NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME X.—NO. 25. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1876. WHOLE NUMBER 2800.

The President's Message.

The following is the full text of the message of President Grant to the House of Representatives last Thursday, in answer to a resolution of Congressman Blackburn, of Kentucky. It is republished in full, the dispatch from Washington of Friday morning in relation to the matter having done great injustice to the subject:

To the House of Representatives

I have given a very attentive consideration to a resolution of the House of Representatives passed on the third day of April, requesting the President of the United States to inform the House whether any executive offices, acts, or duties, and, if any, what, have within a specified period been performed at a distance from the seat of government established by law, etc.

I have never hesitated and shall not hesitate to communicate to Congress, and to either branch thereof, all the information which the constitution makes it the duty of the President to give or which my judgment may suggest to me or a request from either House may indicate to me will be useful in the discharge of the appropriate duties confided to them. I fail, however, to find in the constitution of the United States the authority given to the House of Representatives (one branch of the Congress in which is vested the legislative power of the government) to require of the executive, an independent branch of the government—co-ordinate with the Senate and House of Representatives—an account of his discharge of his appropriate and purely executive offices, acts, and duties, either as to when, where, or how performed.

During the time that I have had the honor to occupy the position of President of this government, it has been, and while I continue to occupy that position it will continue to be my earnest endeavor to recognize and to respect the several trusts and duties and powers of the co-ordinate branches of the government, not encroaching upon them nor allowing encroachments upon the proper powers of the office which the people of the United States have confided to me, but aiming to preserve in their proper relations the several powers and functions of each of the co-ordinate branches of the government agreeably to the constitution and in accordance with the solemn oath which I have taken to "preserve, protect and defend" that instrument.

In maintenance of the rights secured by the constitution to the executive branch of the government, I am compelled to decline any specific or detailed answer to the request of the House for information as to "any executive offices, acts or duties, and, if any, what have been performed at a distance from the seat of government established by law and for how long a period at any one time and in what part of the United States."

What the House of Representatives may require as a right in its demand upon the executive for information is limited to what is necessary for the proper discharge of its powers of legislation or of impeachment.

The inquiry in the resolution of the House as to where executive acts have within the last seven years been performed, and at what distance from any particular spot, or for how long a period at any one time, etc., does not necessarily belong to the province of legislation. It does not profess to be asked for that object.

If this information be sought through an inquiry of the President as to his executive acts in view or in aid of the power of impeachment vested in the House, it is asked in derogation of an inherent natural right, recognized in this country by a constitutional guarantee which protects every citizen, the President as well as the humblest in the land, from being made a witness against himself.

If however, the House of Representatives desires to know whether during the period of upward of seven years during which I have held the office of President of the United States I have been absent from the seat of government and whether during that period I have performed or neglected to perform the duties of my office, I freely inform the House from the time of my entrance upon my office I have been in the habit, as were all of my predecessors (with the exception of one who lived only one month after assuming the duties of his office, and one whose continued presence in Washington was necessary from the existence at the time of a powerful rebellion), of absenting myself at times from the seat of government; and that during such absences I did not neglect or forego the obligations or the duties of my office, but continued to discharge all of the executive offices, acts and duties which were required of me as the President of the United States. I am not aware that a failure occurred in any one instance of my exercising the functions and powers of my office in every case requiring their discharge or of my exercising all necessary executive acts in whatever part of the United States I may have been. Fortunately, the rapidity of travel and of mail communication, and the facility of almost instantaneous correspondence with the offices at the seat of government which the telegraph affords to the President, in whatever section of the Union he may be, enable him in these days to maintain as constant and almost as quick intercourse with the departments at Washington as may be maintained while he remains in the capital.

The necessity of the performance of executive acts by the President of the United States exists and is devolved upon him, wherever he may be within the United States during his term of office, by the constitution of the United States.

His civil powers are no more limited or capable of limitation as to the place where they shall be exercised than are those which might be required to discharge in his capacity of commander-in-chief of the army and navy, which latter powers, it is evident, he might be called upon to exercise possibly even without the limits of the United States. Had the efforts of those recently in rebellion against the government been successful in driving a late President of the United States from Washington, it is manifest that he must have discharged his functions, both civil and military, elsewhere than in the place named by law as the seat of goverment.

No act of Congress can limit, suspend or confine this constitutional duty. I am not aware of the existence of any act of Congress which assumes thus to limit or restrict the exercise of the functions of the executive. Were there such acts, I should nevertheless recognize the superior authority of the constitution and exercise the powers required thereby of the President.

The act to which reference is made in the resolution of the House relates to the establishing of the seat of government and the providing of suitable buildings, and removal thereto of the offices attached to the government, etc. It was not understood at its date, and by General Washington, to confine the President in the discharge of his duties and powers to actual presence at the seat of government. On the thirtieth of March, 1791, shortly after the passage of the act referred to, General Washington issued an executive proclamation having reference to the subject of this very act from Georgetown, a place remote from Philadelphia, which was then the seat of government, where the act referred to directed that "all offices attached to the seat of government should for the time remain."

That none of his successors have entertained the idea that their executive offices could be performed only at the seat of government is evinced by the hundreds upon hundreds of such acts performed by my predecessors, in unbroken line from Washington to Lincoln, a memorandum of the general nature and character of some of which acts is submitted herewith; and no question has ever been raised as to the validity of these acts or as to the right and propriety of the executive to exercise the powers of his office in any part of the United States. U. S. GRANT.

Washington, May 4, 1876.

Memorandum of absences of the Presidents of the United States from the national capital during each of the several administrations, and of public and executive acts performed during the time of such absences.

President Washington was frequently absent from the capital. He appears to have been thus absent at least 181 days during his term. During his several absences he discharged official and executive duties, among them: In March, 1791, he issued a proclamation, dated at Georgetown, in reference to running the boundary for the territory of the permanent seat of the government. From Mount Vernon he signed an official letter to the Emperor of Morocco, and from the same place the commission of Oliver Walcott as Controller of the Treasury, and the proclamation respecting the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania; also various sea letters, the proclamation of the treaty of 1795 between the United States and Spain, the executive order of August 4, 1792, relative to the duties on distilled spirits, etc. When at Germantown he signed the commission of John Breckenridge as attorney of the United States for Kentucky, and that of engineer of the United States Mint. He proposed to have Mr. Trujo officially presented, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Spain, to him at Mount Vernon; but although Mr. Trujo went there for the purpose, the ceremony of presentation was prevented by Mr. Trujo's having accidentally left his credentials.

President John Adams was absent from the capital during his term of four years, on various occasions, 385 days. He discharged official duties and performed the most solemn public acts at Quincy, in the same manner as when at the seat of government. In 1797 (August 25) he forwarded to the Secretary of State a number of passports which he had signed at Quincy. He issued at Quincy commissions to numerous officers of various grades, civil and military. On the twenty-eighth of September, 1797, he forwarded to the Secretary of State a commission for a justice of the Supreme Court, signed in blank at Quincy, instructing the Secretary to fill it with the name of John Marshall if he would accept, and if not, Bushrod Washington. He issued a proclamation opening trade with certain ports of St. Domingo, and signed warrants for the execution of two soldiers, and for a pardon.

President Jefferson was absent from the seat of government, during his two terms of office, 296 days, more than one-fourth of the whole official period. During his absence he signed and issued from Monticello seventy-five commissions, one letter to the Emperor of Russia, and nine letters of credence to diplomatic agents of the United States accredited to other governments.

President Madison was absent from the seat of government, during his two presidential terms, 637 days. He signed and issued from Montpelier, during his absence from the capital, seventy-one commissions, one proclamation, and nine letters of credence to ministers, accrediting them to foreign governments, and, as it appears, transacted generally all the necessary, routine business incident to the executive office.

President Monroe was absent from the capital, during his presidential service of eight years, 708 days, independent of the year 1824, and the two months of 1825, for which period no data are found. He transacted public business wherever he happened to be, sometimes at his farm in Virginia, again at his summer resort on the Chesapeake, and sometimes while traveling. He signed and issued from these several places, away from the capital, numerous commissions to civil officers of the government, exequatur to foreign consuls, letters of credence, two letters to sovereigns, and thirty-seven pardons.

President John Q. Adams was absent from the capital, during his presidential term of four years, 222 days. During such absence he performed official and public acts, signing and issuing commissions, exequaturs, pardons, proclamations, etc. Referring to his absence in August and September, 1827, Mr. Adams, in his memoirs, volume eight, page seventy-five, says: "I left with him (the chief clerk) some blank signatures, to be used when necessary for proclamations, remission of penalties and commissions of consuls, taking of him a receipt for the number and kind of blanks left with him, with directions to return me, when I came back, all the signed blanks remaining unused, and to keep and give me an account of all those that shall have been disposed of. This has been my constant practice with the respect to signed blanks of this description. I do the same with regard to patents and land grants."

President Jackson was absent from the capital during his presidential service of eight years 502 days. He also performed executive duties and public acts while absent. He appears to have signed and issued while absent from the capital very many public papers, embracing commissions, letters of credence, exequaturs, pardons, and among them four executive proclamations. On the twenty-sixth of June, 1833, he addressed a letter from Boston to Mr. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury, giving his views at large on the removal of the "deposits" from the United States Bank and placing them in the State banks, directing that the change with all its arrangements should be, if possible, completed by the fifteenth September following; and recommending that Amos Kendall should be appointed an agent of the Treasury Department to make the necessary arrangements with the State banks. Soon after, September 23, a paper signed by the President, and purporting to have been read to the Cabinet, was published in the newspapers of the day. Early in the next session of Congress a resolution passed the Senate inquiring of the President whether the paper was genuine or not, and if it was published by his authority, and requesting that a copy be laid before that body. The President replied, avowing the genuineness of the paper and that it was published by his authority, but declined to furnish a copy to the Senate on the ground that it was purely executive business, and that the request of the Senate was an undue interference with the independence of the executive, a co-ordinate branch of the government. In January, 1837 (twenty-sixth), he refused the privilege to a committee under a resolution of the House of Representatives to make a general investigation of the executive departments without specific charges, on the ground, among others, that the use of the books, papers, etc., of the departments for such purpose would interfere with the discharge of the public duties devolving upon the heads of the different departments, and necessarily disarrange and retard the public business.

President Van Buren was absent from the capital during his presidential term 131 days. He discharged executive duties and performed official and public acts during these absences. Among the papers signed by President Van Buren during his absence from the seat of government are commissions, one of these being for a United States judge of a district court, pardons, etc.

President Tyler was absent from the capital during his presidential term of 163 days, and performed public acts and duties during such absences, signing public papers and documents to the number of twenty-eight, in which were included commissions, exequaturs, letters of credence, pardons, and one proclamation making public the treaty of 1842 between the United States and Equador.

President Polk was absent from the capital during his presidential term thirty-seven days, and appears to have signed but two official papers during such absence.

President Taylor was absent from the capital during the time he served as President thirty-one days, and while absent signed two commissions, three "full powers," two exequators, and the proclamation of August 11, 1849, relative to a threatened invasion of Cuba or some of the provinces of Mexico.

President Fillmore was absent from the capital during the time he served as President sixty days. During such absence he signed pardons, commissions, exequaturs, etc.

President Pierce was absent from the capital, in all, during his presidential term fifty-seven days. The several periods of absence which make up this aggregate were each brief, and it does not appear that during these absences the President signed any public official documents except one pardon.

President Buchanan was absent from the capital during his presidential term fifty-seven days, and the official papers which he is shown to have signed during such absence are three exequaturs and one letter of credence.

In addition to the public documents, and papers executed by the several Presidents during their absences from the seat of government, constant official correspondence was maintained by each with the heads of the different executive departments.

State Board of Education.

The board met yesterday pursuant to adjournment, the president in the chair.

Members present—Superintendents Loud, Boothby, Chester, Keeting and Stoddard.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Superintendent Boothby reported that the case of Miss C. O'Rourke, whose petition was referred to him at the last meeting for examination and report, was before the city board of New Orleans, and that no report could be made until the action of that board.

The State Superintendent presented to the board for confirmation the following named appointments of school directors made since the last regular meeting:

Avoyelles—C. C. Murray.
Bossier—N. A. Dunoin, T. H. Hutton.
East Baton Rouge—M. R. Johnston, Robert Morris.
Grant—Thomas Johnson, Albert Dean, J. R. Gray, J. C. Cuny, W. C. Harris.
Iberville—William Harris, Ged Butrick, Thomas H. Nolan, vice James L. Roche, not confirmed.
Jefferson, right bank—Leon Defournan.
Lafourche—S. T. Grismore.
Natchitoches—Louis Duplex.
Orleans—I. N. Marks, E. Heath, Rufus Waples, James Longstreet, T. G. Tracy, H. L. Rey, P. B. S. Pinchback, Paul Travigne, C. L. Walker.
Rapides—J. Madison Wells, Jr., James W. Osborne, James M. Barnett, A. Hilton.
Red River—J. W. Harrison.
St. James—Richard Simms, Victor Miles, John Kerrigan.
Vermilion—Foreman Patten, David Lyon F. R. King, C. H. Remick, vice Solomon Wise, removed.
Vernon—E. E. Smart, Philip Koonce, William P. Cain.
West Baton Rouge—T. Landry.
Winn—John T. Milan.

Superintendent Keeting, under the head of unfinished business, called up the resolution offered by Superintendent Loud at the meeting of the board held November 6, 1875, by which the State Superintendent was authorized to place the accumulated funds to the credit of any parish back in the current school fund for reapportionment. After discussion on an adopted motion the State Superintendent was requested to indefinitely postpone action.

Superintendent Stoddard called the attention of the board to section fifteen of act No. 6, extra session of 1870, making provision for partial payment of the expenses of the Teachers' Institute.

The president informed the board that this was not a subject for their consideration, but belonged to the office of the State Superintendent, and that the matter would be taken under consideration, and every possible help rendered the superintendents in developing these invaluable auxiliaries of school work.

By permission of the board additional papers in the case of the Madison parish school directors were received, and given to the special committee having the case in charge, to which committee Mr. Loud was appointed by the president. The committee then retired, and the board took a recess.

At two o'clock the board reassembled, and Superintendent Stoddard, chairman of the committee, stated in a verbal report, that a thorough examination of the evidence presented does not sustain the charge of contempt of the authority of the State board as made against Messrs. C. Pollard, J. H. Crawford, A. V. Brown, W. W. Johnson, P. J. Watson, W. H. Dinkgrave and Luke Madden, and recommended that the charges be dismissed.

On motion, the recommendation was adopted.

Mr. W. H. Dinkgrave et al. presented a protest against Charles W. Crawford serving longer as a school director of Madison parish.

This, by direction of the board, the president referred to Superintendent Chester for examination and report.

On recommendation of Superintendent Stoddard the charges made against C. Pollard and P. J. Watson of incompetency were dismissed.

Papers in the case of P. J. Donnell, asking the aid of the State board, were referred to Superintendent Chester for examination and report.

On motion the board adjourned subject to the call of the president.

The South Pass and the Dredge Boats—Mr. Higby's Application Refused.

Captain Joseph Cooper received from Washington yesterday the following letter from the Secretary of War, which shows that the request of Mr. Higby and others, that the dredge boat now in government use at Southwest Pass be ordered around to South Pass to assist Mr. Eads in procuring a navigable channel through the jetties, has been carefully considered and finally disapproved:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 1, 1876.

SIR—I have respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of the request of yourself and others, that the government dredge boats be continued on the work at the Southwest Pass, and in reply beg to inform you that the subject has received the careful attention of the chief of engineers, whose report upon the matter is inclosed herewith, whose views are concurred in—that the boats in question should not be diverted from their work on the Southwest Pass.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, ALPHONSO TAFT, Secretary of War.

Joseph Cooper, Esq., New Orleans, Louisiana.

The letter is accompanied by the following inclosure:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, Washington, April 27, 1876.

Hon. Alphonso Taft, Secretary of War:

SIR—Respecting the petition of certain merchants and others of New Orleans for the use of one of the government dredge-boats to excavate a channel over the shoal at the river end of the South Pass, and also upon the bar at the sea end of the South Pass; and the petition of the ship owners, ship agents and ship masters in the port of New Orleans, that the governments dredge-boats be retained upon the Southwest Pass bar and that those boats should not be diverted from their work on the bar of that pass to work upon the shoal at the river end of the South Pass or the bar at the sea end of the South Pass, I have to report that by the use of the two government dredgeboats a channel is maintained through the Southwest Pass bar of sufficient capacity for the passage of the largest ships engaged in the New Orleans trade, and that the ability of the government dredges to maintain such a channel at the mouth of the river for some years past has led to the introduction of ships of increased dimensions for the New Orleans trade, and in this manner, and by putting an end to the long detentions on the bar that formerly existed, the use of these dredges has conferred great benefits upon the commerce of New Orleans.

The great annual flood of the Mississippi river may be expected to occur between the present time and the latter part of July, and it usually remains at that very high stage during several weeks. During that period the united efforts of both the dredges will be required to maintain the channel of the Southwest Pass bar in navigable condition, and all the preparations of the engineer department have been made with that object in view.

To divert either of these boats from this work will, in my judgment, as well as in that of the officer in charge of them, prove highly injurious to the commerce of New Orleans, and the prayer of the petitioners that these dredgeboats, or one of them, should be used on the South Pass should not, in my opinion, be granted.

It will be observed that the petitioners present no evidence of the ability of the dredgeboats to open a channel twenty feet deep through the shoal at the river end of the South Pass in time for use this season.

It is further to be remarked that Mr. Eads has entered into a contract with the government to open a channel *through* the South Pass; a contract that includes the shoal at the river end of the pass as well as the shoal at the sea end, and that he is now engaged upon the works, for that purpose, at both places.

The appropriation for the repair and maintenance of the government dredgeboats was made expressly for the purpose of opening and keeping open a channel in a pass that Mr. Eads did not contract to open. Very respectfully your obedient servant, A. A. HUMPHREYS, Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

A letter to the above effect was also received by Mr. L. J. Higby.

COURT RECORD.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1876.

United States Circuit Court.

Present—Hon. W. B. Woods, circuit judge, and Hon. E. C. Billings, district judge.

Emile Seignouret vs. Mrs. Anna E. Sharkey, wife of Xavier Letard.—Injunction made perpetual.

Eustis & Urban vs. James Buckley.—Verdict for $900 for plaintiffs.

United States ex rel. W. S. Peterkin vs. city of New Orleans; United States ex rel. James Waddeck vs. city of New Orleans; United States ex rel. Morris Ranger vs. city of New Orleans.—Mandamus refused in each case.

S. B. Rendge vs. J. S. Rivers.—Verdict of $5000 for plaintiff.

Superior District Court.

Victor Reaud vs. A. J. Redmond, tax collector of the Fifth District.—Application for an injunction to prevent the sale of a plantation May 11.

Superior Criminal Court.

SENTENCED.

James Mulligan, plea of guilty of carrying concealed weapons, $5 fine.

ON TRIAL.

State vs. Ardien Eugene and Eugene Godin.—Murder. Killing Richard Turner February 6, 1876, at 4 A. M., at a ball corner of Claiborne and Ursuline streets. Jury impaneled and a portion of the evidence for the prosecution heard—the testimony of the coroner and the physician.

First District Court.

INFORMATIONS.

Assault and battery—Joe Pierce, Sally Pierce.

PLEADED GUILTY.

James Lee, of petty larceny; Placide Phillips, of assault and battery.

ACQUITTED.

Petty larceny—Bob Moore.

CONVICTED.

Assault with intent to rape—John, alias George Morris, two informations.

Petty larceny—Mike McDermott, Hugh Early.

SENTENCED.

George Morris, on two convictions of assault with intent to rape, four years on both charges.

Placide Phillips, assault and battery, two months.

Second District Court.

Succession of Eugene Francois Mioton opened.

Joseph Reilly prays to be emancipated.

Succession of Patrick Halpin, Ann Dalton, widow, vs. John Halpin, administrator.—Abstract of the decision by Judge Tissot: Ann Dalton claims to have lived with deceased from 1860 to 1868; to have had three children; to have been married to him June 23, 1868; to have had one legitimate child, and claims the entire succession. Exception that she is estopped by judicial admissions of concubinage only in applying for alimony, which was rejected as being brought against the administrator and not the heirs, and in other proceedings. Such was the ruling in the succession of Arthur McArthur. "A party may, by his own voluntary act, have placed himself in a situation, as to some matter of fact, that he is precluded from denying." See Greenleaf on Evidence, vol. 1, page 22; 5 A., 22; 4 A., 416; 2 A., 269; 9 A., 46; 6 R., 429; 18 A., 136; 22 A., 368.

It was recognized on a confession in a mortgage act. Succession of Stephen Humphreys, Henry and Catherine Baum and Mandal vs. Mandal, of this court. Plaintiff alleges the admission was by error. The court doubts this. Her previous marriage was by a priest; this only by a 'squire. Her religious belief would lead her to consider it invalid, though persuaded it was valid as a civil contract. She was not ignorant of the facts, and her attorney would not have brought the action for alimony if she had told him she was married. Her error of law can not destroy the force of her judicial admissions. R. S., 2291. Exception sustained as to her, and dismissed as to the rights of the minor child. The defense also allege the certificate to be a forgery.

On the merits. The child is the issue of P. Halpin and Ann Dalton. Eleven witnesses testify to this. Ten witnesses swear Halpin said he was married or acknowledged it, seven that he was called so, two think he was and two can not say. Four swear he was not, one that Ann Dalton said it was not so, and others that they never knew him to be, but would if he had been. The declaration of the date must be corroborated. See Mandal vs. Mandal. The general repute can establish it only in the absence of better proof. The date of June 23 must be proved. The testimony of plaintiff's witnesses of the journey to Marion and the marriage, of the justice and witnesses, and the certificate and declarations are sufficient, taken alone, to establish the legitimacy. But there is unimpeachable evidence that on that very day Halpin was in this building in the Seventh District Court, and was in this city during the whole month of June; the records of the bond signed June 2, in the Fifth District Court; of that on June 16 in the Sixth District Court; the docket of the Third District Court; for June 23, the minutes of the Seventh District Court and testimony of Palms, minute clerk of the Fourth District Court; the tax notice served personally June 24, and the records of the Fifth District Court for July 5, 12 and 31, carry conviction as *scripta virtu*. It is corroborated in other testimony. The marriage, therefore, did not take place June 23, 1869.

It is very difficult, indeed, to prove a forgery. If required a circumstance like the one hereinabove presented to show that the alleged marriage of Ann Dalton and Patrick Halpin did not take place on the twenty-third day of June, 1869. I can not admit, under the pleadings and the evidence, that it took place at any other time subsequent to that date. Let judgment, thefore, be entered in favor of defendants and against plaintiff, with costs.

Fourth District Court.

C. T. Haupt vs. Superintendent of the Protestant Orphans' Home.—Habeas corpus for petitioner's child, Mary Rebecca. Confined to May 9.

E. Bermudez vs. L. Flash.—Judgment for $555 55 for plaintiff.

Anna Dohan vs. Francis Harding.—Judgment of $2894 50 for plaintiff.

Fifth District Court.

Mrs. M. E. Guereneau vs. Felix Greeves, her husband.—Judgment of $20,000 for plaintiff.

Republican Parish Executive Committee.

The first regular meeting of the delegates elected to the above named organization from the various wards of the parish of Orleans took place last evening at the rooms of the committee, No. 70 St. Louis street. The committee was called to order by Colonel James Lewis, its late president, and the roll was called by Mr. C. A. Baquie, secretary of the former committee.

The following delegates were present: Messrs. Anderson, Bechtel, Boutte, Barrow, Boothby, Bennett, Bruce, Bauduit, Bush, Creagh, Claiborne, Devezan, Diaz, Duhart, Evans, Falls, Green, fifteenth ward, Green, sixteenth ward, Howard, Johnson, Lewis, Long, Labostrie, Pinson, Sayers, Vigers, Wilson and Wright—28, a quorum.

On motion of Mr. Bechtel, Mr. Vigers was elected temporary chairman of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Howard, Mr. Charles A. Baquie was elected temporary secretary.

The chair on motion of Mr. Bush appointed the following committee on credentials: Messrs. Bush, Lewis, Bechtel, Boutte and Boothby.

The committee then took a recess of ten minutes to allow the committee on credentials to retire and prepare its report.

After the recess Chairman Vigers called the committee to order, and the committee on credentials submitted the following report:

ROOMS COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS, New Orleans, May 8, 1876.

To the President and Members Parish Executive Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to submit this report, and recommend that the accompanying list of members be adopted as the roll of the committee.

Your committee also refers to your honorable body the consideration of the protests from the ninth and tenth wards of this parish.

Very respectfully,
N. D. BUSH, Chairman;
JAMES LEWIS,
H. BOUTTE,
C. W. BOOTHBY,
P. E. BECHTEL.

On motion of Mr. Howard, the following roll was read and adopted as that of the committee:

First ward—Peter E. Bechtel and John W. Anderson.
Second ward—Philip F. Herwig and David Wilson.
Third ward—Patrick Creagh and George Devezan.
Fourth ward—James Lewis and R. C. Howard.
Fifth ward—William Vigers and H. Boutte.
Sixth ward—Joseph Diaz and Alfred Capla.
Seventh ward—Charles W. Boothby and John Barrow.
Eighth ward—Webster Long and A. H. Duhart.
Ninth ward—J. A. Pinson and G. W. Wright.
Tenth ward—J. V. Labostrie and Thomas Sayers.
Eleventh ward—Henry C. Dibble and W. Bennett.
Twelfth ward—I. W. Falls and Paul Bruce.
Thirteenth ward—John Garstkamp and W. Bauduit.
Fourteenth ward—Eli Johnson and N. D. Bush.
Fifteenth ward—William F. Loan and Henry Green.
Sixteenth ward—John T. Claiborne.
Seventeenth ward—T. B. W. Evans and Amos S. Collins.

On motion of Mr. Bruce, the committee proceeded to a permanent organization and suggested that the vote be taken viva voce.

Mr. Barrow amended by saying "by ballot," which was adopted.

Mr. Bruce nominated Colonel James Lewis for president of the committee.

Mr. Wilson nominated P. E. Bechtel.

Messrs. Boothby, Wilson and Howard were appointed tellers.

The nominations being closed the balloting took place, with the following result: Bechtel, 5; Lewis, 23.

On motion of Mr. Bechtel the election of Colonel James Lewis was made unanimous.

Colonel Lewis was escorted to the chair by Messrs. Bechtel and Bush, and in a few appropriate remarks thanked the committee for their renewed expression of confidence in his re-election as president of the committee.

On motion the committee proceeded to complete its organization.

The following gentlemen were then elected by acclamation: Mr. Patrick Creagh, of the third ward, as vice president, and Mr. Charles A. Baquie, the latter re-elected, secretary of the committee.

The committee proceeded to balloting for an assistant secretary, there being two candidates for the position.

The ballot gave for Henderson McCray 17, for John W. Roxborough 10.

Mr. McCray was declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Vigers, Mr. Anthony O. Boyle was elected corresponding secretary by acclamation.

Mr. C. W. Boothby was then elected treasurer of the committee by acclamation.

The committee then elected James Cooper and Anthony Skillman as sergeant and assistant sergeant-at-arms.

The organization of the committee being now completed, the president stated that he would announce the standing committees of this body at its next regular meeting.

Mr. Barrow moved that the committee adjourn, to meet again on Friday, the twelfth instant, at 7:30 P. M.

The Whisky Case.

There were eighty jurors obtained yesterday for the new panel, making eighty-five in all. Eighteen were excused for various causes, three on physicians' certificates, making 103 who have been served, answered to their names and had their status fixed. About 100 of the last venire have not yet appeared. Both the district attorney and counsel for the defense desired to have these before the court, considering it difficult to obtain a jury, under the circumstances, even from 200.

One counsel for the defense appeared very much exercised because he was refused a list of the venire. The law gives the right to a list of jurors, and when the panel is complete he will no doubt get it. It says nothing about a directory of New Orleans nor a list of people who are exempt from jury duty.

Political Matters.

A convention called by the Parish Committee was held at Delta, Madison darish, on Saturday last, when the following delegates were chosen to the different conventions:

To the State convention of May 30—T. S. Johnson, William Murrell, E. M. Cramer, Ephraim Dunn, Samuel Burke.

To the State convention of June 27—Governor Hawkins, E. M. Cramer, C. W. Crawford, William Murrell, Abraham Amps, N. B. P. Jones.

To the Senatorial convention in the Seventeenth District—E. M. Cramer, William Murrell, Frederick Hunt, C. W. Crawford, R. L. Jackson, Austin Long.

To the judicial convention in the Thirteenth Judicial District—Austin Long, E. M. Cramer, C. W. Crawford, Lee F. Davis, William Murrell, Ephraim Dunn.

At a convention held in West Feliciana last Saturday the following delegates were elected:

To the State convention of May 30—E. L. Weber, George Swazie, D. A. Weber.

To the State convention of June 27—Andrew D. Duncan, E. L. Weber, George Swazie, D. A. Weber, John Dula.

Resolutions were passed reaffirming the allegiance of the Republicans of West Feliciana to the national Republican party, and declaring an abiding faith and confidence in the administration of Governor Kellogg.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ELECTION IN SHREVEPORT

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN VICTORY

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

SHREVEPORT, May 8, 1876.

The election to-day for administrator of assessments to fill an unexpired term, resulted in favor of Colonel Reuben White by a very handsome majority. He was supported by the Republicans. Everything passed off quietly, and the best of feeling prevailed. Several candidates were in the field.

Nothing later from Coushatta. X.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Impeachment resumed. Mr. Knott, on behalf of the managers, concluded. Mr. Black, of counsel for the defense, spoke, and the Senate then closed the doors for a conference. At five o'clock the doors were re-opened and the Chair announced that the Senate had agreed upon the orders which were read, as follows:

Ordered, that until further notice the attendance before the Senate of the managers and the respondent will not be required.

Ordered, that when the Senate, sitting for the trial of impeachment, adjourn, it be until Monday next, at 12:30 P. M.

The Senate then adjourned until tomorrow.

House.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution directing the several committees charged with investigation to take testimony with open doors. Rejected, 69 to 91, not two-thirds.

Mr. Hale then moved to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report. Rejected, yeas 95, nays 111.

The Committee on Ways and Means has been ordered to make a thorough investigation of the New York customhouse and the changes and reforms necessary to secure the most effectual enforcement of the laws.

Mr. Wells offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to issue half a million rations to the sufferers from the overflow on the Mississippi. Objected to.

The bill to carry the Hawaiian treaty into effect passed by 116 to 101.

The Hawaiian bill provides for the President, whenever he has evidence that the Hawaiian Legislature has passed laws to give full effect to the treaty, issuing his proclamation declaring the treaty of the thirtieth of January, 1875, to be in effect, and thereupon the following articles, being the growth and manufacture or produce of the Hawaiian Island, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty: Arrowroot, castor oil, bananas, nuts, vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved; hides and skins, undressed; rice, seeds, plants, shrubs or trees; muscovado, brown and all other unrefined sugar, cane, melado, molasses and tallow.

Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, has asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the Executive Department of the government to report to this House what objections, if any, there are to making obligatory in all governmental transactions between individuals, and also what is the earliest date that can be set for the obligatory use of the metrical system through the United States. He presented memorials on the subject from bankers and merchants.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, objected to the present consideration of the matter.

Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Mississippi River Levees, reported a bill on that subject which was made the special order for the seventeenth of May.

Mr. Conger, of Michigan, was appointed on the select committee on federal affairs in Louisiana in place of Mr. Crapo, of Massachusetts, excused.

House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Cable Communication Again Interrupted.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Communication between St. Pierre and Placentia has been interrupted since midnight last night. It is supposed the trouble is caused by a repairing party working at the cable. We shall probably be in working order in the course of a few hours.

A Supposed Case of Spontaneous Combustion.

The magazine of the Delware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, containing giant powder and nitro-glycerine, exploded. The magazine is situated on the commons, on the immediate brow of the Palisade. A great number of houses were damaged—some two miles distant. The majority had their windows destroyed. The explosion was heard throughout New York city.

Over 40,000 persons visited the scene of the explosion. It is supposed to have been a case of spontaneous combustion.

Moulton's Case Against Beecher.

The case of Moulton against Beecher was by consent put down for Thursday next.

Discussing Communion Wine.

At a regular meeting of the New York Methodist Ministers' Association a committee was appointed, to report at the next meeting, on the desirability of using unfermented wine for communion in place of fermented, now in use.

The Herald has Found Tweed.

The *Herald* has a letter from Midland, Georgian bay, Canada, stating that Boss Tweed and two companions spent the winter on Muskoka river, thirty miles from Midland and 100 miles from Toronto. It appears that Tweed and two men loaded a small steamer last November, just before the close of navigation, with a great quantity of provisions and went to Parks mills, which have not been running. Tweed and his companions lived in a cottage all the winter, the "Boss" keeping dumb, and it being given out that he had received a paralytic shock. On the twenty-fourth of April the steamer that took them up last fall arrived there again with a lot of provisions on board, but did not leave for a few days. On Friday, April 28, two detectives left Midland and went to Parks mills, reaching there Saturday. On being discovered the whole of Tweed's party fled on board the steamer by small boats, the one which the "Boss" embarked being sunk by the ice and he getting a ducking. Their escape in boats was covered by some four men on the steamer with revolvers, and shots were exchanged with the detectives who were on the dock. The steamer escaped with Tweed to Georgian bay, the detectives being unable to follow. They expect soon to capture him.

Sub-Treasury Balances.

Gold $46,204,742; currency $39,068,577. The sub-treasurer paid out $20,000 on account of interest and $2000 for bonds. Customs receipts to-day $281,000.

The Liberal Republicans.

The Liberal Republican National Committee met to-day. Among those present were Lieutenant Governor Nickerson, of California; Judge Clark, of Connecticut, and Hon. C. S. Dawes, of Massachusetts. Resolutions were adopted calling the convention of Liberal Republicans on the twenty-sixth day of July next, at Philadelphia. The chairman was empowered to amend this call if necessary.

WASHINGTON.

A Convicted Gauger Pardoned.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—James E. Marsh, gauger of Western Missouri, convicted of making false returns, was pardoned.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court adjourned to October. The Granger case, involving the right of States to regulate railroads passing through them, was postponed.

Speaker Kerr's Leave of Absence.

Speaker Kerr has asked a ten days' extension of his leave of absence.

Nominations.

The following nominations were made to-day: A. F. Biard, as naval officer at New Orleans; J. M. Cross, register of land office at Huntsville, Florida, and A. M. Wheeler, postmaster at Danville, Virginia.

The Chicago Pension Agency.

Miss Ada Sweet, Chicago pension agent, testified that Mr. Blakeley, her predecessor resigned his office on condition that she pay a sum of money to United States Marshal Campbell, father-in-law of General Babcock, which Blakeley said he owed Campbell; she agreed to give Blakeley over $1500 per year; when this money was paid to Campbell; he said Blakeley owed him $5000; she would have to pay the rest; she objected, and steps were taken by Campbell for her removal; she hastened to Washington, saw the President and demanded a hearing before her removal. The President told her that if she paid any more money to Campbell he would remove her. Blakeley became a defaulter to the amount of $3000, half of which she had to pay, through the connivance of General Boker, then commissioner of pensions. Boker is now surveyor general of Minnesota. Before coming here, Campbell wanted her to sign a card exonerating him, which she refused. He asked her then to tell the committee he would refund the money, if the committee thought it wrong for him to take it. Miss Sweet exonerated General Logan from complicity in the affair.

Secretary Fish on the Winslow Case.

Secretary Fish has written a letter to the charge d'affaires at London, which he desires that officer to read to Lord Derby, in which he says that the President regrets that a condition which, in his judgment is without any justification under the treaty should have been asked. He regards the question thus presented of a grave and serious character, on the final solution of which must probably depend the continuance of the extradition article of the treaty of 1842. He can not recognize the right of any other power to change at its pleasure and without the assent of the United States, the terms and conditions of an executory agreement in a treaty solemnly ratified between the United States and that power. He does not see how he can avoid regarding the exaction by Great Britain of a condition heretofore unknown, as the infraction and termination of that article of the treaty. The charge d'affaires is instructed not to enter into stipulations or an understanding as to the trial of Winslow.

The Levee Bill.

The Levee Committee completed their bill this morning, and will report it to-day, and endeavor to have it made the special order for an early day.

General Gibson was before the committee for consultation. He urged early action.

Chairman Ellis reports the friends of the bill are well drilled. He is hopeful of good results. The bill in its present shape gives Louisiana $1,800,000.

FOREIGN.

Wrecked.

LONDON, May 8.—The Emma, of Dunkirk, has been wrecked on the east coast of Caithness, Scotland.

Six French vessels, engaged in the Iceland fishing trade, have been lost. It is feared that the whole fleet has been destroyed.

Welcomed Back to the Army.

A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Madrid states that an order has been issued permitting officers who joined Don Carlos to resume service in the royal army with the rank they held previous to deserting. Twelve hundred officers have been readmitted to the army.

Withdrawing Aid from Herzegovinan Refugees.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Risano says it is officially ordered that all aid to Herzegovinan refugees who remain on Austrian territory be discontinued.

A Threat from Austria.

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