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THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Sixth Day.

Senator Wadleigh moved that a sub-committee of three be appointed to take the testimony of Eliza Pinkston.

Senator McDonald was willing to take the testimony as it stood in the record, but had no objection to the motion if the Democratic managers were allowed to select one of their number to cross examine.

After some discussion Senator Wadleigh withdrew his motion.

It was arranged to adjourn to Tuesday, and probably on that day the committee will be divided and the parish of East Baton Rouge taken up.

John Culpepper—Lived in Ouachita all his days; was there at the election; voted at ward No. 2; the rifle companies of that parish were organized about August 26; was awoke by a gun that night; they didn't ride any more with guns till after Dinkgrave's death; then rode with guns till election; there was only one company in ward No. 2; compulsion to make voters vote the Democratic ticket from August 30; the Democrats said they were going to kill Brewster and Hamlet; that they would carry the election any way; we had to vote the Democratic ticket, die or leave; they threatened to kill and bury any nigger who voted the Republican ticket; Griswold was the only one who was allowed to distribute tickets; had to vote the Democratic ticket; was afraid not to vote even, but took a pencil and scratched the ticket as bad as I could so it wouldn't be counted; my father was killed in 1868 for voting the Republican ticket; killed on his own premises in my presence.

It was objected to going into 1868, as opening the door to an investigation more extended than allowable. The object of the questions was to show the effect on the witness' mind.

John Culpepper, he was killed in my presence; Cheatham told him he would be killed as sure as hell; went to the polls and voted in my presence, while they were trying to make me vote the Democratic ticket; afterward about thirty men came for me and him; they found him, shot him fifteen times, then knocked him down, shot him again, loaded a powder horn and touched it off back of his head; after election Lloyd Slack, a white Democrat, made about thirty negroes sign an affidavit that the election was peaceable; they were not allowed to read it, and didn't know what they signed.

To Senator McDonald—Did not see the affidavits signed at the school house; know only what they told me; my father was killed by men from Franklin; didn't know them; saw them at the election poll; he was killed November 2, 1868, the day of the election; J. D. Theold told me they were after me because I wouldn't vote the Democratic ticket; only two Republican tickets were voted in 1876; they molested one of those voters by firing into his house; told him he knew what ticket he voted because he could read and write; could scratch my ticket in the crowd, but could not vote a Republican ticket because all the Democratic tickets were green and the Republican not; didn't wan't to be killed; would have been otherwise; Frank Crow voted the Republican ticket and had to get away; the talk of carrying the election anyway, and the threats to the colored people was by Dr. Brown, all the Theolds and others.

Lieutenant Henry M. McCawley, first lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry, United States army—Was stationed since September 5, 1876, at Monroe; troops were sent with Republican speakers; Captain Hale commanded at Monroe about the latter part of September; did all detached service; was called on for troops to protect Republican speakers; instructions were to preserve peace and prevent bloodshed; the first meeting was at Monroe, October 20; the company was in camp three-fourths of a mile from Monroe; stood about twenty paces from the stand; saw there was considerable disturbance in the crowd; Mr. Ray said they were afraid of one; just then Mr. Leonard was speaking, and a man said its a d—n lie; went back of the crowd; saw Howard with a revolver; quite a number were making violent demonstrations; while Mr. Brewster was speaking Howard pushed forward and said something about his family; told Howard he couldn't disturb the meeting; prior to this he had been beating a drum; there were present Messrs. Leonard, Hunt, Brewster, Ray, Gorham, Hardy and Judge Ludeling; there was to be a meeting on the Island at Grady's schoolhouse; reached there at a quarter to twelve; met quite a number of freightened negroes who said "they can't hold a meeting;" Messrs. Hunt, Brewsten, Gorham and Duvigneaud were sitting in a carriage; some men, armed with pistols, were sitting on a log; told Mr. Hunt we had come to protect them; they said they had decided on not holding a meeting; went back and while talking to a colored man who said violence had been shown to others; an overseer named Collins interfered with the man by saying "what, what's that you say?" told him I was attending to this conversation; Mr. Hunt had previously said they were afraid, because of the colored people; the meeting at Dinkgrave's schoolhouse was quiet; attended a second meeting at Grady's schoolhouse; met a company of men armed with pistols; that meeting was quiet; the next meeting was at Cuba landing; before reaching there the wagon was stopped; an open note addressed to Mr. Brewster handed me; got out to investigate; Messrs. Brewster and Hardy came up; went to the house; saw Rose Harris who said she had heard a lady say if Mr. Hamlet and Mr. Brewster came down there they should be shot down; Mr. A. A. Lacey told her, "And I'll be there;" put my men 200 yards from the meeting; a man said to me he'd be damned if it was right to have troops there; sat a little back of the meeting; when Mr. Hardy was speaking a man said, "It's not so;" seeing men with pistols, to prevent a disturbance, told the man that would do, the speaker was not addressing him; nothing further occurred; Captain Hale attend the meeting at St. James Chapel; told me there had been an excitement there; the usual d—d lie was given, and hands put on pistols; he prevented any disturbance; either October 10 or 11 a report came to Captain Hale that two men had been shot at Logwood's, six or eight miles from Monroe; he saw Mr. Hardy, who told him the dying declaration of Logwood should be taken; the deputy United States marshal said he didn't think it safe, and he wouldn't go; Mr. Hardy said he would; that afternoon a man working for Mr. Swan reported being stopped at Chauvan bridge while crossing with a load of cotton; armed men stopped them, but some person said it's all right, and let them pass; Eaton's brother reported being stopped by two armed men and told he could not go for a doctor for Logwood; toward evening Colonel Hale detailed me with eight men to go with Mr. Hardy; left between 8 and 9 P. M; in going through Chauvan swamp was compelled to take a lantern; arrived at ten; saw many people in a demoralized condition; Primus Johnson was dead; Logwood had wounds in the side, shoulder and arm; Mr. Hardy asked if he expected to die; said he did; asked him why it was done; said it was because he was a Republican. He then told the story. Primus Johnson was sitting on a pile of boards with a child in his arms; Logwood was stooping down putting up some slats; two men came up with their faces blackened; one said, "Eaton, old boy, is that you? I got you now;" Eaton run obliquely and the shot struck him in the side; Johnson run and fell a corpse, remarking he was a dead man; saw the mark of a ball; Logwood stated that some time before some persons had been to his house looking for him; that the schoolhouse had been set on fire, he thought, to get him out and kill him; left a guard—a corporal and three men of intelligence—with instructions to protect the occupants of the house, and allow no one in the house without instructions from them; the guard remained a week; reached camp about three o'clock; it was feared Logwood would be killed if left there, as a man named Logan, supposed by Logwood by his height and voice to be the man who killed him, had been seen around the house, and he was sent to Monroe; a guard was also given to Mr. Brewster and Mr. Gorham.

To Senator Saulsbury—Have no personal knowledge of those who killed them; the roof had been burned off the school-house; one or two beside Howard interrupted the speakers; Rose Harris was afraid she would be killed if her warning was mentioned; did not see arms with colored people; think they are afraid to carry them; the white people take them from them; it was not an apprehension that made the white people carry arms; it would be unsafe for colored people to carry arms; unsafe for themselves; the remark about United States troops being present was made to me; barking dogs seldom bite (the Senator's expression), and except a few irresponsible parties, do not think any of them would attack United States troops.

Jack Kent—Lives in Monroe; been in New Orleans three week; worked on Captain McCloud's place till August 29; Captain Buffington asked me to join the Democratic party; told him I didn't think it would be right; he said it would be best for me; was sent for to a meeting and asked again to join; was told would get work and benefit the crop if I would; was told would have to join or "we'll go for you;" told him I could go further; he said I'd have to; August 29 they commenced riding; left the place that night and went to Monroe; stayed till election.

To the chairman—Was at work for Captain McCloud for half; had forty acres in cotton; don't know what became of it; had to leave and ship my little plunder away as I could; have never been paid anything; we had a very dry season; think we would have made about thirty bales of cotton.

To Senator McDonold—Captain McCloud furnished the land and stock; drew nothing from him but meat and bread; Captain McCloud could have heard what Captain Buffington said; the conversation was on the gallery; my wife had left three days before; Emma Henry and John Buckley were left; Mr. Grace told me afterward I had better come back and make myself contented, that I would not be disturbed; he told one thing and Captain Buffington another; couldn't have voted if I had not been in Monroe; Captain Buffington told me I would get what was due me if I became a Democrat; he ran the place the year before; don't know what Captain McCloud had advanced; asked him for a paper showing it, but he refused; he kept the books; would not allow the colored people to keep books; he commenced in February.

To the Chairman—Had picked about 300 pounds when I left; left it in the cotton house; the year before had about thirty acres under Captain Buffington; made twenty-nine bales; received $20 for my part; don't know what was charged against me; couldn't keep any books.

The chairman stated he had been informed the Republican side had no more witnesses present from Ouachita parish.

Senator McDonald stated that the Democratic side were not quite prepared to take up witnesses in that parish. On the general question they could examine witnesses, but would hardly get through with one witness before adjourning.

The committee then adjourned till ten o'clock Tuesday morning.

THE HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Eleventh Day's Proceedings.

The committee was called to order a few minutes after eleven o'clock, and the first witness placed on the stand was—

A. M. C. Hearsey—Was a commissioner at poll No. 6, eleventh ward; there was no disturbance at the poll until near midnight; I wanted to take a recess from counting; Mr. Leidig would not permit it; he told me that I must get a doctor's certificate if I wanted to quit; he said I must go away dead if I went; one of the deputy marshals was run out of the office; Officer Boyle told me he was going to take the box; I sent to the police station for assistance; Kempton, the supervisor, was sick, and put Mr. Putnam in his place at the tally sheets; that was satisfactory to me; Leidig took the box at the poll, while we were making out the tally sheets; I signed the tally sheets in order to get away, and Leidig told me that if I went away I would go away dead; I feared that my life was in danger; I have been threatened, and was told only last night that I had better leave this city; Leidig said, before the tally sheets were made out, that the box should be sealed whether the tally sheets were in or not; I was bound to have the tally sheets placed in the box; I kept the box; the tally sheets were kept very irregularly; Kempton was sick and sleepy; I did not object to the outside men keeping the tally; I was very sleepy; was not instructed to delay the counting until it would be too late to get the count in; I told Backers that I did not believe the tallies were correct and said that I would not swear to them; do not believe they are correct to-day; nobody assisted Kempton and myself to make out our protest, and nobody instructed us to make it; Dibble did not give me instructions; received several notes while the voting was progressing; showed some of the notes to the other commissioners; did all in my power to make the election peaceable; I had my pistol with me; four or five of us took the box to the supervisor's office; some of the men told me I must go with the box; did not wish to go; one of the notes that I received told me to close the box if there was any trouble; there was no trouble; I took the ballots from the box while the counting was going on, the Democrats had a majority at that poll; the men who were tallying could not agree in their count.

To Mr. Townsend—I sent to the police for assistance; was told that the outside crowd intended to take the box; I was in fear of my life; Leidig took the box off the table and took a paper out of it; there was a crowd of men outside, having clubs and sticks; somebody locked the back door; made the protest a day or two after election; signed the statement that the election was fair and just before the polls were closed.

Direct—Received about $6 50 for my services as commissioner; am at present a corporal on the Metropolitan Police force.

A. W. Kempton—I was commissioner of election last election day in the eleventh ward, poll No. 6; all was quiet up to the closing of the poll; I consented to Putnam taking my place at the tally sheet; Leidig said that the work must go on, or he would take charge himself; he, then, having his hand in his pocket; did not then know that Leidig was a commissioner, but understood he had a right to be there; did not see Leidig work much; he said the work must go on, and he and his friends jumped up and shoved their hands into their pockets; when I was sick, one of the men said, "Stick him up to it and make him go;" you know what that means; Leidig said that the count must be finished by five o'clock that morning, or he would take charge himself; Mr. Burke visited the poll several times; I signed the tally sheets for the purpose of getting out, fearing that I would be harmed; entertained fears because of the demonstrations made; Putnam took his pistol off the table and put it into his pocket; Leidig said unless the count went on he would take charge of the box; when I started to seal the box the men made me stop; one of them put his hand on his pistol in his pocket, which demonstration put me on my guard, for when I touch my gun I mean business; in the fore part of the day I did not know that Leidig was a commissioner; I signed the tally sheets because I thought it was the safest thing for me to do just then; think that all the Republican tickets were not counted; two Democratic tickets which were found together were not counted; there was a misunderstanding about keeping the tally sheets; I believe there would have been trouble had I not signed the tally sheets; I have been on the police force here several months; before I came here I resided in Quincy, in Kansas City, in other places and in Galveston; was chief of police in Galveston; was indicted for something in Galveston.

To Mr. Townsend—The result of the Galveston indictments amounted to nothing; the indictments were quashed; on election day we began counting the votes between 8 and 9 P. M.; ended about 11 P. M. next day; there was considerable disturbance outside the polling place from ten o'clock until four o'clock; saw three men outside have pistols in their pockets; I was not armed; counting the votes was very tedious work; there were many scratched ticket; we were about thirty-six hours counting the votes.

Lewis Backus—I was supervisor in the eleventh ward; I am also health officer, appointed by the Board of Health; sent notes to Kempton and Hearsey during election day; am a Republican; some of the notes related to some names of voters that had been accidentally omitted from the lists; did not give Hearsey or Kempton instructions; in trying to arrange the tally sheets so as to make them agree, Major Burke made a change of several votes—say something like ten votes; the sheets were then already signed; Leidig swore that the tally sheet was correct when he delivered it to me; I visited the poll and saw unauthorized persons keeping the tally lists in poll No. 6 of ward eleven; I did not assent to have outsiders keep the tally; a tally sheet was delivered to me by one commissioner of election, and it was sworn to; I refused to consolidate that poll in my consolidated return.

To Mr. Townsend—The tally sheet spoken of sworn to by only one commissioner; two other commissioners had refused to swear to it because they had been threatened; the ten votes that Major Burke changed were taken off a Democrat judge and put on a Republican judge; do not know the names of two unauthorized persons who assisted in keeping the tally; it had been agreed by the two political parties to have three men of each side present at the polls to overlook the proceedings, but those citizens had no right to perform any work; inside of poll No. 6 the Democrats had a determination to do what they pleased; the registration in the eleventh ward was about 3100; there were about 725 or 720 black voters; about forty-five of them voted the Democratic ticket; there were about 136 white men who voted the Republican ticket; there were colored men discharged because they voted the Republican ticket; colored men were told before election day that they would be discharged if they voted the Republican ticket; have heard of thirty-one colored men discharged for so voting.

Direct—I meant to say that only one commissioner swore to the tally lists; they all signed them; Gauthreaux spoke of the votes being counted so slow; he called it a trick, and said that if it did not go on right somebody would be killed; Jesse K. Bell had James Smith working for him and Smith was discharged; a number, seven or eight, of other colored men were discharged from the Pelican Cotton Press; think it was the Pelican Press; I know the names, but have promised not to expose them; I would like to have about five hours' time to see the men; I will not answer, will not tell the men's names; I told the men that I would not expose their names to the House committee unless the committee would agree to support them the remainder of their lives; I know of three colored men who were threatened with discharge if they voted the Democratic ticket; have been on the police, a sanitary officer, carpenter, tanner and license inspector.

To Mr. Townsend—Had a conversation with the discharged colored men immediately after the election; it had no reference to this committee; afterward they asked me not to make their names public; it is a well known fact that Republicans are not liked in this city; if I should keep a grocery and give three-fourths more goods for a dollar than my Democratic neighbor would, the people would not purchase from me because I am a Republican.

Major Burke—The statement made by Backers that I changed the tally sheet is false; I now take my oath that I did not change a single vote.

C. J. Leidig—Heard the testimony of Hearsey, Kempton and Backers; their statements are untrue; merely told them that the work must go on; they took too much time to count the votes.

I. W. Patton—Voted at poll No. 2, eleventh ward; colored people generally voted in the rear of the ward; think that the colored men were instructed to vote in the rear of the ward; think so because I saw indications that lead me to that belief.

The committee adjourned until next Tuesday morning, the members respecting the holy day and the holiday.

Toys at Levy's to-day.

Religious.

Rev. J. Hazard Hartzell, D.D, will preach this morning at the usual hour at the Church of the Messiah, corner of St. Charles and Julia streets. In the evening the doctor will continue the series of his interesting course of lectures. For the lecture this evening the subject is "Benjamin Franklin."

Rev. Dr. J. H. M'Carty preaches at Ames Methodist Episcopal Church this morning, and in the evening will lecture free to the public. The third lecture in Dr. M'Carty's course of "Great Names in History," to be delivered to-night, will have for its subject, "Martin Luther." The lecture commences at seven o'clock.

The fourth celebration of the Napoleon Avenue Presbyterian Church Sabbath School anniversary will take place at the church on Thursday evening next. The exercises, which will be of a pleasing and interesting character, are to commence at seven o'clock.

Not too late. Levy opens to-day.

The Levees.

The commission of engineers have been sitting two days making a general revision of the list of levees for 1876 and 1877.

Major T. S. Hardee presented his appointment vice G. W. R. Bayley, Esq., deceased.

General James Longstreet was absent.

Major Hardee and Chief State Engineer A. F. Wrotnowski will leave the city early this week to visit the town of Plaquemines, where a cave in the levee is reported.

The Dollar Store open to-day.

If you want to procure an elegant present that will please wife and daughter, go at once to the store of Messrs. Heath, Pippey & Lara, Nos. 97 and 99 Camp street, and select something from their extensive stock of carpets, lace curtains, mattings, rugs, brackets and other fancy articles, all of which they are now offering at most reasonable prices. You will thus embellish your homes, and have the satisfaction of knowing that your money has been well invested.

Chromos at Levy's to-day.

The best Christmas present ever made,
A ticket, costing only one dollar, in the
Great dollar drawing,
Great dollar drawing,
Great dollar drawing,
Great dollar drawing,
Great dollar drawing,
Great dollar drawing,
It can win a fortune of $15,000.
The cheapest and best chance ever offered.

Wheelbarrows at Levy's to day.

For a new State, California has some remarkably tall trees, some of which are 300 feet high.

Judge Tissot's Opinion on Tax Titles.

In this morning's issue will be found Judge Tissot's opinion on the law of tax sales in Louisiana, considered in relation to the jurisdiction of the Superior District Court.

The litigation relative to the collection of taxes under acts No. 47 of 1873 and No. 105 of 1874, during the past year, has raised many new questions, which are in a fair way to be positively determined, the delinquent taxpayers obstinately contesting every point. Purchasers at tax sales, after waiting the prescribed six months for redemption, procured the statutory deed from the State Auditor, and brought suits in the Superior District Court. Their petitions usually united both petitory and possessory. Tried in vacation, an exception to the former was sustained by Judge Lynch, but the plaintiffs were allowed to amend by asking possession only. In many cases the sheriff has been ordered to place the plaintiff in possession on a rule taken by him.

Judge Tissot's opinion is rendered in a similar case in which Judge Lynch is recused. The plaintiff has all the concomitants of a title under the above acts. He purchased at a tax sale and paid the amout of his bid; received a deed from the collector, waited the full time, received his title from the State through the Auditor; sued at first by both petitory and possessor petition, and filed a supplemental petition claiming only possession in accordance with Judge Lynch's decision. The concluding portion of Judge Tissot's opinion shows that all rules of practice were complied with and that he agrees with the ruling of Judge Lynch.

The main point, and on which all these cases must turn, is the jurisdiction of the Superior District Court, and on this the learned judge is exceedingly clear and logical. Act No. 2 of 1873, a special act creating the court, does not include such actions in its limitation of the jurisdiction, neither does it exclude them. Nor do the acts relative to the collection of taxes expressly extend its jurisdiction. They are general in their object and do not control special acts, unless that object is expressed. But by them jurisdiction in such cases is given to all district and parish courts, and to deny that the Superior District Court has jurisdiction under such is equivalent to a denial of its existence. The power is a new one to all the courts.

The decision is particularly important in sustaining the power of the government to enforce its levies of taxes, for unless its instrument, the purchaser, is protected in the rights he has purchased, all levies would be abortive. Sustaining as it does the doctrine enforced by Judge Lynch, it gives it almost the force of an opinion of the Supreme Court. It maintains the constitutionality of the acts, the jurisdiction of the court, the legality of the tax, and the correctness of the process employed under the Code of Practice to enforce the rights of the holder of tax titles.

Parasols at Levy's to-day.

Trumbulldozing.

On the ninth instant a dispatch was sent from Mattoon, Illiflois, to the Chicago *Tribune*, which said, with other things:

Judge Trumbull took breakfast here this morning. He remarked to the hotel clerk that it was the first "Christian meal" he had had in some time.

The whole nation knows that the Hon. Lyman had been to New Orleans, at Hewitt's bidding, to witness a fair count. Was it just, was it noble in him to pat a way-station hotel clerk on the back, on his way back, and say that he had not had a Christian meal before in some time? Governor Palmer will agree with us in saying that Mr. Trumbull could not have fairly counted the dishes set before him at the St. Charles Hotel or in the restaurants where he was the petted guest of our most distinguished Democrats. If the old man had said he had not had a "square meal" for a long time, the offense, though smelling rank to heaven, might have been regarded, in the language of Mydlewick, an ancient butter man, as a "lapsus lingo;" but to say he had not had a "Christian meal" during all his Tilden counting tour, was to condemn all Louisiana, after the fact, and thank his stars that he had escaped from barbarian bulldozers alive, although with a heavy heart and an empty stomach.

Cheap goods at Levy's to-day.

Off For Mobile.

The management of the New Orleans and Mobile railroad announces an excusion from this city to Mobile and return, to allow excursionists to witness the display of the mystic societies there on New Year's Eve. The train will leave Canal street at 1 P. M. next Saturday. Tickets for the round trip, good for any return train Sunday or Monday, are to be sold for $5.

Don't forget Levy's to-day.

At Staub's.

The New York monthlies for January may be found at Staub's news house, at Goldthwaite's book store on Exchange alley, near Canal street. He has also by every mail the latest desirable dailies and weeklies from New York and the West.

Bargains in toys at Levy's.

MILLINERY AT LOW PRICES.—Mme. Rosa Reynoir, No. 9 Chartres street, having on hand a large and elegant stock of Parisian hats, bonnets, trimmings, etc., will offer great bargains to all who call during the holidays. Several French hats which arrived too late for the grand opening will be sold at great reductions. To all who wish to secure fashionable and durable articles this sale presents a rare opportunity.

A Crooked Writer.

Mr. Horace White, one of the crooked writers for the crooked Chicago *Tribune* is one of that too numerous class of demagogues who vote the Republican ticket because it gives them a better opportunity to stab the Republican party. He was in favor Hayes and Wheeler but wanted them defeated; he is in favor of Republican principles, but of Democratic measures; and he thinks that it would't do any hurt to give the ex-Confederates a chance at the public crib even now. This species are not unknown in this quarter. In fact, they are known so well now that they are harmless. The Republican party has got about through with them, since it is not in the habit of voting and praying in different directions.—*Boston Traveller.*

Literary Exercises in the Upper Girls' High School.

The reporters of the REPUBLICAN were so much occupied with their duties in attending the numerous congressional committees that have broken out in epidemic form in this city, that they were unable to attend the closing literary exercises in the Upper Girls' High School, which took place last Thursday. Fortunately, however, there is a very ably conducted journal called *Stray Leaves* published at the school, and as the REPUBLICAN is favored with an exchange, we are able to lay before our readers a well prepared report, which we copy from our fair contemporary, as follows:

The closing exercises for the winter term of the Upper Girls' High School took place yesterday, December 21, at 12 M. A large and appreciative audience were in attendance.

The young ladies were summoned into the main room by a beautiful march, performed on the piano by Miss M. B., which was very well executed.

The exercises commenced with the song, "Beautiful Venice," by the school.

One of the most amusing features of the occasion was the reading of an "Irish Letter," by Miss A. G. It was certainly very well rendered.

The French recitation of Miss M. S. was splendidly given. The young lady certainly reflected great credit on her teacher, as well as herself.

The dialogue, "Popping the Question," by members of the junior class, was very interesting and caused great mirth.

One of the prettiest songs was the "Echo Song," the music of which was composed by Professor Cardona, and the words by Miss M. W.

The dialogue between Misses A. B. and L. McC. was very fine and effective.

Miss E. B. appeared in the operetta, and also recited a beautiful piece called the "Burial March of Dundee," with her usual success.

Among the compositions, we must particularly mention the one entitled "Visitors in the School-room," by Miss C. M.

The following was the programme of exercises on the occasion:

Opening March.....Miss Minnie Baranco
Song—Beautiful Venice.....school
Stray Leaf from Stray Leaves..Miss Jessie Wilson
Journal.....Miss Olivia Harrison
Recitation—Irish Letter.....Miss Amy Gruneberg
Song—Midnight Moon.....School
Recitation—There's but One Pair of Stockings to Mend To-night.....Miss Cole
Stray Leaf from Stray Leaves..Miss Matilda Huck
Song—O'er the Hill, O'er the Dale.....School
French Recitation—La Mort de Jeanne D'Arc. Miss Stevenson
Symmetry of Rhythm—Music and poetry Miss Marion Hoey
Stray Leaf from Stray Leaves, Miss Amelia Holderith
Dialogue—Popping the Question, Misses Cox, Wall, Beer, Brown, Zorn, Murphy
Echo Song, Misses Benedict, Zorn, Spearing, Murphy, Wielman, Porteus and Fleming.
Stray Leaf from Stray Leaves.....Miss Addie Ober
Dialogue—Scene from the Siege of Valencia, Misses McCullough and Benedict
Duet—La Norma.....Misses Henrick and Shearer
Operetta, Misses Beer, Wielman, Beach, Sherer, Spearing, Marx, Henrich, Schreiber, Fleming, Porteous, Jackson and Murphy.
Recitation—Burial March of Dundee, Miss Emma Beach
Song—Soiree en Italie.....school

We also copy from *Stray Leaves* the following original sketch:

VISITORS IN THE SCHOOLROOM.

It is a hot, sultry day. We are all in the schoolroom, half dead with the heat, and half crazy over our moral philosophy lesson. The teachers are panting and fanning, and we are fanning, panting and groaning in spirit, and wishing all moral philosophers were at the bottom of the sea.

Suddenly a loud step is heard in the hall, and in walks the superintendent. Immediately every eye is fixed anxiously on the lesson, and we begin to study as if for life or death! for, perhaps, he may stay to hear it, you know, and then how terrible if we should fail! Oh, if he would only go! Why is our teacher so cruel as to take his hat! And just watch her while she smiles so sweetly and offers him a chair! Presently she says, "Wouldn't you like to hear the class recite, Mr. So-and-so?" How eagerly we listen for the answer, and how we wish we were fifty miles away!

Of course, he says, "yes," and then our hearts commence to jump. We know we are going to "miss;" it is always our luck to miss on such occasions; and then what mortifications to ourselves, and what discouragement to our teacher!

Well, he takes the book—and—oh! Christopher Columbus! it's just our luck!—here he comes right to us!—to the writer of this! Every single hair of our head stands on end, when suddenly a clock in the distance strikes the second quarter, and he turns quickly to the principal and asks, "What time was that?" She answers, "Half-past one." He puts down the book hurriedly, and says he did not know it was so late; he has to be off. He's sorry he can't have the pleasure to-day, etc. He picks up his hat and hurries off. Oh! the blessed man! how we do love him as we catch the last glimpse of his beaver vanishing down the hall!

The next visitor who comes in is the elegant Mrs. Muggins. She is dressed to kill, with a lot of chicken feathers in her hat, and 5000 red buttons on her dress. She has come to see how her hopeful daughter, Melinda Jane, is getting along. Our teacher assures her that that lovely young creature is doing very well, and that she is at present with the algebra class in the next room, and asks if she would not like to go in and hear the recitation in mathematics. She answers, Oh, yes; she's awful fond of algigra, and emetics, and chronology, and all them sort of things. And she guesses she'll go in and see how Melinda Jane is gittin' along in her learnin'. So off she goes, and we are real sorry to part with Melinda Jane's ma, for we don't often hear such exquisite grammar in this room, and we long to go into the "algigra" department with her and enjoy the "emetics."

Hush! here comes another; it never rains but it pours. How his boots do creak! Who it? Oh, Jerusalem! what a nice young man! Big whiskers; blue eyes; white forehead; bundle of books under his arm! Who can he be? Ah, now I know. I hear Miss Smithers, one of our teachers, introducing him to our principal.

"Mrs. Spellum, allow me to introduce you to my friend, Mr. Squills, of the Boys' High School."

Mr. Squills smiles like a cherub, and they shake hands.

They whisper for awhile, and presently the gentleman gets up and moves toward the blackboard with a piece of chalk in his hand. Oh, agony! Squills is going to exercise us in grammar.

"Young ladies, attention," he says; "I would like you to parse this sentence:"

"I do not intend to live single forever."

"I am very glad to hear it," whispers Kitty Ray at my elbow.

"How does he know he'll get anybody to have him," says Jennie Lee, on the other side.

"Parse 'I'" says the professor to one of the girls.

"Oh, no!" says Kitty Ray; "I couldn't *pass* you on any account."

At this all the girls begin to giggle, and Mr. Squills turns very red. Our principal is just getting up with the thunder and lightning in her big blue eyes, when in walks Mr. Waffles, one of our directors, with eyes so much bigger and fiercer, that they clear the atmosphere like a hurricane.

And that ends our list of visitors for the day. C. M.

Dolls at Levy's to-day.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows December 23: At 8 A. M., 53°; at 2 P. M., 53°; at 6 P. M., 50°. Lowest point during the night of December 22, 52°.

Amusements.

It was reported last night that the steamship Borussia, from Havana, had crossed the bar, bearing its precious freight of opera bouffe artists, and the curtain at the Varieties Theatre to-night will ring up for the performance of "La Fille de Madame Angot," with Mlle. Marie Aimee and a full troupe in the cast and chorus. The opera and many of the artists are known to the public. The music is of the lightest and daintiest kind, the situations and actions extremely comic. Aimee herself is as sprightly and piquant as ever; she is queen in her particular line, acknowledged abroad and without a rival in this country. She renders the principal roles in opera bouffe as only a French woman and a great artist can. But the genuine opera bouffe at the Varieties Theatre will not depend alone upon a single star attraction. Aimee is surrounded with capable artists, including Raoul, the new tenor, the wonderfully comic old man Duplan, the elegant Darcy, Mme. Gueymard and many others of note. It will be the only complete opera troupe to be seen in this city this season, and doubtless will be well patronized. If the story is naughty the song is nice. On Christmas day a grand opera bouffe matinee will be given, and toys distributed to every person in the audience. The manager has 5000 presents to give away, and the Christmas at the Varieties will be a merry one.

Insure Your Fortunes.

No person sensible enough to insure his property should neglect investing $1 in the great dollar drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company. Not only is the principle involved in both instances precisely the same, but the prudence displayed is equally creditable and sensible. The parallel runs closer than many would suppose at a first and hasty glance.

In insuring your property you consider the chances against fire, and pay a very small sum to secure a very large amount in case chance decides against you.

In the lottery you pay a very small sum to secure a very large one in case chance decides in your favor. So if there is any advantage at all it lies in the latter over the former system.

The drawing now proposed illustrates this plainly. For $1 invested in a ticket you secure a chance of winning $15,000, another of winning $10,000, another of winning $5000, together with over 1800 chances of winning prizes of smaller yet substantial amounts. What prudent person can afford to pass such an opportunity by, or neglect so obvious a duty to himself and to his family? The subject is one of weighty consideration by all, and in that light we commend it.

The Carnival.

Rex, King of the Carnival, announces by royal edict that he will visit this city on the thirteenth day of February, 1877, as has been his custom for many years on each recurring day of Mardi Gras. By an arrangement made with the different Governors, claimants and city administrators, his royal highness will make a peaceful entry into the favorite city of his realm, and for the time will have undisputed and full control of the affairs of the city and State. What will be done by the loyal subjects of Rex to honor the event of his coming is not fully determined upon, but it can be safely said that fetes will be given and street displays made worthy of the occasion.

Masonic Hall.

This building has for some time been undergoing extensive repairs; it has been whitened and painted without and decorated within. The main hall, the ball room, has been newly frescoed, and is now neat and elegant in all respects. Adjoining the ballroom is the supper room, and in the latter room a neat little lunch was set out last night to celebrate the reopening of the building. The work of repairing and decorating has been well done under the direction of the officers of the Grand Lodge. The large hall is now ready to be rented to the public for parties, balls and all respectable entertainments, and its convenience and central location recommends it to the people, social clubs, churches and showmen.

Court Items.

The courts have all adjourned for the holidays till next year.

The Supreme Court will not sit again till January 9, when members of the bar may expect an astonishing number of decisions and the parties a number which will astonish them.

All other State courts will reopen January 2.

One dollar Christmas presents,
One dollar Christmas presents,
One dollar Christmas presents,
The best tickets in
The best tickets in
The best tickets in
The best tickets in
The grand drawing, January 2.
The grand drawing, January 2.
The grand drawing, January 2.

Texas and New Orleans Railway.

The Texas and New Orleans railway is now doing a heavy business. Yesterday it carried down twenty-seven carloads of freight, and had more passengers than could obtain seats on board. The officers have determined to put a daily line of trains on the road as soon as the necessary rolling stock can be obtained. The increase of trade and travel has made this necessary, as everybody expected when the road was reopened.

The company have recently purchased twenty-nine additional lots in the fifth ward, upon which to erect its main freight and passenger depot, warehouses, round house and machine shops. The lots are on Semmes street, and from thence connection will be made with the Central.

This railway is already proving to be an important outlet to Texas cattle. Two hundred and fifty head were shipped over it last week by the Butlers, who will send many more in future. The route is this: From Houston to Orange by the Texas and New Orleans railway; from thence they are driven across the country to Washington on the Atchafalaya, where they take boats for points along the Mississippi, north or south. The shipments made last week of Texas beeves were consigned to Memphis and Cincinnati. Several hundred miles are thus cut off and from ten to fifteen days of time saved, and of course a great deal of money, over the circuitous route around by the way of New Orleans.

The overland distance between Orange and Washington is 100 miles. The route is through a rich prairie country furnishing plenty of grass the year round for grazing, so that droves of cattle can cross it without other expense than herdsmen.—*Houston Age.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION

The Sub-Committee at Shreveport

TESTIMONY RECEIVED FROM BOSSIER, WEBSTER AND DE SOTO.

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.

SHREVEPORT, December 23, 1876.

The congressional sub-committee has been in continuous session since ten o'clock this morning.

The session last night and a portion of to-day was taken up in examining witnesses from Bossier. The testimony elicited showed some irregularities in the counting of the votes of that parish and fully sustained the Returning Board in throwing out the Atkins box.

Webster was next taken up, and the following witnesses examined: J. B. Neal, E. Powell, colored; Nolan Lewis, L. Lewis, W. D. McDonald, Baling Webb, W. B Morrow, T. M. Turner, W. J. Goodwill, W. H. Berry and J. H. Colbert. The testimony went to show the election in Webster was quiet, and the irregularities in counting the votes as charged by the supervisor were sustained. Many of the witnesses introduced by the Democrats can not withhold their animus toward Republicans, and give vent to it with curses on the stand. To use the language Representative Meade made to your reporter, they talk in Italian.

De Soto parish is now being investigated, but nothing has yet been brought out to show that the Returning Board did not act in accordance with its duties. Regarding the vote of that parish Mr. Dunford, the Republican member of the committee, has shown himself to be fully equal to looking after the interest of the Republicans. He has been highly complimented for his legal ability in carrying on the examination and particularly the cross-examinations.

The committee leave here for Mansfield to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON.

The Public Printer Short of Funds.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—Public Printer Clapp says he must have $350,000 deficiency or stop.

A Dull Day.

Nothing was done in the departments to-day.

Happy Hoosiers.

The action in Florida has made the representatives of Indiana Democracy happy. They feel sure Mr. Hendricks will be Vice President.

The Oregon Investigation.

As the Committee on Privileges and Elections already had authority, under Mr. Edmunds' resolution, and had commenced the Oregon investigation, the Senate, without a quorum and without division, passed Mitchell's Oregon resolution, which makes the proceedings of the committee in regard to Oregon special and pointed.

Protecting the Telegraph.

The *Tribune* publishes in substance the following: A special meeting of the board directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company unanimously adopted resolutions authorizing their president, to make all proper resistance to the demand of Congress, or its committees, for private and confidential papers; also giving the managers of the company power, and directing them to destroy original copies as soon as possible after auditing accounts.

The *Tribune* adds: Some time ago managers were ordered to destroy originals after six months, instead of two years. This time may be reduced to four months, or if necessary from thirty to sixty days.

Extradition of British Criminals.

The Department of State has notified the British minister that the President is prepared to make and respond to requisitions for fugitive criminals, under the treaty of 1842.

The Minister to Colombia.

William L. Scruggs, minister to the United States of Colombia, arrived in New York by the steamer Andes, and is here en route for Atlanta with his family, which were with him abroad. When the minister left the revolution was still raging with great fury, but with some prospect of early success by the federal party. The origin of the war is founded on questions of religion and the public schools, the federal party seeking to enforce the laws which separate Church and State.

NEW YORK.

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