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THE WHISKY CASES.

Fifth Day's Proceedings.

District Attorney Beckwith began by reading the libel and answer in the civil case for the forfeiture of the distillery of Fehrenbach.

James E. W. Entwistle called—Have been a practical distiller ten years; worked for Mr. Fehrenbach from January 12, 1874; worked there twenty-three days before; the model is a correct one; there is an incline, planked from the warehouse to the outhouse; was paid $15 a day; commenced work at Monday morning, January 12, then raising steam; mash was soon made; no tub was sealed; by his advice three tubs were discontinued; never saw any officer but Mr. Beales; visited the place at different times as he pleased; remained there till the seizure; the capacity was 261 bushels; there should only be three mashes in twenty-four hours, but have known ten; forty-eight hours is required by law for fermentation, and afterwards the tub should remain empty twenty-four hours, making seventy-two hours; it might be done in twenty-four hours; have known fifty-one tubs in a week; there should have been only eighteen; desired to make fifteen quarts from fifty pounds of grain; the lowest was twelve, the highest eighteen; too many tubs were run by the government survey; twenty-four the first week; incomplete fermentation is shown by insufficient yield of alcohol; advised Mr. Fehrenbach not to increase the yield; the holes in the high wine tests were sometimes closed with glass and putty, which was raised to get a proof; there was no hydrometer; this was the old way; think Mr. Fehrenbach was ignorant of the holes; Mr. Todd said February 7 that the distillery must be straightened, as the government officers were in town, named George and Brasher; Mr. Fehrenbach wrote a memorandum that it must be straightened; the second time was on April 8, just before the seizure. All grain was brought, and the whisky carried off on the barge R. E. Lee, commanded by Peter Clark; saw John McWhirter often; he objected to certain things, and desired to have the holes closed; said we seemed to be in a hurry about the fermentation; told him the yield was fifteen quarts; have been in the cistern room with Mr. Fehrenbach when no gauger was present; Mr. Todd was not there; Mr. Fehrenbach once filled several barrels by pouring the liquor in; there were no locks on the faucets; have seen liquor drawn off by a hose through the door running into the receiving room; twenty-five barrels at a time; the liquor was abstracted at night; saw Frank Reynolds open the warehouse in the absence of Beales; saw the latter raise a barrel of whisky; don't think there was any stamp on it; was paid by Mr. Fehrenbach, who said: "You do well by me, and I will do well by you;" an old claim of $305 was paid by note of Mr. Karstendiek; sold the note for $280 January 2, 1874.

Cross-examined by Mr. Semmes—Am thirty-three years old; lived in Canton, Illinois; had a distillery in Alexandria, Georgia; run S. W. Hammond's distillery from 1872 to 1873; was paid in full; saw Mr. Karstendiek several times; communicated with Commissioner Douglass and General Sewell in 1875; desired they should know what was going on here; illicit distilleries injure honest ones and wished to stop it in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans; objected to Douglass' desire that Cincinnati men should be sent down; told Brooks to seize April 8; that had been told to stop mashing and empty the extra tubs; my cousin went with him; have been treated well by all distillers; have no spite against any of them; wrote a letter April 1 to C.C. Packard, the storekeeper, urging him disclose what he knew; the distillery mentioned is the property of my wife; it should be worth, if running, $100,000; never told any officer about the illicit distilling; had nothing to do with them.

To Mr. Beckwith—Never told Mr. Wills anything about the distillery; don't think he knew what was being done.

A recess was here taken for half an hour.

J. H. Tompkins—Have been in government employ, and am now in the United States revenue department; am familiar with gauging; the barrel now in court is liable to seizure, as it has no proper stamps and marks; the first duty of a gauger in a distillery is to unlock the cisterns; next is to gauge his barrels, after the spirits have been drawn into the barrel; there is a gauger's manual which contains directions for gaugers; next is to mark the barrel and weigh the spirits; [witness here made a test of liquor, taking some from the barrel in court, and used the usual process to ascertain the weight of the spirits;] he said that the spirit was over 131 gravity; he also stated that heat expands the volume and cold contracts it; that the medium is 60° temperature; the next step is to then cut on the bung stave the proper marks; this barrel has a capacity of forty-four gallons. [This barrel is one of fifty-two of crooked whisky.] The regulations in 1874, are the same as now; the next duty is to cut the serial number of the distillery: the barrel can not go into bonded warehouse until the warehouse stamp is attached; the storekeeper has two books for his entries; the producer of spirits has no business with the stamps; the gauger must be present when the stamp is attached to the barrel; the stamps now in court are all correct except one that does not bear the storekeeper's signature; the rectifier must apply to the collector to obtain packages of high wines for rectifying; it is then "dumped," after which the stamps and marks on the barrel are utterly destroyed; the rectifier must pay for certain stamps on the rectified spirits when he wishes to send forth his material; the wholesale liquor dealer has his stamp; there is nothing to show that this barrel has ever been properly stamped.

Francis Kelly—I examined the stamps on the Fehrenbach barrels; some of them did not have proper marks on the bung staves; the stamps were not tacked on and they were not varnished.

J. J. Brooks—I found in Fehrenbach's distillery, and discovered that it had not paid its full capacity; I found that the amount turned out did not agree with the amount of grain; the distillery did not pay tax on 2 36 gallons; the collector's account shows that the distillery has failed to pay tax on 7779 gallons of spirits; think that through negligence in the collector's office the tax on over 1000 gallons is not credited with payment, as it should have been; the gauger's accounts agree with the bonded account substantially, but not in form; the twenty-two barrels were entered in warehouse on the twelfth of March, 1874; the dates of removal, etc., are not given in the record book; there was another lot withdrawn on same date; found a letter signed by O. H. Karstendiek on the day his store was seized.

The letter is dated November, 1873, and relates to the purchase of a distillery simply.

Mr. Semmes asserted, and there is no proof that the document ever reached the individual to whom it was addressed, therefore counsel objected to the letter going to the jury.

Mr. Beckwith stated that he wished to have the letter in evidence to show that there had been preparations made to defraud the government of its dues; he wished to show that Karstendiek was interested in the distillery.

Judge Woods could not understand that the letter had any bearing on this case; its contents were exceedingly remote.

Mr. New contended that the letter should go in, to connect circumstances that may show a conspiracy.

Examination resumed—The books show that the distillery has not paid eighty per cent on its capacity; sometimes only six of the nine tuts were used; I made my calculations on the amount of grain purchased; 111 barrels were found in the house at the time of the seizure; the barrels that were in the warehouse and taken out do not appear to have paid the tax; the barrels should still be in the warehouse.

District Attorney Beckwith here announced that the government, rested its case, first offering some documents called the Fehrenbach receipts, found in the desk when the distillery was seized.

Judge Woods said he supposed they were in evidence long ago.

Mr. Sheldon asked if the "blue book," in which were only three entries in Mr. Fehrenbach's handwriting was in evidence.

Judge Woods said yes.

More documents already referred to in testimony were filed and the prosecution rested.

Another recess of fifteen minutes was taken. Afterwards Judge Woods desired the case to be proceeded with, that the jury might be locked up as short a time as possible.

General Sheldon said that time would be saved by adjourning, and it was agreed to by all counsel.

Mr. Hunt moved that the jury be instructed to return a verdict of not guilty in the case of Mr. Wills.

Judge Woods said he would determine that to-day, and the court adjourned to ten o'clock.

The Bee's Charge Against State Superintendent Brown.

It sometimes happens that what a kind-hearted and sympathetic man does is misrepresented, and his generous acts perverted to his detriment. Thus it is with State Superintendent Brown, as is shown by the following extract from yesterday's *Democrat:*

The *Bee* thinks that the public school budget here would be a good subject for investigation, and referring to a claim of $120 compromised by Brown with one Mrs. Widow J. E. Durand for $75, in acknowledgment of which $75 Mrs. Durand had to give a receipt for $120, pertinently asks Brown how the entry will be made on his books, and what will be done with the $45 difference.

The facts of the case will bear us out in this remark. It appears that in 1874 Mr. Durand, the husband of the lady mentioned, taught school in the parish of Plaquemines. The law provides that before taking charge of a school the teacher must receive, after an examination, a certificate of qualification from the State or division superintendent. This Durand failed to obtain; but he was appointed nevertheless by the parish school board, through political influence. The parish board was removed, and a new board appointed. Durand applied to this board for his pay. The board called for the evidence of his qualification, which he failed to produce. He then applied to State Superintendent Brown, who referred the matter to the division superintendent, who reported back the facts in the case. Shortly after Durand died, leaving a widow with infant children. The widow made an affecting appeal to the State Superintendent, who referred the matter to the State Board, and they disapproved the claim. Superintendent Brown finally wrote to the present school board of the parish, pleading the equity of the case and suggesting a compromise with the claimant. The parish board finally took action in the matter and appropriated for the widow the sum of $75. A check for this amount was forwarded to Superintendent Brown by Hon. Effingham Lawrence, the treasurer of the parish board, and Mr. Brown paid it to the widow, taking her receipt for the amount of $75 in full of all demands, and not for $120, as charged by the *Bee*. Mr. Brown is prepared to exhibit the receipt to any who may wish to see it, and he hopes the newspapers making and circulating the charge against him will, after a full investigation, do him the justice to correct a statement reflecting on his integrity as a public officer.

The Board of Health Matter.

The law on the subject of commissions to members of the Board of Health is as follows:

SEC. 3034. There shall be a board of health, composed of nine competent citizens of the State, to be elected as follows: Three by the Council of New Orleans, on joint ballot, and six to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The said members shall be selected with reference to their known zeal in favor of a quarantine system. All the members of the board shall be commissioned by the Governor, for the term of one year, after having filed in the office of the Secretary of State the usual oath of office and an oath well and truly to enforce and comply with the provisions of an act entitled "an act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State;" and in case of neglecting or failing to comply with the above required oath within ten days after their appointment or election, their office shall be considered vacated.

Only two have complied with this statute, and the ten days, omitting Sundays and Good Friday, expired yesterday.

The particular attention of capitalists is called to the sale of city property, cotton and sugar plantations to be sold at public auction by Placide J. Spear and C. E. Girardey, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Thursday, April 27, 1876, at 12 M., in the matter of the bankruptcy of the Bank of America.

1. The granite building forming the corner of Exchange place and Canal street, and lately occupied by the Bank of America, and the five-story iron front stores, Nos. 7 and 9 Exchange place.

2. The two three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 242 and 244 Baronne street.

3. The Texada cotton plantation, in the parish of Rapides.

4. The sugar plantation on Bayou Black, in Terrebonne parish, with all necessary paraphernalia to carry on the sugar culture.

For terms and conditions we refer to advertisements of Placide J. Spear and C. E. Girardey, under auction columns.

STATE NATIONAL BANK STOCK.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, sell at 12:30 P. M., this day, 102 shares capital stock of the above bank, in lots to suit. See the advertisement.

Try your luck.
Try your luck.
Try your luck.
Golden drawing,
Golden drawing,
Golden drawing,
Golden drawing.
Opera House, twenty-ninth.
Opera House, twenty-ninth.
Opera House, twenty-ninth.

Next to meaning well doing well is best.

To the Gulf via Barataria.

Captain John Cowdon, who needs no introduction to the readers of the REPUBLICAN, has recently made a formal survey of the bay of Barataria and its water connections with the right bank of the Mississippi. Through the largest part of the distance he finds sufficient water to float any ordinary craft that might seek entrance to the river. Other portions of the route mapped out he considers can be made equally available to commerce by a comparatively small outlay. His views are certainly worthy of careful consideration, and he sets them forth in brief in the following communication:

NEW ORLEANS, April 22, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Having sounded and made a careful survey of the route for the Barataria canal, from the banks of the Mississippi, opposite Jackson street, through Harvey's canal to the deep waters of the open Gulf, off Fort Livingston, I will now, according to promise, give you the result of my sounding observations, and estimate as to the probable cost of the whole thing, in order to create a channel twenty-four feet deep, with sufficient breadth to begin with, so that ships drawing twenty-feet of water may pass as easily as from here to Fort Jackson. Then, with a little additional work, aided as we will be by nature, the expense will be but a trifle, and the time short until Great Easterns may land at your wharf.

I will begin with section No. 1, or Harvey's canal, now six miles long and carrying a depth of fully six feet deep by fifty feet wide, which, at an expense of $252,161, can be, with proper dredgeboats, enlarged to a width of 200 feet at top by 100 at bottom, and twenty four feet deep. The locks which I would build out of wood 800 feet long by 100 feet wide and forty-five feet deep, with three intermediate gates, including two steam engines and two powerful pumps, with reservoir, in order to do the locking with lake water, placed in position, will cost $174,386; in all for this section $426,550.

Section No. 2, or Upper Little Barataria, is six miles long, which is now from twelve to twenty feet deep and fully 300 feet wide, can be made to carry a depth of twenty-four feet with sufficient trimming of points, clearing out of logs and cutting of trees, for $86,592.

Section No. 3, or Lower Little Barataria, is 250 feet wide, six miles long, with soundings from twenty to twenty-six feet. But little dredging, clearing of logs and trees and strengthening two points are necessary, and will cost $20,000.

Section No. 4, or Big Barataria, seven miles long, from 300 to 500 feet wide, shows soundings from eighteen to thirty-six feet deep, and clearing out and cutting one point will cost $50,000.

Section No. 5 is a cut six miles long, from Big Barataria to Bayou St. Denis, skirting a live oak ridge, dredging a canal 125 feet wide at the top by seventy-five feet at the bottom, and twenty-four feet deep, will cost $254,440.

Section No. 6, or Bayou St. Denis, is eight miles long, with sounding from thirty-six, thirty, twenty-eight, twenty-four and twenty feet, 2000 feet wide, and with channel at bottom from 200 to 400 feet wide. It has some points to cut off, and requires dredging for a depth of twenty-four feet, which will cost say $30,000.

Section No. 7, or a cut through the marsh bordering Grand lake, four miles long, 125 feet wide at the top by seventy-five feet wide at the bottom, twenty-four feet deep, will cost $172,428.

Section No. 8 consists of sheet piling three and a half miles long, and dredging costing $770,428 is required.

Section No. 9, or Barataria Bay proper, which is two and a half miles long by 2000 feet wide, with soundings twenty-four, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-six, forty, forty-eight and fifty-six feet deep, will require no expense.

Section No. 10, the bar and cut to deep water, say thirty-six feet deep, with piling guard walls as at the Suez Canal, only made of less expensive material but perfectly durable, strong and efficient in every way to secure a channel forty feet deep across the bar, will cost not more than $1,434,000.

It will require ten dredging machines with tenders, steam engines and carrier bands, all complete so as to do all the dredging and handling of the mud by steam, each machine working at the rate of 1000 cubic yards to the hour from any depth to fifty feet, the total cost of which will be $250,000. Ten pile drivers with engines on boats will cost $15,000. Other tools, building, saw mills, etc., will cost $45,000.

To recapitulate:

Section No. 1	$426,550
Section No. 2	86,592
Section No. 3	20,000
Section No. 4	50,000
Section No. 5	254,440
Section No. 6	30,000
Section No. 7	172,428
Section No. 8	770,428
Section No. 9	.....
Section No. 10	1,434,000
Outfit	310,000
Grand total	$3,524,438

Thus we have left for labor, and other incidental expenses, the sum of $1,475,568, out of a cash capital of $5,000,000, which will only be $5 on the $100 share, on a capital stock of $50,000,000.

Without farther comments, I submit the above facts for the benefit of the public, who will find, if any difference, my estimates will rather be more than the actual cost; and I do not hesitate to say that with such machinery as I have named, ships drawing twenty feet of water will pass through the canal in twelve months from the day the first dredge-boat and pile-driver starts. I am, respectfully,

JOHN COWDON.

P. S.—The whole distance or length of the canal, from the deep waters of the gulf to those of the Mississippi, will be about fifty-three miles, and will give commercial freedom to 30,000,000 people.

Personal.

Suitors and attorneys of the Superior District Court will regret to hear that Judge Hawkins is again unwell, and yesterday was compelled to leave the bench.

Administrator Burke has started for Hot Springs, Arkansas, via Galveston, and will meet his wife in the latter place. She is afflicted with paralysis in one arm, and he is suffering from a rheumatic complaint. Mr. Burke will be absent about six weeks.

Cheap Sunday Excursion to the Country.

On Sunday, April 30, and each succeeding Sunday, a train will leave the Calliope street depot of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad, at 7:30 A. M., and returning at half past nine o'clock the same night. Fare to Manchac and return, fifty cents; to McComb City and return, a ride of 210 miles, for $1.

The Levees.

General Thompson reports the year's work on the levees as about completed. Three only remain above Red river, Omega, Milliken's Bend and Nebraska; below it only Laurel, Sardine Point, Dugas, Camelia, Millaudon and Wall. Some repairs are needed in Plaquemines parish.

Another day's racing
Another day's racing
For a $100,000 purse,
For a $100,000 purse,
Saturday, April 29,
Saturday, April 29,
Opera House Course.
Opera House Course.
Golden drawing.
Golden drawing.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Tricks of the Democracy—The Geneva Award—Opposition to the Admission of Territories into the Union as States—Disgust of New England Democrats with the Course of their Southern Brethren—The ex-Confederate House Attempts to Rectify Some of its Errors—The Lincoln Statue—A Novel Apotheosis—The High Court of Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1876.

The Democrats in the House hope to succeed in crippling the appropriations for the government departments for the next fiscal year, so that hundreds of clerks may be discharged from every department of the government on the first of next July. This movement of the Democrats is for the purpose of annoying voters who are now clerks, to prevent them from taking an active part in the coming presidential campaign. The Democratic majority of the House hope that these discharges may create dissensions among the Republican clerks and destroy their allegiance to the party to which they belong. In this the Democrats are mistaken, as the Senate Committee on Appropriations see through this trick of the Democracy, and while this committee may cut down the estimates sent in by the different departments, it will not recommend any such wholesale application of the pruning knife as the ex-Confederate element in the House hope for.

The fifth auditor of the United States treasury has the larger portion of his clerical force at work auditing claims under the Washington treaty, as passed upon by the court of Alabama claims. The aggregate amount of money involved in the settlement of these claims, as passed upon by the court, sums up in the neighborhood of $6,000,000. The claimants are principally from New York, San Francisco and New Bedford, Massachusetts. The attorney having the richest and largest number of claims before the court is a former Senator from California. These claims will be passed upon through the proper accounting offices of the treasury, so as to be paid by the first proximo. Besides the amounts awarded by the court for actual loss of vessels, cargoes, etc., interest on the amounts claimed was allowed, and the auditing of the claims now going on shows that this interest foots up to an amount nearly one-half as large as the principal. The Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with a special act of Congress, is now making arrangements to sell bonds to meet the payment of these claims, the $15,000,000 awarded by the Geneva tribunal having been covered into the treasury.

The Territory of New Mexico bids fair not to become one of the galaxy of States this session. Delegate Elkins, from that Territory, does not look upon the prospects of the passage of the bill providing for its admission very favorably, although he thinks its consideration will not be put off as long as the opponents of the bill hope. The general policy of admitting mushroom Territories into the Union as States is fast growing into disfavor among public men, and every session of Congress brings with it those who take this view of the case. The few advocates of admitting New Mexico are now glad the bill bids fair to be killed, as the declarations of its friends that if the Territory was made a State it could be controlled in the interests of the Democratic party, Republican party, Catholic and anti-Catholic was the means of disgusting all parties in Congress, and there seems to be a determination to let the bill severely alone.

A prominent New Englander, who has been a member of both the United States Senate and House, now on a visit to Washington, upon being asked how the people of his section regarded the actions of the present Democratic House of Representatives, replied that its deliberations were thought to be the salvation of the Republican party. He said his people were glad to see corruption in high places punished, and that they regretted very much that the Democracy had failed to punish their dishonest officers in the past and that the Democratic party of the present day did not put the seal of its condemnation of the delinquencies and corrupt acts of some of its present members recently shown up. He said the people of the North were convinced of one thing, and that was that the present majority in the House of Representatives was wholly incompetent, entirely unable to meet the great questions of the day, neither did it show any disposition to attempt it. The New England Democrats in both houses, he said, were thought to be the most incompetent of all, and that the people who sent them here were even disgusted with their course, in short, that his people were sick of them because of their pusillanimous course and general lack of statesmanlike ability.

In this connection your correspondent has observed that some of these Northern Democrats unhesitatingly declare their disgust with the legislative actions of their Southern brethren; but, strange to say, they refrain from coming to the front and declaring their disgust.

Highly characteristic of the ex-Confederate House, it proceeds to do some things which look very much like eating its own words. The Democratic majority denied the obligation resting upon it to provide an appropriation for lighting our postoffices and customhouses. Then an outraged public seeing the dangerous results to all business interests by the temporary suspension of work in these offices, offered to meet this deficiency by appropriation out of its own pocket. The Democrats of the House felt the power of the community and immediately provided for the appropriation. Then this Democratic House stopped the work of a great branch of the government—the bureau of engraving and printing—thus throwing hundreds of worthy widows of Union soldiers out of employment for several months, during which time some of them were on the verge of starvation. A popular indignation greeted the ears of these Democratic legislators, and they hastily proceeded to undo their false step and granted the appropriation. To-day work has been resumed. The head of the bureau is re-employing the most worthy hands, and it is said that out of the large numbers of influential men seeking audience with the chief of the bureau for the purpose of securing work for friends are Democratic members of Congress, the very men who brought on untold misery and suffering to so many needy people.

The impeachment trial drags slowly along. Oratory has not come into play. When it does will the character of those who now press and jostle against each other, and fill the Senate galleries in their intense eagerness to get a view of the trial scene, be different? Now the beautiful of the land, fashionably arrayed, is the predominating element in the chamber of the "High Court of Impeachment." It is curiosity now—curiosity and intense eagerness to get a glimpse of a handsome man, to look upon the husband of one who shone in society as a fashionable queen; but the curiosity would be intensified if the handsome Pendleton, the shining light of the Democratic party, who swindled his own kin out of their rights which he as executor was in duty bound to protect, was only on trial. Belknap shielded his wife. Pendleton defrauded his own kindred. The ex-Confederates in Congress, however, can see nothing criminal, or even questionable, in this last named individual's conduct.

D. D. C.

The Property Holders' Central Council.

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

A communication was received from Mr. F. Reney, of the fifth ward, concerning the bill remitting penalties on back State taxes, in which he suggests that all the ward unions shall, on a certain day, hold a special meeting, and appoint a committee of five each to call upon the Governor and ask him to give the citizens the benefit of this law. It was received and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

A resolution was received from the fifth ward and spread upon the minutes, concurring in the resolution of the tenth ward union concerning the Pacific railroad tax.

Mr. Scanlan presented the following resolution, which was adopted at the third ward union on Monday night:

WHEREAS, The Property Holders' Union was formed to protect the property of the city from total confiscation, threatened by the plundering of a political banditti, which has had control of the State Legislature for years, and also to restrict all taxation hereafter to the indispensable and legitimate expenses of government; and

Whereas, The dilapidated property of the city acquired, in most cases, by honest industry, is now, and has been for a long time, subjected to heavy taxation, imposed, as we believe, improperly, to assist in the construction of various railroads represented at the time by interested parties and paid advocates, as being absolutely necessary to the prosperity of the city and State; and

Whereas, By these misrepresentations the honest people were induced to allow themselves to be taxed, by which deceptions large amounts of the hard earnings of the people have been sunk in such projects as the Mexican Gulf, Nashville, Opelousas and Great Western, North Louisiana and Texas, Jackson and Great Northern, and Chattahooga, New Orleans and Texas and other roads, which have resulted in unmitigated swindles upon our too confiding people; and

Whereas, A bill was smuggled through the House of Representatives at its last session to again compel the property owners to submit to be taxed to pay for stock in a railroad some 200 or 300 miles from New Orleans, and which, if finished to-morrow, would only put 200 miles of North Louisiana in direct railroad communication with Galveston and St. Louis; and

Whereas, We deny the constitutionality of act No. 20 of 1876, and are utterly opposed to the imposition of any and all taxes by popular vote, as being the very worst sort of communism, and calculated to destroy all rights of property, and which has always terminated in the slavery and plunder of the working people; and

Whereas, The central council of this Union has employed able and honest counsel to contest the legality and constitutionality of act No. 20 before the courts; therefore

Be it resolved, by the Third Ward Union, That we will support the Central Council in the steps it has taken to the last extremity.

They were received and ordered spread upon the minutes.

After transacting business of minor importance the council adjourned.

The Lady Washington Tea Party.

The entertainment at the Opera House last night for the benefit of the St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, given by the ladies of New Orleans, was a grand success in all respects. The Opera House was filled from bottom to top with the finest display of ladies and gentlemen seen in it for many a day. A tableau representing "The Republican Court" was given, then Lady Washington's reception. Following these was danced the old fashioned and stately minuet, by twenty-four young ladies and gentlemen in ancient costume. During the evening tea was served from thirteen refreshment stands, each one representing one of the original States of the Union. The theatre was handsomely decorated with American flags. At the back of the stage was a portrait of Washington, inscribed as a remembrance of Boston to Louisiana. The parquette was floored over for promenade, and in the crowd were seen the Continental Guards in full uniform, acting as gallants to many beautiful ladies. Later in the evening the German Military Band appeared and performed several airs in their best style. The tea party was well managed and must have realized a handsome sum for the asylum it was designed to benefit.

Judge Howell and his West Feliciana Home.

A correspondent in West Feliciana writes:

The many friends of Justice R. K. Howell and his estimable lady, *nee* Catlett, will hear with pleasant surprise that the judge has become the owner of the property known as Afton Villa, in West Feliciana. This is one of the largest as well as one of the most valuable plantations in the parish. Mrs. Howell will in the fall open an academy for the instruction of young ladies, making it a branch of the institution at Jackson, so long and ably presided over by the then Miss Virginia Catlett. The same property, I am informed, was at the death of Judge Howell's father the family homestead of the Howells, and after more than forty years of "strange masters" returns to one who truly represents the old Howell blood. The judge informs me that his boyhood days were spent in this parish, and now, after faithful services rendered to the State, he returns to spend the balance of his days in the midst of old friends.

Political Matters.

A convention for the purpose of nominating delegates to the two Republican conventions to be held in New Orleans, on the thirtieth of May and twenty-seventh of June next, has been called by the executive committee of the parish of Assumption, to meet in Napoleonville, May 20, 1876.

Death of Barney Williams.

The telegraph announces that Barney Williams, the celebrated Irish comedian, died yesterday at his home in New York. This actor, whose right name was Bernard Flaherty, was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1823. He came to America when a boy, and was employed at the New York theatres as a supernumerary. He soon commenced playing small parts, and became manager of the Vauxhall Garden in the Bowery in 1845. He was then an illiterate man and an indifferent actor. In 1850 he had the good fortune to marry Mrs. Charles Mestayer, who was formerly Miss Maria Pray, and a sister of Mrs. W. J. Florence. Mrs. Barney Williams is one of the most accomplished ladies on the American stage, and to her is due the success and fortune made by the Williamses. This original Irish boy and Yankee gal couple are known in all theatrical cities where the English language is spoken. They have accumulated a handsome fortune many years since, and have lived happily together. A few weeks since Mr. Williams canceled his Boston engagement. He was attacked with paralysis of the brain, and returned home to die. For the past three weeks his death has been expected by the friends who watched over him. He was a man generous and kind to the poor of his profession, and an excellent trait in his character was his affection for his old mother, which has been often remarked by distinguished people visiting him. He purchased an elegant residence in New York, but the old mother would not learn new and elegant ways, and would wear her queer old cap and smoke her pipe on the front steps of the brown stone house, while Barney was as kind to her, humoring her ways, and as proud of her as if she had been a queen. Barney Williams has danced and sung and amused millions of people, and his death will be regretted by hosts of friends.

Hayti.

Mr. Preston, minister of Hayti, made the following statement to a *Herald* reporter yesterday with reference to the revolution in that country:

Fighting has taken place at Port-au-Prince, but I have no official news to that effect. The last news I have is that Domingue is probably fatally wounded, and that he has started on a steamer for St. Thomas. I have also confirmatory dispatches as to the death of Rameau, the Vice President, and the death of General Lorquet."

General Biron Canal, the coming President of Hayti, is of mixed blood, about forty-four years of age, and of very commanding presence. He has been always a soldier, and is regarded as a brave and honest man. He has always been bitterly opposed to Domingue's government. Since his exile to Jamaica he has been plotting to overflow the government, and finally has succeeded. Telegrams have been sent to him from Hayti to St. Thomas, where he now is, requesting his presence at Port-au-Prince, in order that he may undertake the burden of government.

Michel Domingue (whose original African name was Macoom), the banished Haytian President, is the son of slave parents. He was born in the closing years of the last century in the island of Curacoa. When a boy he ran away from home and reached Hayti. At the age of fifteen years he entered the army. He took part in the revolution of 1844. Subsequently he formed part, of a band of agrarian desperadoes, who carried on a war against rich farmers and other persons of property. This was called in Hayti *Piquetti*, and in France *La Jacquerie*. In 1845 he was captured, and, with fifty accomplices, sentenced to be shot by order of President Riche. Macoom fell, but was not fatally, wounded, and the officer in charge, who spared his life, is now living and known to several New Yorkers. Two years subsequently, having in the meantime joined the army, Domingue became an officer. His promotion was rapid. He became, under the empire, Count of Plymouth—taking his title from an English settlement on the South side of Hayti—and equerry in waiting to the empress Adelina.

The Empress in question, it may be mentioned, is not living near the American Minister's residence at Port-au-Prince.

Soon also Domingue became General in command of a portion of the Southern district. In 1868, during the revolution against Salnave, he was President of the Southern department. After the fall of Salnave he was a member of the provisional government. At the election of May, 1870, he was placed in command of the army of the South, and in June, 1874, he was elected President on the radical ticket.—*New York Herald.*

The Cuban Republic.

Letters from the government of the Cuban republic up to March 6 have been received in this city.

The executive President, Spoturno, with his cabinet and staff, had returned to Camaguey from the eastern department.

Congress was to meet on March 19, when it would proceed to elect a President of the republic, in place of the late President Cespedes, deposed. On the deposition of Cespedes, Vice President Francisco V. Aguilera became ex-officio President of Cuba; but he happened to be absent at the time of such deposition, and Salvador Cisneros, the Marquis of Santa Lucia, then President of the House of Representatives, became President ad interim of the republic. An amendment of the constitution being considered advisable, President Cisneros resigned, because he thought that having sworn to maintain the constitution inviolate, no amendment could be made during his incumbency. Thereupon General Poturno was elected to fill the presidential chair ad interim, and by this time it is probable that Congress will have duly duly elected a President as prescribed by the constitution.

The accounts from Cuba Libre of the programme for finishing up the task of independence are most flattering.

General Manuel Calvar, who for some time past has had command of the division of the liberating army operating in the eastern department, has been appointed to the command of the second division of the army, to operate in the jurisdiction of Colon. This command consists of 2500 picked veterans, every one of whom has seen seven years' service, and not a single one of whom has not been wounded in battle. Each company was inspected by General Calvar personally. Of this force one-half, the vanguard, passed the impassable *trocha del Jucaro* on March 1, under command of General Calvar himself. The balance was to follow shortly.

The mere fact of such a body of men marching from the far eastern extremity of the island to their field of operations, within eighty miles of Havana, passing through a length of over 500 miles entirely unmolested by the people who claim to own the country, is sufficient proof, were proof required, of the absurdity of Spanish official accounts of the state of the revolution.

A letter which we have seen from General Maximo Gomez, the gallant commander-in-chief of the liberating army, says: "To hope to suppress the revolution, Spain would require not less than three armies; one to garrison the innumerable forts in the Villas and western departments; another for convoys, whereby to keep these forts supplied with provisions and ammunition, and a third—and it would have to be a powerful one—wherewith to cope with our forces. If Spain were to day to send 1,000,000 men to Cuba, I am convinced she could not prevent the loss of the island."—*New York Sun.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The bill appropriating $15,000 to survey the Austin Topolovampo Pacific route has been postponed.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill removing the political disabilities of William L. Maury, Francis T. Nichols, Samuel Jones and M. H. Juniper. Calendar.

The Committee on District Affairs reported unfavorably on the bill authorizing a vote of the people of the district "whether Congress shall establish a government for the district to be elected by the people."

Mr. Spencer dissented. Calendar.

The bill removing the political disabilities of James E. Slaughter passed.

The Senate insisted upon amendments to the deficiency bill and asked a conference also on the diplomatic bill.

Mr. Jones resumed his speech.

Mr. West, of Louisiana, moved to take up the Senate bill to survey the Austin Topolovampo Pacific route.

Several Senators objected.

Mr. West said the engineers who were to make the survey desired to do the work before the lapse of the season rendered it impossible.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said he saw no ground for the passage of this bill though he expected it would be taken up and disposed of.

The motion to take up the bill was agreed to.

The Committee on Railroads reported an amendment to reduce the appropriation from $25,000 to $15,000.

Mr. West referred to a report of a survey of the route made to General Humphreys, chief of the engineer corps, by several members of that corps, which was indorsed by General Humphreys, and said the route had been recommended by the highest official authority.

Mr. Edmunds inquired where an officer of the army got authority to make the survey. He, for one, desired to enter his protest against this species of official conduct. In the present condition of the country Congress ought not to spend $15,000 to go into a reconnoissance for a railroad route. It would be a great deal better to save the money.

Mr. Thurman moved to strike out the word "national" in the clause reading "practicable route for a national rail highway." He said he knew of no such thing as a national railway.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds moved that the bill be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. West said surveys were made under authority of the War Department year after year. The bill now before the Senate was of no particular interest to him. He only asked its consideration as chairman of the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, asked what was the ultimate object of this bill after the survey should be made. Would the government undertake to build the road, or hand it over to a private corporation?

Mr. West said he believed the survey was to be made in the interest of parties who proposed to invest their money in the enterprise. He could not tell whether they proposed to call upon the government for aid hereafter.

Mr. Logan said it seemed to be the habit of Congress to allow the government to expend money for the benefit of some corporation, and the engineer corps of the army was often used for that purpose. He was opposed to any survey by the government for the benefit of individuals. It was the duty of engineers to examine the rivers and harbors, build bridges, etc.—not make surveys of railroad routes for individuals.

Mr. Morton said a great portion of this route was through Mexico, and in the present condition of that country he did not think it advisable to authorize the survey.

Mr. West said negotiations in regard to the survey had been in progress with Mexico, and that country rather invited it.

A motion of Mr. Edmunds to indefinitely postpone the bill was agreed to.

The Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

No Southern confirmations.

House.

A contest is progressing as to the precedence of business. The Appropriations Committee is antagonizing all legislation. They are having the yeas and nays called.

The contest between the Elections and Appropriations Committees for precedence was decided by a vote of 117 to 20 in favor of the Appropriations.

The Navy Committee made a report of testimony. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The legislative appropriation bill was resumed. Amendments giving $4000 to the mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, and $14,600 for an assay office in the mint at New Orleans, were adopted. Six pages of the bill have been considered.

The managers presented their replication, which was adopted.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

The Dredgeboats and the Jetties.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Senator West had an interview with the President this morning in relation to the United States government dredgeboat in stimulation of the wash of the jetties to secure the necessary depth. The gossip here regarding this matter is:

First—That it is a device on the part of the Jetty Company to secure artificially the necessary depth and claim the first payment from the government.

Second—That the move had its origin with New Orleans merchants, and is opposed by seafaring men who do not wish to spare the dredge from its present work.

The friends of Captain Eads say it is of little importance to them, as the jetties will do their work in due time without stimulation.

The matter is still under careful advisement by the War Department. The best opinion is, the use of the dredge will be refused. These dredges cost the government $800,000 each. There are two of them.

Election Frauds in New York.

Ex-Attorney General Ackerman was before the Committee of Expenditures of the Department of Justice. He was granted time yesterday to consider his answer as to whether the President had directly ordered him to pay money to Davenport, and this morning asks the committee to withdraw the question. The committee, which was not full, adjourned to two o'clock, when they will decide whether to press Ackerman to answer.

The committee insisted on an answer. Mr. Ackerman, under protest, said the subject of frauds having been perpetrated in elections, was frequently a subject between him and the President.

Senator Conkling and other gentlemen deemed the prosecution of cases of frauds at elections in New York of such importance as to suggest the employment of special counsel, as the district attorney and his assistants were busy. Caleb Cushing was so employed, and was paid out of the ordinary judiciary funds. He had heard it charged that members of Congress were fraudulently elected in New York, but could not name any particular district. The President advised Ackerman to assist Davenport in the suppression of such frauds without making any reference to political parties. Mr. Ackerman had no fear of implicating any one, but deemed it against public policy to give publicity to answers to the questions the committee proposed.

Mr. Akerman proceeded to state that in 1871, while the President was at Long Branch, Akerman received a letter written by General Porter, in accordance with the President's instructions, stating that a Mr. Davenport was engaged in searching out frauds against naturalization and registration in New York, and suggesting to Akerman that he could