUBLICAN bore out this statement, for added to the $8500 for printing was the salary of the reporter of $2500, and that proved what he said of the cost being $11,000 to $15,000. Two hundred and fifty copies were enough. He did not care who printed the reports; he wanted economy, and would wish the Republican Printing Company to do the work if it did it cheapest.

On Mr. Walker's motion the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Keeting's bill appropriating $20,000 to the Charity Hospital at Shreveport, was discussed.

Mr. Keeting said during the past eight years there had been $200,000 appropriated for charitable purposes. This hospital had never received a dollar. The bonds were at the engraver's on Camp street. Aid to this hospital, which had been receiving sick and destitute strangers from the railroads and river for ten years, was necessary; it would be still more so when the Pacific road brought more people.

Mr. Hahn said the Charity Hospital of New Orleans was $100,000 in debt, and that ought to be wiped out first. All over the city were creditors who had been supplying food, clothing, medicines, liquors, etc., who should be paid. The best way for Shreveport to do was to build the railroad to New Orleans, and then they could send their sick and destitute here.

Mr. Keeting said that Shreveport had a building for a hospital which it had purchased and was now willing to turn over to the State.

Mr. Jeffries approved of the remarks of Mr. Hahn, that the State should pay its old debts before it contracted new ones. He was willing, however, to give $10,000, and this being accepted by Mr. Keeting, the bill passed.

Mr. Lowell explained the merits of the Crescent City railroad bill. It was desired to extend the line to Carrollton, and would carry passengers for five cents—half what the other road was doing.

Mr. Hahn said it was a benefit to the poor people. It also provided the extension and privileges granted should have the sanction of the City Council. No one could object but the stockholders of the other line.

Mr. Hammond called attention to the fact that the extension would be a benfit to the State by increasing the value of the property and taxable revenues more than fourfold the exemption granted.

With Mr. Wiltz' amendment limiting the exemption to January 1, 1880, the bill passed.

Mr. Booth introduced a resolution of inquiry into the election of 1872, the committee to report at the next session.

He said he wished it to lie on the table subject to call. It was a matter of grave importance, and if its object could be accomplished, would be approved by the whole people, the President and Congress. He considered, though, that the question must be left to the solution of time. A new element had appeared on the scene, for the first time in Louisiana politics, the people. They had not obtained all they desired, but he anticipated the time when they would control the Senate, and the two houses set at nought the illegal Governor. In time, all parties would combine, and hereafter the rights of all be ascertained, whether exercised or not. The resolution was not introduced jocosely, nor to be treated lightly, but there should be something to show the next Assembly.

The resolution was disposed of in the manner suggested.

The House proceed with the calendar, passing most of the bills on it, till Mr. Edward's bill proposing to take a portion of Ascension and annex it to Livingston was reached.

Here, finding the rules could not be suspended, the House adjourned.

Carpet-Baggers.

Of the 293 members of the Forty-fourth Congress, but fifty-two were born in the district they represent. All the Senators and Representatives from the States of Iowa, Kansas, California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Arkansas and Oregon, are carpet-baggers. Wisconsin has but one native born representing her, and the large State of Illinois, with nineteen districts, has but two. New Jersey, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Georgia send none but what were to the manor born. The South has eight of her Democratic sons representing districts in the Northern States, while the North send ten Republicans and six Democrats from the South. New York has fifty-one of her natives in the Senate and House—she gives the State of Nebraska her whole delegation. Little Delaware, with but one Representative, gets that from her neighbor Pennsylvania. It would seem from this that these gentlemen have received their greatest political honors in the land of the stranger.—*Washington Chronicle.*

The Levees.

From General M. Jeff Thompson, chief State engineer, who returned on the R. E. Lee, the following has been learned:

There are eighty men at work on the Goodrich levee in Carroll parish, which will be riveted and made safe.

At Belle Raleigh, in the same parish, 120 men have been at work and it is now safe the protection levees being all built.

At Omega, Milliken's Bend, and Mr. Mevancy's, in Madison parish, from 120 to 150 men have been at work, and they are now safe.

At Maher there is yet two feet of batture, and orders have been given to throw up a potato ridge.

In the parish of Tensas the little run round has been built at Lower Hard Times, and the little protection levee at Waterproof. The main line is delayed until the cane is developed.

At Henderson's Point, in Concordia, the levee caved 1000 feet; all levees below that will not be built.

General Thompson states that along the entire line the danger is great, the levees being liable to cave in. He also asserts that although the river is not as high as it was in 1874 the volume of water is greater, consequently in case of a crevasse back lands will be flooded to a greater extent than last year.

Court Items.

The celebrated Elgee cotton case occupied the attention of the grand jury yesterday, and as that body returned a finding which went on the secret files it may be supposed some action was taken.

Judge Billings administered the oath of office to Clerk John Devonshire and his deputies, Messrs. K. Loew and J. A. Charbonret. The latter retain the places they have heretofore filled so worthily.

The country docket is on in the Supreme Court this week.

Judge Hawkins appeared in his office yesterday, but was not well enough to preside in court. All cases were continued by preference.

Judge Saucier has recovered from his illness and opened his court yesterday.

FOR THE CARNIVAL.—To those who wish to be joyous during the reign of good King Rex, Messrs. Paul Gelpi & Brother, No. 41 Decatur (late Old Levee) street, offer a most tempting array of wines, cognac, and other imported goods, to which the attention of connoisseurs is requested. They are sole agents for the South of the George Goulet champagne, a wine which is acknowledged by judges to be equal to any in the world. The have also the Cremant imperial, a high life, sparkling cognac, a foaming, invigorating, enjoyable after dinner liquor, fully indorsed by all who have tried it. Messrs. Paul Gelpi & Brother are active, energetic and enterprising merchants who fully appreciate the wants and advantages of our market, and all who deal with them will have cause to congratulate themselves upon having patronized such courteous and honorable gentlemen.

Are We to Have an Indian War?

It looks as though we are to drift into a war with the Sioux Indians, of the Black Hills, unless something is done to avert it. The Dakota, or Sioux, is by far the strongest of the uncivilized tribes of the West. General Custer computes that in case of a general war they could put from 8000 to 10,000 warriors in the field, but the number has been raised by others familiar with Indian affairs to 15,000. Contrary to the case of other tribes they have increased in numbers during the past twenty-five years and are well armed. They are as brave in fighting as Indians generally and as cunning as serpents. They are led by able chiefs, and but for the fact that the leaders of the different bands are almost as jealous of each other as of the whites we should have had war along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad long since. The irruption of adventurous miners into the Black Hills as soon as the winter is over will probably lead to trouble, the negotiations with the Sioux for the purchase of the hills last year having come to naught. While many of the shrewd old chiefs, who would like to make what they would think a good bargain with the government, will try to restrain their followers, it is to be feared that some of the young braves of the roving bands will descend on the miners and so precipitate hostilities. Blood once shed on the border means blood to be shed, and unless the government is very alert we may find ourselves in the midst of a war to which the Modoc struggle will be a mere bagatelle, and which will cost millions in money and possibly thousands of lives. It is, of course, correct to take the best military precautions, and General Custer is a good man to intrust with them; but the best efforts must be made to prevent hostilities, by seeking fair peace terms with the Indians. In the present depressed state of trade a rapid increase of territory available for settlement is not our greatest desideratum, but while these grand wild regions remain to tempt those who have failed in the East, we may be certain that the energy which hard times keep latent will endeavor to assert itself out there. The cry of "gold" raises an insatiate hunger at any time, and now it is likely to be doubly effective, no matter how miserably the diggings may "pan out." Danger will not deter the adventurous. The prudence of neither Indians nor miners can be relied on. While there is yet time let the government do all in its power to prevent a war. This is a national and not a political question.—*New York Herald.*

The Vermilion and the Teche.

Congressman Darrall intends to ask Congress for a survey by the United States engineers of the Vermilion bayou and the bar at its mouth, preparatory to having an appropriation made for the dredging of the bar and removal of obstructions to navigation in the bayou. This is a very necessary work, as steamboats are now detained for hours, and even days, at the bar when there is a north wind making the tide low. With a small amount judiciously expended in the bayou in removing obstructions and perhaps dredging shallows, there will be good navigation to Vermilionville, or near that town, in Lafayette parish. This would give an outlet for the produce of two parishes. At present most of the cotton of Lafayette is hauled twenty-five miles to New Iberia for shipment. Water transportation is the best for heavy products like sugar and cotton, and we hope to see all natural water channels improved and made navigable. The Teche should be opened for fifty or 100 miles more of its course. The expense would be small and the benefit great to one of the most fertile regions in the State.—*Attakapas Register.*

Lynch Law at Rayville.

At a late hour on Friday night a party of seven men rode into Rayville and compelling the jailor to surrender to them the keys of the jail, took therefrom an Irishman confined on the charge of having attempted to commit a rape on a little white girl about six years old, and hung him to a tree close by. Sheriff Moore was absent at Delhi on business at the time.—*Monroe Intelligencer.*

Education and the Centennial.

Mrs. S. A. Martha Canfield, a lady of high social standing, fine literary culture and experience in educational matters, has been visiting the cities of the South, and is now in New Orleans, under the direction of the National Bureau of Education at Washington, for the purpose of obtaining information concerning our industrial and reformatory schools, hospitals and other charitable institutions.

She visits these institutions in person, and cannot fail, in return for the information received on their condition and management, to benefit them, by imparting to their administrators the results of her own extensive observations and the suggestions of her own superior judgment, as well as by putting them in communication with persons in other cities interested in these benevolent works.

Mrs. Canfield's researches and subsequent report will probably form an important contribution to the department of education at the Centennial Exhibition. She will remain in our city for several days longer, and was engaged yesterday in visiting some of our leading public schools accompanied by Mr. C. W. Boothby, the division superintendent.

An examination of the principals' classes in all our public schools is now being held under the direction of the superintendent for the purpose of exhibiting the result in the educational department of the centennial. This examination was begun yesterday, and will continue for four days. The papers are to be bound in portfolios, one for each school, and forwarded to Philadelphia, where they will be arranged in the space allotted to this State by the Hon. John Lynch, a member of the educational committee of Louisiana, who is now in Philadelphia.

All the other large cities of the Union are holding similar examinations for the same purpose. We are sure that our schools will do credit to themselves, and that the work of our pupils will compare favorably with that of the other cities of the country.

Great Bargains.

This day at twelve o'clock, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, in choice sugar plantations in complete order, equipped with machinery, stocked with mules and plant cane, and advertised positively to be sold for account of the succession of the late L. F. Generes, by C. E. Girardey, auctioneer.

Well located, and known for their productiveness and safety from overflow, and of easy access to market for labor and supplies, these estates offer advantages not often afforded to capital seeking safe and paying investment. The Bohemia place, in the parish of Plaquemines is within fifty miles of the city. The Victoria and Viejo places are within eight miles of Brashear City, and adjoin the town of Pattersonville, about the centre of the beautiful and prolific Teche country, all favorite sugar, rice and orange regions.

The attention of our readers is especially invited. Opportunities like this for acquiring productive property on terms of one-fourth cash and four years' credit, are seldom presented. For full particulars see descriptive advertisement and plans at sale.

Personal.

Hon. Jacob Hawkins, judge of the Superior District Court, has so far recovered from his recent severe illness as to be able to take his seat on the bench for a short time yesterday. The judge bears the marks of his recent sickness, but his friends congratulate him on his convalescence, and tender him wishes of many more years of important public service.

In the appointment of the clerks of the United States District Court, Judge Billings has recognized superior merit and faithful services. Mr. John Devonshire, the chief clerk, was for many years employed in the busy law office of the late noted firm of Sullivan, Billings & Hughes, and their successors, Billings & Hughes, and his services of the past are handsomely acknowledged by an old employer. Messrs. Loew and Charbonnet have been for many years in the office, where their familiarity with its records, the knowledge of its details and their uniform courtesy have placed them high in the esteem of the bar and the press.

Knights of Momus—Route of March.

The Knights of Momus will appear on the streets this evening with a gorgeous and glittering pageant. The Knights will first be seen on Camp street, as if springing from the ground in the vicinity of St. Joseph street, and will thence proceed down Camp to Julia street, out Julia to St. Charles, down St. Charles to Canal, out on north side of Canal to Rampart, back on south side of Canal to Chartres, down Chartres to St. Louis, out St. Louis to Royal, up Royal to Canal, and up Camp to Poydras, out Poydras to Carondelet, down Carondelet to Bourbon, and down Bourbon to the Opera House. This is a long route, and will give everybody an opportunity to see Momus from some good point without crowding too much in any one place.

Rivers.

During the past week the Red river has fallen two feet at Shreveport. The Mississippi has fallen two feet at Keokuk and Cairo and eight inches at Memphis; it has risen three feet at St. Louis, four inches at Vicksburg and two at New Orleans; the water is now nine inches below the danger line at Memphis, but seven inches above at Vicksburg and two inches above at Cairo. The Ohio has risen eight and a half feet at Cincinnati and six and a half at Louisville, but has fallen seven feet at Pittsburg. The Cumberland has risen eleven feet at Nashville since Sunday. The Savannah rose eight feet at Augusta on Tuesday, but is now again falling.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigero's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows February 23: At 8 A. M., 45°; at 2 P. M., 63°; at 6 P. M., 61°. Lowest point during the night of February 22, 44°. Rain during the night of February 22, four-tenths of an inch.

Funding Board

The members of the Board of Liquidation met yesterday, but, beyond discussing the case of the eight per cent levee bonds before the Supreme Court, nothing was done.

Rex and the Schools.

By the following correspondence it will be seen that the King of the Carnival has directed the closing of the public schools on both Monday and Tuesday next. There are so many holidays here that it was thought his majesty would have been satisfied with the homage of the children on Tuesday, but there appears to be no appeal from his decision, and the superintendent yields up Monday also:

HEADQUARTERS LORD HIGH CHAMBERLAIN, New Orleans, February 21, 1876.

[By order of the King of the Carnival.]

To C. W. Boothby, Superintendent of His Majesty's Schools, greeting:

You are commanded to close the public schools on Monday and Tuesday, February 28 and 29. His majesty the King will arrive on Monday, the twenty-eighth, and all the children must be permitted to join in the popular expressions of loyalty on that occasion. Herein fail not under penalty of royal displeasure.

BATHURST,
Lord High Chamberlain.

Mr. Boothby obeys the royal mandate, and publishes the following order:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office Division Superintendent Public Education, Sixth Division, No 20 City Hall. New Orleans, February 21, 1875.

To the Principals of the Public Schools of New Orleans:

In obedience to the royal mandate of his majesty Rex, King of the Carnival, published herewith, the public schools of this city will be closed on Monday and Tuesday, twenty-eighth and twenty ninth instant.

C. W. BOOTHBY, Superintendent.

Adjournment of the Senate.

Rex will arrive in this city on Monday, and for that reason the Lord High Chamberlain orders the Legislature to adjourn over two days. The following correspondence has passed between Bathurst and Lieutenant Governor Antoine:

DEPARTMENT LORD HIGH CHAMBERLAIN, New Orleans, February 23, 1876.

To C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, greeting:

You are commanded to cause the legislative body over which you preside to adjourn over Monday and Tuesday, twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth instant, in order that the representatives of the people may participate in the glories of his majesty's fete.

Herein fail not, under penalty of royal displeasure.

By order of the King of the Carnival.

BATHURST,
Lord High Chamberlain.

SENATE CHAMBER, New Orleans, February 23, 1876.

To His Majesty's Lord High Chamberlain, greeting:

Your royal command of the twenty first instant has been received and will be promptly complied with.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate,

CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Private Secretary.

Unfair Judgment.

Mr. H. Conquest Clarke, private secretary for Governor Kellogg, is well known in England, in New York and to journalists here as an expert stenographer and an easy and facile writer for the press. He commands words readily, and writes rapidly. It so happened in some of the troublous times of the past that Governor Kellogg had occasion to send a dispatch in cipher. The key agreed upon was the first letters of lines on a certain page of an old-fashioned spelling book. While Mr. Clarke was at his desk, working up the dispatch, a lady was also seated in the room. She had not the highest opinion of the executive and his staff, but she had a favor to ask, and was waiting to see Governor Kellogg. After a time she was kindly received by the Governor and took her departure, casting as she went out a look at the industrious Clarke that was not altogether one of admiration. The mission of the lady had been satisfactory to herself, but it was evident something was on her mind, and she said to the first friend she met, "Kellogg has got the most ignorant secretary that ever occupied such a position in a Governor's office. He was trying to write a letter, and he couldn't write a single word without first looking in a spelling book." Such is life.

Mrs. Virginia C. Burke Gains Her Case.

We learn that the suit of this well known lady has just been decided by the New York Court of Common Pleas in her favor. We have before us a brief of the opening address to the jury by her attorney, Mr. Dawson, in which we find a very earnest, almost florid, plea in behalf of the little lady. She sued, as administratrix of the estate of her father, John Alexander, Ira C. Gardner and others for $60,000, being the amount of the estate, as she alleges, at the time of Mr. Alexander's death. Mr. Dawson draws copiously upon Dickens for figures of speech to illustrate his argument, and finally draws what he has manifestly struggled hard to obtain—a verdict of the jury in favor of his client.

We have seen no notice of appeal, though it is quite probable the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

A New Paper.

The *Soldiers' and Sailors' Journal* is the title of a new paper "devoted to the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic, national guard and military men generally." It will be published semi-monthly by T. W. Merrihew, at Philadelphia. The first number contains a portrait of Governor John F. Hartranft, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. The *Journal* will be under the editorial control of Colonel A. D. Bailie.

GRAND UNRESERVED SALE OF LANDS.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, sell at 12 M. to-day, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, for account of the succession of the late Governor H. M. Hyams and his wife, Mrs. Laura M. Hyams, over 31,000 acres of valuable and centrally located lands, situated in some fifteen parishes of this State.

These lands have been specially located in reference to their contiguousness to projected railroads, canals, mail routes, etc., and for their superior qualities, and speculators and others are particularly referred to the advertisement in another column, as offering rare inducements for good and permanent investments.

The sale is positive and without limit or reserve, on long credit. Parties in search of real bargains will be sure and attend. Catalogues will be furnished at the sale.

It is said a man never regrets being near-sighted so much as when he is told a pair of striped stockings are crossing the street.

Letter from the Editor to His Little Daughter.

The following is from Blackburn's *Homer Iliad:*

As a tit tribute to the memory of the recently deceased sister-in-law of the editor-in-chief of the *Iliad*, we are permitted to copy the following tender and unaffected letter to one of his little daughters:

NEW ORLEANS, February 8, 1876.

My Darling Little Daughter Myra Idyl:

Your very affectionate and sweet little letter of the thirtieth ultimo, containing that sweet bunch of flowers gathered by dear good mother's own blessed fingers, was received several days ago; and since that time I have heard of the death of poor dear and good Aunt Matilda, and have been feeling so lonesome and sad and sorrowful, that I could hardly write to any one; though I have written one letter to dear mother, and one to sweet little Lucy; and now I will no longer delay answering your kind and sweet letter—which letter I have already sent to dear little sweet Lucy, as I send her all the letters I receive from home—and you all ought to write her often.

You may know, my dear sweet child, that I am very sorry poor Aunt Matilda had to die and leave us. She was a good and kind woman, and was dear good mother's sister, and your kind and affectionate aunt; and as such I loved her very dearly. It would have been a great pleasure to us all could she have long lived with us upon this sad earth, the more especially so if she could have had health to enjoy life to even an ordinary degree; but she was so sorely afflicted, and suffered so much, that the kind Father in Heaven has taken her home to Himself to rest for ever, where she will know no more pain, and where all of us who shall prove as good and kind as she was, will meet her in everlasting peace and happiness when we shall have paid the debt which she has paid—the last sad debt of earth. I only wish I could have been at home to mingle my tears with dear good mother's, over the grave of poor Aunt Matilda; but when I come home I shall do this. And I will go will you and dear mother and help to beautify the grave of your good Aunt Matilda. I know you and kind mother and all my dear and sweet daughters will like to plant beautiful flowers and shrubbery around the grave of the blessed good woman, who was your aunt, and who was so kind and tender to us all in life, through all her most trying and sore afflictions. But thank God! she is at rest now.

And did you consider, my dear, sweet child, when looking for the last time upon the kind, cold, and pain-ridden face of dear Aunt Matilda, that you may one day be called upon thus to view the breathless remains of your sainted and blessed mother? For you are young now—a mere little waif of an angel—and your dear mother is fast growing old, and in the natural course of years must soon pass away, and leave you without her watchful and preserving care! Only think of that, my dear, sweet child; a sad thought, indeed, and yet it must ere long be realized; so go now and kiss dear good mother, and put your blessed little arms around her sweet neck, as you always do on going to bed—and kiss dear mother for yourself, and for your poor old absent father, and thank God in the fullness of your tender and innocent heart, that you still have the kindest and best of mothers on earth, and that your dear Aunt Matilda is now at rest forever, and beyond all pain.

I long to be at home with you and dear mother, my darling little sweet daughter, and with blessed little smart and sweet Minnie, and all the dear and blessed family, and I will come as soon as I can, and then we will all mourn and rejoice together—mourn for dear departed Aunt Matilda, and rejoice that the rest of us are still spared to remember her in kindness, and to live to do good for ourselves and for others; and we will stand out upon the gallery then, and look away out toward the rising sun, upon the grand old hills, in the direction of the happy home where your sweet mother and poor Aunt Matilda and all the dear family lived in health and beauty, in those happy days when your father first knew them; and I will tell you of that happy and blessed neighborhood, as I remember it now, where your lovely and angelic mother, then a tender and velvet-cheeked and silken-lipped girl, as beautiful as morning and as chaste as the dew, the pride and admiration of all who knew her, played and gamboled in the beautiful and musical wildwoods, in the glee and innocence of gushing girlhood, as free and sinless as the bright-eyed gazelle of the wild and flowery plains, and laved her blessed bare feet in the sparkling rivulets—and where your dear Aunt Matilda, then as full of life and hope as was your dear mother in her girlhood, played with her and was happy—each as happy as the birds, and as free and innocent and lovely.

And just so are you and your sweet little sister Minnie at this time, my dear and blessed child. These are your happiest days, my sweet little angel; you are innocent now—totally and entirely innocent, and you are happy. Your tender heart and pure mind are yet unmarred by the ugliness of the world. Wrapped in the pure innocence of unselfish love, with the approving presence of God ever around and permeating every fibre of your very existence, and the unutterable affection and devotion of your parents following your every foot-step and constantly resting upon your blessed, sweet and well balanced head, your every breath constitutes the halo and full fruition of all earthly happiness and honor and glory.

And though you may live to be old, my child, yet when you die you shall be as a little child again, and the angels shall be your playmates; and your dear and watchful mother, and your devoted father, and poor dear Aunt Matilda, with all the blessed kindred and friends who have gone before, and those who shall follow, will all meet you there, and dwell together forevermore, as little children—that is, in the pure and unselfish innocence of childhood—"for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

And may Heaven protect and preserve you, my dear sweet child, and all our humble household—and prepare us all to meet your dear Aunt Matilda in that land of rest whither she is gone.

Your devoted and affectionate father,
W. JASPER BLACKBURN.

The Cotton Frauds.

The grand jury of the United States court at New Orleans having found indictments against J. J. Weed and George Taylor, attorneys, of this city, and Samuel Garnage, alleging that they entered into a conspiracy to defraud the United States, through the Court of Claims, in the Cleveland & Mills cotton case, involving $387,000, Messrs. Weed and Taylor, on hearing of the indictment to-day, promptly gave bail for their appearance in the sum of $10,000 each. Garnage was the agent employed to take testimony. When counsel heard of its suspicious character they went into the Court of Claims and struck it from the files, thus abandoning the case. Their connection with the matter was purely professional, and they believe the claim to be both honest and just if they have not been deceived by persons who have maintained a high character in the community where they have lived for thirty years. The reputation of Messrs. Taylor and Weed in this city is such as to exclude any suspicion of intentional wrong on their part.—*Washington Correspondent New York Times.*

A letter to the *Woman's Journal* says: "I send you herewith the photograph of seven women professors in Bologna University, taken from pictures of these doctors while they lived and taught and lectured. Women once had rights and duties there. I hope you and I may live to see women professors in Harvard and Amherst." The photographs present modest and gentle women. Their names are Calderini, professor of jurisprudence in 1360; Novella, professor of jurisprudence in 1366; Properzia de Rossi, professor of Scripture in the year 1500; Sirani, professor in 1600; Laura de Rossi, professor of philosophy in 1723; Manzolini, professor in 1780.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—Adverse reports were made upon large numbers of petitions for compensation for losses sustained during the war, and the cot on claims committee was discharged from their further consideration.

Arnold Constable & Co., Claflin & Co., and other leading merchants petition against the repeal of the bankrupt law, and suggest certain amendments.

Mr. Morton presented the petition of 15,000 women, and 14,000 voters on temperance, praying among other things, the requirement of total abstinence from alcoholic liquor of civil and military officers.

By Mr. Stevenson—The repeal of that part of the law of 1872, which requires pivot draws on Ohio river bridges.

The Committee on Claims reported adversely on petitions from Mississippi, asking an extension of time for presenting claims to the Southern Claim Commission.

The district interest bill, and the protection of Indian reservations from depredations, were discussed to adjournment.

House.

Mr. Kerr resumed the chair in improved health.

A number of resolutions of inquiry were offered, including one affecting Chinese Minister Seward.

Mr. Banning's bill to reduce the army gradually to 20,000 unites the quartermaster and subsistence departments.

The bill removing the political disabilities of Daniel T. Chandler passed, and goes to the President.

A resolution was adopted authorizing sub committees charged with investigations to send for persons and papers.

A bill to prevent the useless slaughter of buffaloes in the Territories passed.

The House went into committee of the whole on pensions without action.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—Cabinet meeting to-day. Nothing special transpired.

Suit Against Fremont.

The heirs of John J. Crittenden have sued Fremont for $10,000, alleged to be due for legal services.

An Unauthorized Appointment.

It has been decided that the appointment of Shanks as commissioner for the Indian Territory is unauthorized by law. Five thousand dollars already paid Shanks.

Railroad Matters.

General Fremont was before the sub-committee of the House Committee on the Judiciary to day, with reference to the late Transcontinental Railroad Company. He testifies that he knew of no money having been improperly spent to influence the passage of the bill and, therefore, could not furnish a list of beneficiaries as he had been asked to do by the committee. He was closely questioned about the negotiation of the bonds of the Memphis and El Paso Company in Europe, and said the company sold them to parties in Paris, who was at the head of the Stock Exchange, and who put them on the market with the declaration that they were guaranteed by the United States government, which was not the fact. The company not only did not advise, but knew nothing of such a declaration until after it was made. The Pacific Railroad Committee had no quorum this morning, and, on motion of Mr. Atkins, adjourned for a week, as some members are necessarily absent.

Revising the Pension Rolls.

The bill considered in the committee of the whole to-day restores to the pension rolls persons stricken therefrom for disloyalty. It will pass to-morrow.

Perdu.

Pinchback's case is again among the buried issues. No one thinks or talks about it.

The Democrats Troubled to Organize a Financial Policy.

The Democratic caucus committee held an adjourned meeting to-day on the financial question, but arriving at no conclusion they adjourned to meet on Friday. The members of the committee say they are under an injunction of secrecy regarding their proceedings, and therefore they are not at liberty to communicate specific information on the subject, further than to assert that all the members are desirous of harmonizing their opinions in view of the political as well as the financial importance of the question; that the delay in arriving at a conclusion arises from the fear that if a platform be prepared to satisfy the hard money men, those of contrary opinions may be placed at a disadvantage in certain States.

The proposition of Representative Pay on which, as a basis, the committee are still engaged, does not, however, design interfering with the present volume of currency, but merely requires the Secretary of the Treasury and the national banks respectively to reserve a certain percentage of gold from year to year as a step in advance of specie payments, leaving them and circumstances to produce a general resumption. In view of such a proposition, the repeal of so much of the specie resumption act as fixes the first of January, 1879, for this purpose becomes necessary. Even if the committee should not harmonize on the general questions, they would consider the repeal of that clause of more advantage to the country than its retention all agreeing that the resumption of specie payments at that time is impracticable.

The Babcock Trial.

District Attorney Dyer's speech is still coming over the wires. It is very strong.

The National Debt.

The following is the full text of the bill in regard to refunding the national debt, which was reported from the Senate Committee on Finance to-day, with a recommendation of passage:

Be it enacted, etc., That the acts to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, be so amended that the amount of bonds bearing four and a half per cent interest, authorized to be issued, be increased to $500,000,000, that they be payable at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, instead of after fifteen years.

SEC. 2. This act shall not be construed to authorize any increase of the total amount of bonds provided for by the acts to which this act is an amendment, nor to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States, and all provisions of the acts to which this act is amendatory not inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby continued in force and effect.

POLITICAL.

The Connecticut Democratic Convention.

NEW HAVEN, February 23.—The Democratic State Convention nominated the old officers.

The Democratic-Liberal party of Connecticut, in convention assembled, pledge themselves anew to the principles which they have repeatedly adopted, and which the people of this State have approved. The constitution and the Union shall be maintained, with the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and we demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order; for the State self-government, and for the federal government a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitation of power.

Second—Reform of the civil service.

Third—The public credit and union must be maintained.

Fourth—The public lands kept for settlers; subsidies to corporations, must cease.

Fifth—Compliments the Democratic House for reducing the appropriations.

Sixth—The only currency known to the

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]