NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME X.—NO. 217. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1876. WHOLE NUMBER 2992.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Third Day.

Senator McDonald moved that an order be issued for the Board of Returning Officers to submit to the committee the returns of the supervisors, and all papers attached under section two of the election law in those parishes where votes were thrown out. He wished this in addition to the statement of the board already furnished. That may be right or wrong, but in order to tell the only way was to see on what the board had acted.

The chairman said the committee ought not to ask the board to furnish copies and originals too. If the statement furnished was questioned it would be different.

Senator McDonald explained further that the committee were not to determine any thing, but only to reach the facts. This paper does not furnish data upon which the board makes the returns. The law is specific as to what votes they shall canvass. The inquiry he wished to make was to give some light. He understood the board had canvassed from the tabulated statements and not from the original papers. It was not what the supervisor did, but the original votes that should be canvassed. This board has a mere ministerial duty, and a duty very far beyond it, a quasi judicial duty. At present, he did not wish to raise any legal question, but to reach the facts on which the board acted. He referred to the refusal to furnish them some time since, and the reason given of public duties. He did not know whether those duties had terminated or not.

Further consideration was postponed till to-day.

Judge Campbell stated that as there had been an insinuation in regard to Eliza Pinkston, he presented the certificate of Dr. C. B. White and A. W. Smyth, house surgeon of the Charity Hospital. These certificates declare that both Eliza Pinkston and Eben James can not be moved with safety.

In answer to a question of Senator McDonald the chairman stated it would be allowable to take part of the testimony of a parish at one time and part at another; the secretary could arrange the evidence.

Judge Campbell stated he desired to begin with the parish of Ouachita and the testimony of Eaton James.

Senator McDonald stated witnesses on both sides from East Baton Rouge were present, and suggested beginning with that.

The chairman said the committee had better go on.

Mr. White suggested the inconvenience of not having a regular order, and the chairman, recognizing its importance, said that if counsel on both sides would make a schedule of parishes, distances, etc., the committee could consider it.

Mr. Gorham agreed with Mr. White.

Mr. McGloin wished to take up the general question of conspiracy to carry the election by the Republicans, but the chairman directed the calling of the first witness from Ouachita.

Eaton James, called and sworn—Resides in Ouachita parish; was forty years old the fifteenth of last gone May.

To Senator Wadleigh—Am a qualified voter of Ouachita; voted in the third ward; have lived there eight or nine years; was constable a year; held no other office; appointed deputy marshal at last election; had charge of ballot-box twelve miles below Monroe; it was twelve miles from where I live; started for the poll at 1 A. M. November 7; the poll was held at Logfarm; started on horseback.

The principal portion of the direct testimony was similar if not identical to that given before the Returning Board, November 25, detailing the manner he was stopped; the frequent pickets met; the taking from him of the ballot box and the manner he was subsequently wounded.

To Senator Wadleigh—There were about one hundred men; they were armed; some lying with their arms beside them; regular muskets; saw one double-barrel gun before that; think they had pistols; they usually have; was shot in the head, arm, thigh and leg, and a ball glanced from his back; was not acquainted with all, but knew some of the names; there was Joe Mitchell, he fired last; it was moonshine; moon rose about nine o'clock; only saw white men; know the politics of the wole crowd was Democratic; Mitchell held no office; my politics are Republican; never had any trouble with any of them; the poll was Republican with a majority of about 175; twenty-five Democrats; know of four or five rifle companies; they commenced to organize about June, just after the city election; have seen them drilling in Monroe Wednesday nights, armed like soldiers in the field; have seen them riding through the country in the night, from seven to twelve o'clock, on more nights than their drill nights; their object was to intimidate those on plantations to join Democratic clubs or leave; some did leave; they would tell them they had them spotted; that after the election it would be worse for them; attended all Republican meetings; at all of them some forty or fifty bulldozers would come, armed only with pistols; would question the speakers; called one a damned liar at St. James' Church; know Republicans were deterred from registering; canvassed the parish; know of their being told not to register; know what was said.

Senator McDonald inquired if witnesses were to state what others had said.

Senator Wadleigh asked then if anything had been said to him.

Ben James—Some said, "James go with us;" I would say no, "Go with me," and they said, "Oh hell, no;" that they were bound to carry the election, and if they did all would be friendly; I said I would stick to my opinions if I died for them, and they told me I would die; the last election warn't no fair election at all; the people were scared, run from home, afraid of the men that rode from one plantation to another holding meetings; attended one at Grady's, one at Mrs. Mason's, two at Monroe, all at night; knew the speakers—Captain Tibault, Cloud and others; they were Democratic meetings; the speakers said they would carry the election if they had to do it at the point of the bayonet; Captain Buffers said that; they were armed with muskets; left home November 25 for New Orleans; was abed till then; strangers claiming to have come from Mr. Brewster said they had medicine for me a few days after I was shot; saw the man; didn't ask his name; he asked what was the matter; what doctor he had; said Dr. Mercer was no doctor; that Mr. Brewster, O. H. Brewster, Senator, sent him; pulled out a bottle; asked me if I had any money; I said no; he then said a colored man sent him; he wanted me to take the medicine; I wouldn't; he had it poured out, and threw it in the fire; Dr. Mercer said he knew nothing about it; have never seen the ballot box since; the horse was mine; own some property there; have not paid for it all, but have got time to pay it; came to New Orleans to get well and to avoid being killed; have not been home; am not able to work; arm was shot above the elbow; other Republicans have been shot; know of H. W. Burrell and George Shelton; saw those; heard of the Pinkstons and others; B. H. Dinkgrave was a Republican leader, and was killed; after that there were no more meetings; the people didn't know what to do; they had to be reorganized, then they had meetings when the soldiers gave them protection; the colored people had arms when they were driven from home and had them in Monroe; two or three weeks before election; they went there because they couldn't stay at home and had to go there; they thought they could come nearer voting there as they liked than at home; there were United States troops there; the effect of riding the country caused the colored people to quit the place and leave the country.

To Senator McMillan—They were frightened by these raids.

To Senator Wadleigh—The colored people were threatened that if they didn't help carry the election it would be the worse for them after it; there were some colored Democrats before this election; old man Barron was always a Democrat, and old man Scott, who was servant to Captain Philips, and two or three others; Mitchell was a farmer about thirty years old; Cooks was a clerk; the road north, the railroad east, and the road south were guarded by Democratic bulldozers.

To Senator McDonald the witness repeated most of his story. Colonel Richardson told us it would be worse for us if we didn'h help carry the election; Bob Endom said they would carry the election anyhow, by good means or foul; he is brother of the Mayor, Frank Endom; didn't make the same speech back because I had no gun; it was said a few weeks before Dinkgrave was killed; they said we would do it or they would make us do it or leave, and many did leave; witness stated he attended three Democratic meetings, contradicting the *Picayune* report; did not know "Scott;" had known Mitchell about fifteen years and had no difficulty with him previous to the shooting; knew of some of the arms the colored people brought to Monroe when they were driven from home.

To Senator Saulsbury—The election was not a fair and free one; think so because I did not get there; the poll was ten miles from where I was shot; don't know of my own knowledge what happened there.

Dr. Lewis being in attendance was called for his accommodation.

Dr. Lewis—Is a physician; is assistant surgeon of the Charity Hospital; have been called upon to prescribe for Eaton Logwood, and have attended to him about a month; found a gunshot wound on the left side; he was suffering from it; could not tell whether it was ball or shot; it was four or five inches deep, ranging upward toward the spine; think the injury will prove fatal; had fever, suppuration, etc; is prostrated, can hardly move from his bed; think it wounded the lower portion of the left lung.

To Senator Wadleigh—Saw no other wound; have told him he must have proper nourishment or he would die; that his wound is very serious; did not look for any wound in the arm; have not seen Eliza Pinkston.

To Senator McDonald Dr. Lewis gave a description of the wound.

Ben James, continued—There was no meeting in the country unless troops were sent; never had any difficulty with any of the men I saw when I was shot; can read and write; the colored people had the right under the law to vote in any part of the parish they wanted to; they came to Monroe because there never has been as much intimidation there; because the United States troops were there; the colored people brought arms to Monroe to protect them till they got there; had no use for them afterward till Eaton Logwood was shot.

To Senator McDonald—There was always less intimidation in Monroe; the United States marshals were a protection.

To Senator Saulsbury—Didn't attend more than three meetings after Dinkgrave was killed; the troops went to two meetings after that on the island and also down the river.

To Senator Wadleigh—They went that the Republicans might not be disturbed or abused by the Democrats, who said we should have no more meetings; that they would hold their meetings in our places; in the schoolhouse.

George Shelton—To Senator Wadleigh: Am about thirty five years old; have lived in the seventh ward of Ouachita twenty-seven years; belonged to the Republican party ever since I was free; know of Republicans being shot for not joining Democratic clubs; went to hear Mr. Packard speak in October; Democrats in Trenton said they saw saw me up in the stand; Mr. Howard said he had all us niggers spotted; was talking with Mr. Howard; he asked if I was praying on the platform, I said I was in my heart; said God was no respecter of persons; Mr. Murphy took it up and tried to hit me with a chair; expected Mr. Howard to shoot me then from his actions; afterward went to a Democratic meeting where he was; soon after missed him and thought I had best go home; met a man on the road and saw he was going to shoot; went close to him and took him by the arm; it was Mr. Will Howard; said to him, "Master, don't hurt me, I'll join your club;" he said, "Who are you calling master?" and shot me, first in the chest, then twice in the hand; called his name and he run; called for the people to stop him; he got back to the club; went to Brother Henry Roberts' house and fell at the gate; they thought I was dead; while I was sick Mr. McGuire came to me and I told him Will Howard shot me; he tried to make me think it was a Yankee soldier; there were pickets all around on the day of election; have known of threats and men leaving; they were told to join the club or they couldn't stay; that it would be worse after election; voted the Democratic ticket; was afraid not to; knew of skiffs being broken so the bayou could not be crossed.

To Senator McDonald the witness repeated his testimony without much variation, but with much irrelevant talk. Mr. Howard never asked him to join the club; voted at poll No. 3. Several houses of Republicans have been shot into.

Jane Logwood—Is the wife of Eaton Logwood; live in Ouachita parish; Eaton's life was threatened by Captain Thiebalds on the first or third of September; he said then if Eaton did not come to him he would be sorry for it; he came with ninety-six men; I knew George Phillips and Walter Logan, who were with him; he said he wanted him; afterward he searched the house; so did others; they came twice on Friday; the first time in the evening; was in bed; the girl called to me that there were men in front of the house; went out and met two climbing the gallery; they pushed by me and searched the house; two stayed outside; afterward they asked where Mr. Logwood was; told them I didn't know, that he went down the road two hours before; they said he had better come to see them or he'd be sorry; one of the men took some buck shot and threw it down as what he would get. Afterward Captain Thiebalds and four others, one of them George Phillips, came and searched; two went round the house; Saturday evening Captain Thiebalds came with more men; there was Wesley Johnson and Jerry Hudson; Captain Thiebalds ordered them to halt and five to get down and search; three went round the house and two came in; they were strangers; he ordered them to search and bring Logwood to him; then he ordered five more to get down and search around the building; then he got down and went toward the bayou; then he called for four men to search there; some crossed the bayou; he came back and told me to tell Mr. Logwood to come to see him to morrow; I want to know know something; if he don't come I will consider him my enemy and shoot him down whenever I see him; he thought Logwood had armed men to search for him; I told him no; was with Logwood the day he was shot; it was the tenth of September; Primus Johnson, his brother-in-law, was there, heard a shot and Mr. Logwood run in; he wanted his gun; told him that they would kill him; told him to run away; he got out of the window to run off; then I heard another gun and I met my brother-in-law with the baby in his arms; he said, "Oh, my dear sister, I am dead;" he died that night; Mr. Logwood was shot in the side; have seen armed white men riding up and down the road singing and shouting; never heard any one say why Eaton was shot; Captain Thiebalds came and looked at him, and said he was sorry; know of no attempts to find out who shot him; Captain Thiebalds never told him to ask him who shot him; Captain Phillips came to see him; three others came; sent for two doctors; they didn't come; sent by Hy Carter; he said they told him they couldn't come; it was Dr. Potts and Dr. Caldwell; the people who searched the house were Democrats; Eaton applied for protection, after he was shot; he was guarded eleven days; the soldiers took him away; he has not been back; is afraid; he has property; expected to raise about seven bales; have known of many Republicans being hurt, but never heard of any Democrats.

To Senator McDonald—On Friday there were fifty or seventy men in the crowd; know Thiebalds and Phillips were there; heard only two shots; Primus Johnson was sitting in front of the house.

To Senator Oglesby she stated the wounds.

In the evening session Cora Williams was called—Lives in Ouachita, in the first ward; attended a Republican meeting and was whipped for it; they came to my house the Saturday before election; they had Merriman Rose tied to a horse's tail; the rope was under his arms; he was standing up; they asked for my husband, Robert Williams; I saw among them Joe Turner, Tom Lyons, Bill Rose, Wire Brandon, Block, Bill Davis, George Philips, Frank Thiebalds, Dr. Kennedy, the two Logans and Dr. Potts; they went away from the house to old man Frazer's, near by; heard them whipping him; heard them whipping my father-in-law Abram Williams; then they came back to my house; Turner told them to give me hell; the first time they came they took me out in my night clothes and whipped me; about 200 lashes; when they came back they asked if my husband had returned; told them no; Bill Logan came in to my bed, laid his pistol on the pillow and violated me; then he went out and they went away; heard them laughing; they said the whipping was for attending a Republican meeting; they were hunting my husband three days; they found him at Monroe; all my people were Republicans; couldn's vote that ticket; the polls were surrounded by white gentlemen, and all, and they were afraid to pass a Republican ticket; others were hunted for; Jim Thomas, Andrew McCloud and May, Abram Williams, my father-in-law, was whipped very bad the same night I was; he lived close to my house; heard him whipped; saw him next day covered with blood; they had beaten him with a pistol; they beat him because he wouldn't join the Democratic club; he and Henry Pinkston slipped out from the Democratic meeting at the schoolhouse; they whipped him five days afterward.

To Senator McDonald the witness told the same story. After they carried off Rose, heard something rolled down the bank; in the morning went to search for Rose's body; found a place near the water where there was a new grave; the bank was twenty or thirty yards high; the colored people did not dare to see if there was a body buried there; heard the firing about an hour and a half from the time they left me; Pinkston's house was about four miles south of my house, with woods between; no hills or hollows; all the parties named were at Grady's schoolhouse; Captain Thiebalds had forty men there; saw the company; Captain Steele's thirty-six men and Captain Thiebald's forty men go by my house to the poll to make the colored people vote; left there five days; went to Grady's first; then left for the woods, and then to Monroe, for fear of being killed; Phillips, Thiebalds, Rose and the rest live about five miles off; Dr. Kennedy the other side of the Ouachita; Dr. Potts within half a mile; he did not come in my house; have been in New Orleans twenty-one days; was summoned by the United States marshal; have talked about this with Mr. Gorham, Mr. Brewster and the United States marshal; gave my statement and they wrote it down; answered questions; did not testify before the Returning Board; came on Saturday, and gave my statement on Monday; the questions were read to me and I answered them; did not say Rose was dragged by my house; he was standing up close to the house.

To Senator Wadleigh—Rose appeared tied close to the horse, by a short rope; came here from Monroe; the second day I was here Mr. Hugh Young came to me at my boarding place, on Gravier street; he sat talking awhile, then asked me to step outside, as he wished to speak to me; he had his right hand in his pocket; went out with him; he asked if I knew who whipped me; said yes, white men, but would not give the names; he said I had better mind what I said if I wanted to live when I went home; I said I did mind, and when I went home to Ouachita I would live; followed him down stairs and saw him and his nephew, Dr. Young and Joe Swan in the street; they belong to the rifle club; this was the day I gave my testimony before the board, have seen them, three days after, before the door of the Customhouse.

Andrew Cloud—Lived in Ouachita parish since 1868; farming; was there at the last election; the first man that was killed that I heard of was Pinkston; that was after Dr. Dinkgrave was killed; knew of Captain Thiebalds' company; Bill Rose, both Logans and others were in it; before September I heard of their riding about; on the first, Friday, I heard that Mr. Thiebalds' company was taking away arms from colored people; started for Morehouse parish; my house was searched for me; crossed over, and in trying to avoid this company, I ran into a Morehouse company, and I was shot; hid in the thicket till some colored people took me to Bill Duffy's house; had been there half an hour when Colonel Brown, Frank Brigham and Sheriff Peterkin, of Morehouse, came in and examined me; some one said, "He'll be good to plant in the morning;" was moved home Saturday night; Sunday Bill Thiebalds came and examined me, and said those balls would make me think of Dinkgrave; told me, "Just as quick as you can creep you leave Louisiana;" was shot five times with buckshot—blue whistlers; was arrested in Bastrop; my gun and pistol had been picked up and the gun given to Frank Brigham; went to Bastrop for it; he put me of, and while I was waiting a warrant was made out, and I was kept in jail there nineteen days; rent fifty-five acres from Dr. Potts; asked him if it was safe for me to stay there; said it would be if I joined the Democratic party; that he couldn't control the other members if I didn't; that I could't make my crop; voted the Republican ticket in Monroe; the effect of this on the colored people was awful; didn't know of more than two colored Democrats before it; now all are afraid to be anything else; since Dinkgrave was killed there has been no meeting of my club; am not able to tell of the riding; all have acknowledged that they had to vote the Democratic ticket but were ashamed of it; all did it that couldn't go to Monroe.

To Senator McDonald—There were twelve or thirteen men and boys left with me for Morehouse; some had guns; all the crowd we met were white, about fifty; it was twelve miles from Bastrop; didn't know of a disturbance in Morehouse; thought it was all in Ouachita; knew of no runners telling such a thing; wasn't told to take a gun; took it to save it, as it was valuable; never knew of any charge till the grand jury told me it was for carrying a gun; would like to have it back; never heard of any colored clubs armed; would have known it if there had been any; would like to get my gun back again; the crowd that fired on me were not a sheriff's posse.

To Senator Wadleigh—The colored people all understood they had a large majority on a peaceful election; understood it we were allowed to vote as we wished we could carry the election without rifle clubs; never heard of any Democrat being hurt or forced to vote a Republican ticket.

To Senator McDonald—Voted on the Island in 1872, in Monroe in 1874.

To Senator McMillan—Voted in Monroe in 1876; couldn't vote at all at home; the white Democrats would have interfered with me; went twenty miles from home to Monroe, because I thought I would have a better chance because United States troops were there; was carried by colored people to Bill Duffy's house; laid in the thicket a couple of hours.

To Senator Saulsbury—There were no constables outside of Monroe; those for the election were turned back; the colored people couldn't vote the Republican ticket; thought all those who stayed on the island would vote the Democratic ticket.

To the chairman—Raised crops of cotton and corn on the fifty-five acres; heard of a youngster of eighteen or nineteen being shot in the jaw when I was, but haven't seen him.

To Senator Wadleigh—Don't know how many fired; it seemed like a thousand.

The committee then adjourned to ten o'clock to-day.

It was arranged that a visit to Eliza Pinkston should be made to-day, the time to be arranged between counsel.

THE HOUSE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Eighth Day's Proceedings.

The committee changed its base yesterday morning from the south end to the north end of the room, where a fire grate glowed comfortably, greatly to the satisfaction of the assembly.

The first witness was—

L. A. Brantorph, colored—I live in New Orleans; voted the Democratic ticket last election; since then I have been attacked almost continually; men beat me for voting as I did; they were colored Republicans, I think; Charles Gibson, Charles Thompson and Brown are the names of three of my assailants; I called the police to assist me, but they left me; women went around to induce colored men to vote the Radical ticket.

To Mr. Hurlbut—I was born in the West Indies; I have been naturalized in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Mississippi and in the Customhouse; nobody troubled me election day, but they did afterward; once afterward, when the men attacked me, I was arrested and fined $5; I paid my fine; I was tackled Tuesday night last as I was going home; they call me a Democratic nigger; the first trouble I had, they say, was about a woman, but that was only an excuse to pick a quarrel with me; changed from Republican to Democrat about four months ago; I changed to get something to do; to get work; have not got it yet.

G. Casanave—I reside in New Orleans; lived here forty-three years; am an undertaker; am a member of the Returning Board, and am recorder of births, deaths and marriages; there should be five members of the Returning Board; an effort was made to fill the vacancy; the name of Hugh Kennedy, a Democrat, was proposed, but we could not agree on it; some of the supervisors made returns to the board, and some to the Secretary of State; the final determination on the election was made in secret session; supervisors were not allowed to make any changes in their returns after the papers were in our hands; we sent for a box from Concordia parish; do not remember any particulars about Concordia and Baton Rouge; the great irregularities in the Grant parish returns caused us to throw them out; we threw out East Feliciana on general intimidation; I have not with me the original reports of the supervisors; we can not give you the original, but you can have a copy; I will furnish this committee the papers called for in my subpena, if the board consents; the board had no meeting this morning; do not know who had a majority on the face of the returns, the Hayes or the Tilden electors; we did not throw out any polls where the Tilden electors had a majority; we threw out two parishes and polls in other parishes; do not know who had majorities in these places; the erased polls aggregated thousands; it may be 4000 or 5000; know nothing, remember nothing about Concordia parish; I voted to exclude Grant parish; can not remember precisely why I so voted; voted to throw out other polls on general intimidation; it was not because East Baton Rouge was Democratic that half of its polls were thrown out; we did not act on protests introduced after the returns were handed to the board; did not hear anybody state what the result was before the returns were announced; we did not throw out a poll in the parish of Orleans; if poll No. 6, ward No. 2, parish of Orleans, was excluded it was wrong; the same for any other polls; did not know of any dispatches from Washington directing the board what to do about the returns; neither Packard, Kellogg nor anybody else instructed me what to do; had no conference with Kellogg as to what should be done; had no conference with Pitkin, Blanchard or other person; I have not attended the board for several days past; received no pay for services on the board, because the Legislature made no appropriation at its last session; I read a portion of the testimony in most of the cases; we had no minutes of our secret sessions; we kept private memorandums; I have my private memorandums.

To Mr. Hurlbut—All the evidence on which the board acted was reduced to writing and is now in possession of the board; I attended all the meetings of the board; I have not looked over the board's proceeding as published by Mr. Collins; the practice of the board where there was no contest in a parish was to send the papers to the clerks; if there was a contest we reserved the papers; all the polls of Orleans parish that the board received were duly counted; none were thrown out by us.

Mr. Morrison instructed Mr. Casanave that the committee demanded nearly all the original copies of documents in the possession of the Returning Board, and served the following document on him, as also on Mr. Anderson afterward:

NEW ORLEANS, December 20, 1876.

Not waiving the demand for the production of all the papers, documents, records, etc., mentioned in the subpena served on each member of the returning board, the committee desire, at the present time, the immediate production, for examination by the committee, and inspection only, of the following papers:

1 All the original statements of votes of the commissioners of election received by the board from the several supervisors of registration, or otherwise.

2. The consolidated statements of votes forwarded by the supervisors of the various parishes of the State, with any protests and statements annexed thereto.

3 The official compilation of votes for the electors of President and Vice President by parishes as finally agreed on and signed by the members of the board.

T. C. Anderson recalled—I have with me the compilation spoken of yesterday, signed by all the members of the board; here it is. [The big wigs held a silent consultation over the document, but by their manner evidently discovered nothing wrong.] This list is the one made according to law and is the first one signed by the board, this is the original document; we sent the footings of this document to the Secretary of State and one to the printer. [The document is a tabulated statement of the electoral vote by parishes.]

Mr. Anderson here produced his private memorandum of the rejected polls, giving reason for rejection:

East Baton Rouge parish—Polls rejected, Nos. 12 and 14. Cause—Intimidation.

Bossier—Polls Nos. 1 and 3 rejected. Cause—Poll No. 1, no statements of votes or tally sheets.

Caldwell—Poll No. 1.

Caraboula—Polls rejected, Nos. 5 and 15. Cause—Poll No. 5, no poll list and no list of voters; no tally sheets; signed by only one commissioner. Poll No. 15, contested at Harrisonburg; no poll list, tally sheets or list of voters.

Claiborne—Poll No. 3 rejected. Cause—General intimidation; special evidence of five witnesses that large numbers of voters were driven from the polls and were prevented from voting; others were compelled to vote the Democratic ticket.

De Soto—Polls Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 8. Cause—Intimidation; men driven from the polls by bodies of armed men; threats to deprive them of their crops, etc.

East Feliciana—Polls all rejected.

West Feliciana—Polls rejected, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 9 and 10. Cause—General intimidation; voters driven from the polls; threats of every kind.

Franklin—Poll rejected, No. 2. Cause—Intimidation; full Republican vote not counted.

Grant—Cause—No legal election.

Iberia—Poll rejected, No. 4. Cause—Certificates of voters not being canceled, leaving an opportunity for repeating.

Lafayette—Poll rejected, No. 2. Cause—Intimidation at that poll.

Livingston—Polls rejected, Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 8. Cause—Intimidation by an organization known as "Coal Oil Regulators."

Madison—In poll No. 8, additional votes. Cause—Proven to have been cast by affidavits, records, etc.

Morehouse—Polls rejected, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8. Cause—General intimidation, which is proved by ample evidence.

Natchitoches—Polls rejected, Nos. 5 and 6. Cause—General intimidatson.

Ouachita—Polls rejected, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. Cause—Assassination, whipping, shooting, hanging, driving people away from their homes, intimidating voters by bodies of armed men known as bulldozers.

Richland—Polls rejected, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5. Cause—General intimidation.

St. Charles—Polls rejected, Nos. 7 and 8. Cause—Poll No. 7 was opened at an improper hour and without authority. Poll No. 8, reduced the Republican vote to seventy-one and Democratic vote to twenty-three, there being too many votes in the box.

St. Landry—Poll rejected, No. 9. General intimidation and voters driven from the polls.

Tangipahoa—Poll rejected, No. 3. Cause—General intimidation.

Webster—Polls rejected, Nos. 1 and 5. Cause—Poll No. 1 tally sheets were not made out at the polling place, but at Minden, twenty miles away, by unauthorized persons. Poll No. 5, votes counted by persons not authorized by law; decision rendered in accordance with the decision of Congress in the case of Spencer vs. Morey.

Direct—This statement is in the handwriting of a clerk; I made my memorandums in pencil, and then told the clerk to copy them for me; we did not always regard certified copies as coming before us in a proper form; my memorandums do not show how many votes the polls thrown out will amount to, but the consolidated statement shows; my memorandum is but an index; I can not say whether Democrats or Republicans were in a majority in the polls thrown out.

Mr. Morrison here served the same kind of demand for documents on Mr. Anderson as was served on Mr. Casanave.

Mr. Anderson then read a statement for the board, a kind of protest, which he asked to be filed. He also stated that this committee had come here to investigate the acts of the Returning Board, as it is generally reported that the board's conduct has been bad. This investigation, he said, was not only a State question, but is a national one, and therefore this committee can not understand why the board should refuse to produce such papers and documents as this committee desires.

Mr. Morrison once more made a demand for the documents.

Mr. Anderson informed him that sixteen clerks were actively engaged in making copies of all the papers for the committee, but this did not quite satisfy Mr. Morrison, who spoke of the delay caused by copying the documents; he wanted the original papers.

Mr. Anderson mentioned the fact that former Congressional committees had taken papers from the board and never returned them. The board now proposes to guard its property, and can do so by furnishing the committee with copies.

Mr. Morrison asked Mr. Anderson who it was that knew the result of the recent election before it was actually known to the public, at the same time stating that Senator Sherman had announced the result in Louisiana quite as soon as the fact was known in Louisiana.

Mr. Anderson replied that he knew nothing on that head.

The committee adjourned soon after three o'clock last evening, to meet again at six o'clock, at which hour was called—

Louis M. Kenner—I have resided in New Orleans all my lifetime; keep a billiard room at No. 70 St. Louis street; am a member of the hay board; am a member of the Returning Board and have been since 1873; there has been a vacancy in the board about two years; the subject has been mentioned in the board several times; the board has received returns from the hands of individuals and through the mails; when returns were incomplete we did not send out for them; returns were opened by the board in the presence of witnesses; can't say which set of electors had a majority before the polls were thrown out; can't say what number of votes were thrown out; had a private memorandum which showed what parishes and polls were not counted; I am not aware that poll No. 6 in the second ward, parish of Orleans, was left out because of the uncertainty of a figure; the board excluded nothing in the parish of Orleans; remember nothing of poll No. 2, eleventh ward, of this city; had no conversation with Packard, Kellogg, Pitkin, Blanchard, or anybody else, concerning the electoral vote or State vote; know of no go-between between the board and Governor Kellogg.

To Mr. Hurlbut—The records of the board will show what parishes or polls were thrown out or excluded by the board; it was eight or ten days ago that I was subpenaed, and have not considered the demand of the committee for the papers called for; I can not say what I will do about it until I consult the board.

T. C. Anderson, recalled by Mr. Hurlbut—I was on the Confederate side during the war; own considerable real estate in Louisiana, in St. Landry parish, to the extent of $100,000; have taken an interest in the board's proceedings since 1873; I was a candidate for the State Senate at the last election, therefore I did not take part in the board's proceedings when my parishes were under consideration; by evidence produced I understood that there was intimidation practiced in East Baton Rouge; in De Soto, in addition to the supervisor's evidence, there was much more; I may say about the same thing for the other parishes and polls thrown out or excluded, as per my memorandum already given to this committee; opportunities were given both parties to produce evidence; application was made for extension of time and it was granted in a few instances, but we were finally compelled to close, as the time was drawing near for us to make up our statements.

Direct—Do not know whether the Democratic counsel had an opportunity or not to examine the East Baton Rouge protest; we disfranchised East Feliciana because there was sufficient evidence before us to so act; that condemned the guilty and the innocent—they all went down in the ship together; the innocent were unfortunate in being in bad company; we considered we had abundant proof to show that there had been no free and fair election in East Feliciana parish; had we granted all the time asked for to produce witnesses we would not have got through in a year; do not consider that a portion of the people of East Baton Rouge were unduly disfranchised; the board did not throw out seven polls of that parish; the supervisor did not send them to us; the board is not waiting until the Legislature meets to promulgate the returns of judges and clerks of courts for the parish of Orleans; the work is now going on, and will be ready in a few days; we are not waiting for the Legislature to meet; on the day before the board was compelled to close its labors the Democratic counsel tendered a mass of evidence, and then it was too late to be considered as it should have been.

Direct—I am not aware that there is a judgment in the hands of L. E. Simonds or anybody else against me; if there is a judgment I am abundantly able to take it up; I have town lots, a plantation, mules, wagons, cotton, farming utensils, etc., sufficient for all purposes.

R. Poindexter, colored—Live in New Orleans; the census of Assumption parish for 1865 was taken by me; when I made my returns to the State Registrar's office I was sent for by that official next day; I signed the paper, but afterward found that changes had been made in the figures; the clerk told me that some colored voters had been added—some that had been omitted; he told me that it was necessary to swell the list to show the country that Kellogg had been elected; after the last Baton Rouge nominating convention I thought my chances were as good on the Democratic side as on the other, so left the Republicans and joined the Democrats; went into the country to canvass for the Democrats; visited Lafourche, Assumption and Pointe Coupee; met a great many colored people in the country; talked to them privately and in public; found that the colored people and whites wanted a change in the government; the general reason given was that wages were not paid; knew of no intimidation on the part of whites on the blacks; there were complaints about the schools not being in operation; heard of Republicans intimidating; women went to my wife to induce her to leave me because I was a Democrat; the Democratic platform suited me exactly; heard of murders, but never heard that anybody was punished for them, which makes me think that the crimes were committed by Republicans themselves; the Democratic speakers counseled peace, telling their audiences not to do the least bit of violence; that the violent death of one leading Republican would be worth many thousand dollars to the Republicans.

To Mr. Hurlbut—Was appointed census taker by Governor Kellogg; I had two clerks; I went over the figures in the returns; do not know the names of the clerks in the State Registrar's office; did not see the registrar; both clerks talked to me, and told me why they had made the charge; the change was in taking off about 100 from the general population and adding 200 or more to the colored column; I permitted the change, though I knew it was wrong; I could not help myself; have held office in this State; was in the State Senate; was in the House, but do not know that I was a member; began canvassing for the Democrats last August; in the parishes I visited I found that colored people had changed to be Democrats; heard of the Mechanics' Institute massacre; heard of the fourteenth of September battle; think that the government of this State killed every man that was killed in Grant parish; I do not know of any persons having been murdered by Republicans; have heard that Governor Dunn was poisoned; the Democrats have never paid me anything for my services; they promised me a good government; they paid my expenses.

Mr. Hurlbut took the copy of the census lists, those produced by Poindexter and traveled through them to the confusion of witness. Mr. Hurlbut showed that Poindexter's lists were full of glaring errors, such as no competent clerk have failed to see. The witness failed to explain the errors, but Mr. Jenks made an attempt; however, that matter remains on hand for further debate.

Before adjournment Mr. Hurlbut called for executive session, probably to consult on some measure by the which the committee can facilitate the taking of testimony.

The committee adjourned until eleven o'clock to-day.

Some Democratic Misstatements Corrected.

Truth would require some agency more powerful than the three-league boots of the nursery legend to overtake half the falsehoods circulated relative to the late election in this State. One of the many misstatements contained in the brief of Democratic counsel, laid before the Senate committee on Monday last and published in yesterday's REPUBLICAN, may possibly, however, be knocked on the head before it travels much further. No. 23 of the allegations preferred, recites

That in various parishes of this State there were cast a number of Republican ballots which bore only the names of three Republican electors, yet said board did count said ballots for all the Republican electors, although the names of five of said electors did not appear thereon, and that the number of such ballots reached close on to 3000, which was a fraud on the part of said board.

The point of this charge is, to speak mildly, somewhat weakened, by the fact that the board did not "count for all the Republican electors ballots which bore only the names of three Republican electors." As a matter of fact and record they did not count any of those ballots at all in making their returns for presidential electors. They also refused to canvass or compile votes cast in one Democratic parish on discovering that though the name of one of the Democratic electors had been omitted from the ticket, the Democratic supervisor and the Democratic commissioner had reported that omitted elector as receiving exactly the same number of votes as all the others whose names were on the ticket. The last named incident will certainly not be brought out by any questions put by the Democratic counsel, but the official records of the board, we are assured will diclose the fact.

Just here it may further be incidentally mentioned that the report which our local Democratic politicians prepared for the signature of Mr. Trumbull and other Northern Democrats asserted that all the supervisors of registration throughout the State were Democrats. An official communication from State Registrar Hahn, forwarded to the Democratic State Central Committee weeks ago, and published in nearly all the newspapers of the city, gave a long list of parishes in which the supervisors or clerks or both were Democrats.

Recent testimony of honored citizens of Louisiana, whose word would be taken without question in all ordinary business transactions, seem to indicate that perjury in politics has become a virtue in Democratic eyes, and that in politics every one can be as "unscrupulous as hell" without incurring censure from parson, priest or partisan.

Amusements.

A special matinee, with extraordinary attractions, will be given at the Varieties Theatre to-day for the benefit of the families of the actors who perished at the Brooklyn fire. The performance will commence with the comedy of "Katharine and Petruchio," in which Miss Rosa Rand, Mr. J. F. Wheelock, and the Varieties company will appear. The wonderful Herrmann and his accomplished lady will be seen in a seance of magic. Then will be given music by the oriental quartette. The entertainment will conclude with the "Rough Diamond," in which Miss Mary Anderson will make her first appearance in comedy.

To-day at the Varieties Theatre will commence the sale of seats for the first nights of the Aimee French opera bouffe troupe. Mlle. Aimee will appear on Sunday night in "La Fille de Madame Angot."

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows December 20: At 8 A. M., 42°; at 2 P. M., 53°; at 6 P. M., 50°. Lowest point during the night of December 19, 39°.

Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, December 20, 1876.

To Captain C. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army:

Depth of channel at mean low tide, sixteen feet six inches. Least width for that depth, 100 feet. High tide at 10 P. M. Height above mean low tide, two feet. Depth of channel at high tide, eighteen feet six inches. Bottom soft.

C. H. ELWELL,
Master of the Essayons.

Christmas present,
Christmas present,
Christmas present,
For one dollar, worth $15,000.
For one dollar, worth $15,000.
For one dollar, worth $15,000.
For one dollar, worth $15,000.
Grand drawing, January 2.
Grand drawing, January 2.
Grand drawing, January 2.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Mr. Wright, of Iowa, gave notice he would Friday morning call up the bill declaring the true meaning of the Pacific railroad acts.

The bill organizing Pembina Territory passed. The new Territory is named Huron.

The pension bill passed.

Oregon resumed. During the debate Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said he was not informed that the Returning Board had returned Mr. Long as elected to the Legislature from De Soto parish. He thought the gentleman leaped before he came to the stile.

He then referred to the affidavits of intimidation in De Soto parish, and resuming said the will of the people of Oregon had been fairly expressed in favor of the Hayes' electors, and he was entitled to the three votes of that State.

Mr. Bogy, of Missouri, applied the same rule to Florida.

Mr. Sherman said he was perfectly willing to apply the rule to Florida, but these things were governed by the laws of the State. Oregon had her laws and Florida hers. If Governor Hayes should become satisfied that he had not a majority of the legal votes of Florida and Louisiana, he would not accept the office of President. If it should be clear that Governor Hayes had not received that majority he (Mr. Sherman) would not have him accept the office.

Mr. Sherman then argued that the Louisiana Returning Board was a legally constituted body, and it had not been shown that the board made a false return. He did not desire to see Governor Hayes have the benefit of any wrong, and he was satisfied that he spoke the sentiments of Governor Hayes when