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THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Tenth Day.

Senator Saulsbury called attention to the statement of the Returning Board that the highest Republican elector had 76,717 and the lowest 74,426, and referred to the parish of Concordia, where the vote was 1881 and 1950, and desired information as to how the discrepancy was caused.

The chairman said that all the documents necessary would be furnished, but could see no especial haste necessary.

D. A. Breard, Jr., was the first witness.

To Senator Saulsbury—Live a mile above Monroe; am a farmer; born there; spent five or six years in Canada; was Democratic candidate for the Legislature; was about a good bit, but didn't make any speeches; the speeches were to show that the rights of white and colored were the same and the interests the same; that we wanted them to vote, for the more votes we had the larger our representation would be in Congress; that our interest was for peace and harmony; that the election should be free and fair; that was the view of Mr McEnery and the committee, because the Returning Board would seize on any pretext to throw out the parish; we were confident of carrying it; voted in Monroe; there was only one little altercation all day; every box, except in Trenton, had always gone Democratic; Dr. Dinkgrave was killed in August; am certain I saw the man twice; once before the murder; his appearance making me think him a good representation of the Coushatta man; saw him riding by as if pursued just before hearing of the murder; did not know him; he was disguised and had saddlebags; know of the rifle clubs; did not belong; I subscribed for a gun because I was satisfied the object of the club was a peaceable one; have no knowledge of its being used for any other; Captain Theobalds is a man of good and peaceable character; M. M. Grady, recorder, considered the testimony of Pinkston preposterous; he is universally liked by the colored people; the Logans have an excellent reputation; Dr. Young associated with the best young men; George Philips and Mr. Steele stand high; know of the shooting of George Shelton; all Democrats wanted it investigated; understand Mr. Howard can prove an alibi; in our country they don's arrest men accused of such things, but do when they come down here, so that they will be scared away and not testify; think that every white man in the parish would assist the officers; the colored men voted Democratic tickets freely, and there was no effort to prevent Republicans from voting; everything was free and fair.

To the chairman—Think the man was disguised by false whiskers; did not notice the horse; don't know Wimberly's brother; know two, east of Monroe; think they are cousins; most of my testimony is what I heard; saw very little; Mr. Stubbs told me of the call on Mr. Hardy; the shooting of Shelton was on Saturday; don't know that Mr. Hardy was called on Sunday; it was common rumor that it was two or three days; don't know that that was the first he had heard of it; don't know of any legal obstacle to procuring a warrant from the Democratic magistrate at Trenton, about two miles from Monroe; on arresting parties here referred to the Pinkston matter, where all the young men accused come to Monroe every day and shake hands with the sheriff, but two of them came here and were arrested as fugitives; didn't refer to the Shelton case: Howard was the only one accused, and he was arrested; in the other cases no one has been accused and the officers could not arrest any one; think the testimony would warrant an arrest and it ought to be made up there; I would want to be arrested if I were charged as others are charged; Eliza accused parties as being accessories; no one else living has accused any one; understand she has been here; heard that Logwood accuses Logan of shooting him; think he is in the city; he was under military guard up there; didn't advise the coroner not to hold an inquest on Pinkston; supposed he would do his duty; he is a colored man named Thomas; stands well. Witness desired, before concluding, to say that he did not intend to reflect on Mr. Hardy; that he had frequently complimented him on the manner he had discharged his duties and considered he had done fairly in every case he had personally known of; had only testified as to what he had heard.

To Senator Oglesby—Think the man was disguised; the saddlebags might have been a part of his disguise; never thought of that; can't say I would have known him or would not if his mask was off; heard that he had mistaken Dinkgrave for me a few nights before and he had answered that he was me; don't know what the private conversation of Democrats and colored Republicans may have been; there are very few Republicans in the hills; are a few in Faulkeville; think the colored people there have always been controlled by the Democrats.

To Senator Saulsbury—Desired to aid the coroner in the discharge of his duty and took him to Mr. Tidwell.

J. T. Swan—To Senator Saulsbury—Live fifteen miles north from Monroe on the Island; am a farmer; always acted with the Democratic party; never made a speech; the canvass was of a kind character, the effort of the Democrats being to conciliate the colored people, and that was the action of the executive committee; that was always Mr. McEnery's conversation. Did not dis charge laborers for attending Republican meetings, but three for not attending to business; three others left; four of them have come back; one man's squad refused to let him come back after the cotton was all ginned; never discharged any one on political grounds; always tried to keep hands at home when there was any excitement; don't know of any having been driven from home; heard the colored people were in arms August 31; saw the company that went out to prevent a riot; it was prevented; know Alexander Brooks; heard him say he was going to kill Pinkston; they had had a fight and he was whipped; his finger was badly bitten; Pinkston told me Brooks had threatened his life; said if a man kept on threatening my life I would kill him first that Saturday night saw people that were black going toward Pinkston's house; the William Parks charged by Eliza had been dead two months; the Logan family stand mighty high; so do the Phillipses; Dr. Young stands very well, and associates with the highest families; don't believe Captain Theobalds would be guilty of any such thing; his character stands as high as anybody's can in that community; his morals are good, and I never saw him take a drink; Captain Steele stands well in Union parish; none can surpass his character.

To the chairman—Lived three miles from Pinkston's; Brooks lives six, in Ouachita City, in Union parish; there were four or five black men passed me; saw Brooks about ten days ago; Captain Theobalds uses profane language sometimes; think he is under indictment for manslaughter for killing a colored man; I cultivate 300 acres; some hands work for wages and some for part of the crop; have from twenty to twenty-five, five by the month; there is no standard of wages; the average was $12 to $12 50; have given $18 in former years; there is no rule as to portion of crop; if for half he feeds himself; for a third the employer feeds them; about 230 acres were cultivated in corn and cotton on shares; those discharged went off to Monroe Saturday to a Republican barbecue; wouldn't wait till twelve o'clock; it was long before election; two voted Democratic and one went to Monroe; came back in about a month; his squad wouldn't let him come in; he had joined a Democratic club; some hands didn't join clubs; all the meetings were not attended because I preferred to have them at end to business.

To Senator Oglesby—Met Mr. Harris and Judge Caldwell; only one man was with me; he had no gun; wasn't with fourteen armed men on November 6 going toward Chauvan swamp; have ordered my hands not to attend Democratic meetings.

To Senator Saulsbury—The only object in keeping the hands from Monroe was to save the [illegible] which was open from the green[illegible] top; have often told them they [illegible] as they pleased; heard that Cap[illegible] Theobalds had acted purely in self [illegible] didn's hear that he was as[illegible] colored men.

[illegible] Oglesby—All my hands knew I wanted them to vote the Democratic ticket; used all persuasion in a mild way; cotton opened early; there was a heap of cotton and a wasting between September 15 and October 1.

George W. Perton—To Senator Saulsbury—Live on the Island; Alex Brooks said that Pinkston had bitten his finger off and he would shoot his brains out some night; that was some time in May; he said so another time; told him if an accident happened to Pinkston such talk might break his neck; think Pinkston had been voting the Democratic ticket.

To the chairman—Came from Union parish in February; didn't know Pinkston; don't know that he voted the Democratic ticket; only heard so; Ed. Dorkins, a Democrat, said so, and George Brown, a colored man; heard it since Pinkston's death; Brown voted the Democratic ticket; voted the Democratic ticket myself; was a legal voter; it was about seven months before Pinkston's death that Brooks said he would kill him.

To Senator Saulsbury—It was after the fight.

Alexander Williams, to Senator Saulsbury—Knew Eliza Pinkston twelve or thirteen years; knew her in Alabama; her name was Finch; she was not married to Pinkston; her character was very bad; she was of violent temper and passion; wouldn't believe her the length of this table, her word is not to be depended on; would not believe her on oath; she was addicted to profane language; was a prostitute and very obscene; she was so regarded among the colored people; knew she was charged with infanticide; that was her common reputation; the second child she had when she was living with me; the midwife said she was trying to destroy it; heard of her throwing one of her children in the fence corner; it was brought to my house; she came there after it and took it; it was a little over a year old; she didn't come to Louisiana with me because she was in the county jail for cutting up an acre and a half of cotton; she was put in for eighteen months.

To the Chairman—Came from Alabama three years ago; lived with Mr. Tidwell; was Jeff Pool's property when a slave; have lived with Mr. Tidwell ever since on share of the crop; have cultivated about forty-six acres; raised twenty-seven bales and 150 pounds of cotton; fifteen or sixteen bushels of corn a piece for three; my partners were Peter Cleveland and Claiborne Powell; didn't know Pinkston till I came to to Louisiana; married before the surrender, about fifteen or sixteen years; Eliza lived with me till she got acting so bad; all I know of the infanticide is what the midwife told me; Eliza said she left her child in the fence corner because she didn't expect to stay long; believe she left it there to distroy it; thought it was safe to give it back to her; don't know when Eliza got out of jail; don't know what became of the child then; saw the child the first time in Ouachita last year; it is between seven and eight years old; its father is named Adam and is in Alabama; that's all she has now; wouldn't live with her when she came to Ouachita; the second child was born dead; only know what the midwife told my wife; she was in bed about a week; always found what she told me wasn't true; that's all I know of her truth; she acted bad after she left me; Henry was a quiet, peaceable steady man; never said whether he was a Democrat or Republican; he didn't take any part; have always been a Democrat.

To Senator Saulsbury—Eliza came to me and my wife as a child; help pat Hy Pinkston in his coffin; he was not mutilated; didn't see the child; he had five ball shots only; saw Eliza after that up and walking about a short time after.

To the Chairman—Couldn't put Hy in a coffin; couldn't straighten him out; he had on drawers and an undershirt; help put a quilt on him; that was all over him; buried him Sunday evening; couldn't find the child; Felix Mitchel, Peter Cleveland and Judge Ruffin were present.

Frederick McNeal—To Senator Saulsbury—Knew Eliza Finch in Morehouse parish and Selma, Alabama; brought her to Louisiana; was bringing hands to Louisiana; she had been in trouble and wanted to leave; she lived with me as a field hand; was a very bad woman in manners and language, and of loose character; don't think she ever told the truth; was with child, but told me that would not be in her way; the child was found dead in her bed; the opinion of all the people on the place was that she had destroyed the child when it was born; it was bruised and bloody; heard her say she wasn't going to bring a d—d kinky head away for nobody to see; if its hair was straight it would be all right.

To the chairman—Am a colored man.

Garrett Richards—To Senator Saulsbury—Hired Lizzie Finch in 1875; she was mighty dissipated on the plantation, and very disagreeable; was very vulgar; heard her say she was going to kill her child; saw her knock it out of doors; she was going to a big stream of water; took the child away from her; had to discharge her, or all the hands would have left; there wasn't any truth in her; wouldn't believe her any way; voted Republican always; didn't vote the last election.

To Senator Oglesby—Eliza stayed on Mr. Faulk's place about twelve months; didn't know her till then; her girl was six or seven years old; she was a sober woman; think Mr. Faulks was a Democrat; have been there seven years; rented this year; didn't vote because I always stayed at home; only attended one speaking; didn't think it would be any use; it hadn't done any good before.

Captain C. C. Davenport—To Senator Saulsbury—Live in Morehouse; knew Lizzie Finch; am assured she is Eliza Pinkston; she was looked upon as a low, degraded woman; only know what others say; she stayed about ten days on one of our places to visit her uncle; had to send her away on complaint of the women; she was not employed there; she was called a notorious liar.

William Washburn—To Senator Saulsbury—Live in Morehouse; know Lizzie Finch; saw her in what I believed to be a pretended fit; had frothing at the mouth, etc.; would lie down when Mr. Faulk told her to; that was what convinced me it was pretended; it was a masterly piece of acting; she then accused Esther of poisoning her; she was accused before the ward magistrate of poisoning a child and was discharged for lack of evidence, though he said he believed she was guilty.

Robert Faulk—To Senator Saulsbury—Reside in Morehouse; knew Lizzie Finch; lived a year on my place; was a woman of very bad character; about the lowest specimen of humanity; the hands would have left if she hadn't been sent away; she was charged with having poisoned Alice Buckley's child; was discharged, though the magistrate said he believed she was guilty; she had given the child some of the medicine sent to her and had hid the bottle under the table; Lizzie drank all the rest in the bottle; the doctor said that would have killed Lizzie if she had not been so excited.

Alice Buckley—To Senator Saulsbury—Knew Lizzie Finch; her character was very bad; wouldn't believe anything she swore to; Lizzie had some medicine; there was no one else to give my child any but her; it was medicine Dr. Cotton had given her for spasms; some of it was on the child's clothes; saw the bottle on the mantelpiece when I went out; it was gone when I came back; Lizzie said the rats had knocked it down; Serena Harris found it and the spoon under the table.

The chairman said he had long since come to the conclusion that nothing Eliza said was to be believed merely because she said so; therefore there was no use in attempting to strengthen such opinion by such evidence.

Senator Saulsbury said her testimony had gone throughout the length and breadth of the land, and it was due to every one that had been charged that they should have an opportunity of contradicting it.

The chairman said they might so far as each was concerned, but he ought to say that Eliza was wounded and Henry killed were facts not to be believed or disbelieved because she said so.

Captain O. B. Steele, to Senator Saulsbury—Live in Ouachita city, in Union parish. [Eliza's testimony read.] Haven't you read that wrong; there is no truth in that; never heard of it before; only know of Pinkston's death by hearsay; don't know his house; have been by the Tidwell plantation; there is no truth in the statement of riding to his house and dismounting; was at home sick in bed Saturday, Sunday and Monday before election; know Brooks; Pinkston had bitten his hand severely, and Brooks, a violent man, threatened to kill him; Pinkston wanted a peace warrant, but the magistrate told him it would be no use.

To Senator Oglesby—Pinkston has been called a Democrat; Brooks voted the Democratic ticket; Pinkston and his wife were present at the Republican meeting at St. James Chapel Friday before election; he was killed the next Saturday; never heard of the charge read by Senator Saulsbury till now; on cross-examination before the Returning Board Eliza said I was there; saw my name in print.

To Senator Saulsbury—Eliza was making a disturbance at the meeting; Henry seemed to try and quiet her; Messrs. Brewster and Gorham made very conservative speeches; Brewster was cheered by the Democrats; there would have been no interruption if it had not been for the colored speaker saying "the white man is your enemy;" Tom Lyons colored Democrat interrupted by saying: "It's a d—— lie;" asked Captain Hale to stop such speeches, and Captain Theobalds said that they should not make such speeches, as they were calculated to create trouble between the races; all, both parties came in columns together; can't say whether those who came with Captain Theobalds were armed; he was excited when talking to Captain Hale, just as every one else was.

The committee then took a recess till half-past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

David Williams was first called.

To Senator Saulsbury—Reside in Ouachita; know Captain Theobalds; live with him; he was at home the Saturday night before election; slept in the next room to him; he was at home all night; called me during the night.

To the chairman—Worked for him and slept in his house from July to December; he lives eight or nine miles from Pinkston's; was called about midnight to catch a mule that was in the horse lot and put him in the ox lot; found him pawing against the stable door where there were eight or eleven mules; put him in the ox lot with J. H. Osborn's help.

J. H. Osborn—To Senator Saulsbury; know that Captain Theobalds was at home the Saturday night and afternoon before election.

To the chairman—Was not doing much during the day; was weighing cotton at night; don't know how much I weighed; don't know how many hands are employed; don't know how large the place is; don't know how long it took to weigh the cotton; worked for Captain Theobalds two months then; worked for Mr. Oliver three months; came from Alabama to him; Captain Theobalds was on the plantation during the evening; don't know where he was during day; slept in the adjoining room; went to bed about nine at the same time; got up just before day; he got up a few minutes after; spoke to him; about midnight he called to have a mule caught; he did not get out of his room; caught the mule with Mr. Williams' help; there was no time in our room; know it was Saturday because there was nary another Saturday before election.

To Senator Oglesby—Don't know where he was the Saturday before; nor Monday nor Thursday nor Friday.

To Senator Saulsbury—Know it was the Saturday before election and that he was at home; weigh cotton every night.

Willis Scott, to Senator Saulsbury—Been in Ouachita since 1837; always been a Republican up to the present election; voted the Democratic ticket freely and of my own accord; joined Captain Farmer's Club at St. James Church; voted in Monroe; joined because I had been one of the leading Republicans; made speeches; never felt that it benefited me any; that was my home and as there was a difference between me and the property holders thought we should be united and would try them four years as we couldn't be any worse; can't say about any colored people except those who belonged to the club; they all voted freely; there were thirty-one members.

To Senator Oglesby—Have always voted at Monroe; the property holders were our enemies, caused by their loss in our being free; by working politically with them we would destroy the hard feelings, and be friendly; we were not independent of them, for they had all the capital: didn't expect they would gain the United States for four years, because didn't think enough of the colored people would join them to do it; only worked with them to have a friendly feeling, whether they won it or lost it.

W. H Baker—To Senator Saulsbury—Resided in Ouachita since 1857; was at home in bed the Saturday night before election; was not with the party at Pinkston's.

Houston Pedrick, to Senator Saulsbury—Peter Cleveland was at home the Saturday before election; slept with him.

To the chairman—He lives one-quarter of a mile from Pinkston's; heard of the death Sunday morning; Eliza came and called Peter; she came in and said Henry was dead; stayed half an hour, and went away; dont know where; slept on the floor in Peter's room; struck a light and made a fire; she said she was cold; she was bloody; said she was shot, and throat cut; was bloody on her bosom and back; she didn't say how; said she was shot, and Henry killed, and her child was dead, and she had put it in the cradle; didn't ask her any questions.

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

THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Third Day.

Senator Wadleigh's branch of the senatorial committee commenced work at about eleven o'clock.

P. A Triplett, colored, recalled.

By Senator McDonald—Mr. Smith, of Ohio, owned the Mount Pleasant plantation; my father leased it for five years, and if he paid a certain amount during that time he—or the association of colored men represented—were to own it; the amount was not paid and the place was seized; Mr. Smith bought in the place, and rented it; there were sixty or sixty-five families; belonged to the Union Rights Step Republican Club; the president was George Brown, the secretary, James Moncrief; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Turner; this is a picture of Sames Moncrief; he did not carry a gun, as he is here pictured, when performing his duties as secretary; this picture was taken in 1874, long before the club was organized; have seen it many times; it was taken in Port Hudson; can read and write; the pledge as republished in the REPUBLICAN this morning from the *Democrat*, of June 21, was not the pledge we took; the first part was right; this is the pledge:

"*Resolved*, That we, the undersigned Republicans, do wilfully and faithfully and solemnly pledge ourselves, and life and lives, to volunteer ourselves into a company to protect ourselves, wives and children and etc., as the time has come so we are compelled to so do, or else go back in what is called our former state."

I don't know anything about the balance of the pretended pledge; there were twelve men and boys at the house when the Regulators came; witness named six of the men who were with him. Upon being pressed for the names of the others, he stated that he did wish to give them, as they were still up there, and they would be hurt or run off if their names were made public.

Senator McDonald insisted upon the names being given.

Senator Wadleigh said he was not going to have anybody killed for giving testimony if he could help it. Senator Howe had informed him that Mr. Sam D. McEnery had said on the witness stand that "it would not be healthy" for Mr. W. R. Hardy to return to Ouachita. From that fact, and the tone of some of the Democratic papers, he was convinced that witnesses might be in danger. Mr. McEnery had been excused from mentioning certain names.

Senator McMillan said he had heard Mr. McEnery make the statement.

Mr. McGloin was willing to give $100 to the Charity Hospital if Mr. McEnery had said so.

The witness was for the present excused.

The cross-examination was continued by Senator McDonald at considerable length. He stated that the colored men were purely on the defensive; the cannon was fired at the whites, load with buckshot; did not hear of the shooting of Ellis until he saw it in the papers, nor of the shooting at Carter; the charge of being in the party was made against him, and is still pending; he was out on bond.

To Senator McMillan—The colored men were on their plantation when they were attacked; the attacking party did not say they had a warrant to serve; do not know of any law against a colored man defending himself in this State.

To Senator Waldeigh—The plantation comprised 1550 acres: there was a splendid crop, consisting of cane, corn and potatoes.

The committee then agreed to take the testimony of Eliza Pinkston, and with the reporters repaired to the house, No. 298 Gravier street. Mrs. Pinkston was found greatly agitated. The people in the house stated that she had received a visit, a short time previous to the arrival of the committee, from a person who had informed her that people were coming down here from Ouachita to swear that her children were not her children; that she could not get the articles which she had left when she fled from home, etc. She was weeping bitterly. She was assured by the members of the committee that she had nothing to fear, and that if she did not feel like giving her testimony then they would see her at another time. It was finally so decided.

The committee returned to the Custom-house and continued the examination of witnesses, as follows:

Charles Turnbull, colored, sworn—To Senator Wadleigh—Reside in East Baton Rouge; belonged to the Union Rights Step Republican Club, at the Mount Pleasant plantation; my brother came in and said that there was fighting up the road; he had started for Port Hudson for the mail; soon the whites—about eighteen—came down the road; Reuben Delcomb called on them to halt; they shouted to us, "Throw up your gun, you G—d d—d nigger ——;" and fired right into us; we fired back; the whites retreated to the forks of the road, and stayed there till dark. [This witness stated the circumstances attending the flight of the colored people, corroborating the testimony of Triplett and others]. Was elected treasurer of the Union Rights Step Club; it was not an armed organization—simply a Republican club, such as we always had; arrested Charley Wilson, as constable, for stealing a cow bell belonging to Mr. Woodside; he was taken from my custody by Regulators and whipped: arrested William Bronson, colored, on charge of killing a woman; he was taken from me by Regulators.

Charles Recknagel sworn—Was deputy United States marshal in East Baton Rouge from October 26 to November 13, 1876; attended a Republican meeting on the thirteenth of October; saw armed white men there; saw people in a Republican procession chased and fired upon by those in a Democratic procession; colored men came to me for protection; went with them to General Brooke; he sent us to the civil authorities; the sheriff could not afford protection; did not believe the condition of affairs in the country was as bad as represented; went out myself to see, with a party to make speeches; was followed by bulldozers from one ward to another; on election day at some of the polls colored Republicans were not allowed to vote until after all the white Democrats voted; many became disgusted and left; was warned that unless I left I would be killed; the Republicans were completely bulldozed.

To Senator McDonald—Was a member of the Metropolitan Police force; am still a member; do not know whether my pay has been running during my absence or not; think the election in the city was unfair because colored men were crowded out to give place to white men; that gentleman sitting there [pointing to General A. S. Herron] went in ahead in that manner; the reason why I feared violence was that the house of the chief of the White League was burned, and I did not know but it might be charged to Republicans; I believe his name is Booth.

James Payne, a colored lad twelve years old—Am the son of William Payne; my pa was taken from home by the Regulators in the night; they came to my bed first; took me out but did not harm me; they were Manny Carmena, Ed Davis, George Carr, Shuck Bradley, Joe Carpenter, Tom Carpenter, Joe McKittrick and Phil Brashear and a good many others I did not know; their faces were painted red and black; George Carr pulled my pa out from under the bed; Manny Carmena put the rope around his neck; they tied his hands behind him; Phil Brashear stood by the door; they struck my pa with a pistol; they told him he was a politician, a Republican, a Radical; he said he would die a Radical; they rode off with the rope tied to the saddle; have never seen him since; have heard that his body was found in the Comite river.

To Senator McDonald—They did not strike me with a pistol; Phil Brashear rode back, kicked me, and ordered us to stay inside; said they were coming back; did not stay in.

J. B. Collins, sworn—There was a good deal of intimidation in Baton Rouge; the city police were Democrats and pulled colored people about; many left; think Republicans lost eighty or 100 votes at the courthouse poll on this account; William Welch and William Sharp were taking down names of colored people who voted.

To Senator McDonald—Do not know names of men whose votes were lost to the Republican party.

Adjourned till half-past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Alexander Hentz, colored, sworn—To Senator McMillan—Resides in East Baton Rouge; have seen armed bodies of men riding through the parish in 1874, 1875 and 1876; more in the latter year; live on R. T. Young's place; my house was visited on Saturday night before election; I was away; Mr. Young wanted me to vote the Democratic ticket; told him when I went into the Union army I raised my hand and swore by the Almighty God to support the government; he said that we thought the bulldozing was bad, but if the Democrats did not carry this election it would be a great deal worse; told him that one could stop it—that was God; he said that I might vote what ticked I pleased, but I would have to take the consequences afterward; I slept in my cotton house that night, and the bulldozers came after me; they made my wife get them water, and told them I was afraid now, but they would catch me yet; did not sleep in my house for two months; would hear the bulldozers galloping down the road, and I would run into the woods like a rabbit; they came to my house again the night before the election; voted the Republican ticket at Port Hudson; Willie Slaughter, white Democrat, said they would fix me for that; Poss Young said that the colored men who did not vote the Democratic ticket should be shot or hung; dared not go home; came down to Baton Rouge, and afterward to this city; Nat Dawson, Riplay Williams, William Eubank and many other colored men came from the fourth and fifth wards to Baton Rouge to vote the Republican ticket, and have not dared to return; the Democratic club at Port Hudson formed in line at the polls, and made the colored men vote the Democratic ticket; Guy Samuels and Willie Slaughter kept them in line.

To Senator McDonald—All the men who came to my house were whites; Ellis, who was killed, lived on Mr. Young's place; don't know whether he was a Democrat or not; helped to bury him; it was said he made a statement, but he did not; he was too weak; I was there when Mr. Young and Dr. De Lee came to get his statement, but he was too weak; the men who went there made out the statement themselves; when Ellis was killed Mr. Young said there was somebody wanted a fight, and that was the niggers, and they should have it before that night; that was what led to the Mount Pleasant fight.

To Senator McMillan—Never heard of the Regulators trying to bring anybody to justice who had killed negroes, except in the case of Carter; the Democrats circulated a roll among the colored people, pledging them to vote the Democratic ticket.

French Carter, colored, sworn—Live in New Orleans now; was in Mount Pleasant on the Monday after the fight; saw four men hanging at Mount Pleasant plantation—two on the gate post and two on the quarter street; knew one of the dead men—Ned Foster; they were all colored; having two brothers on Mr. Loudon's place, one of whom was a prisoner and one run off, I went to see him about it; asked him what he had against my brother George; he said that every black son of a —— who belonged to that Republican club would have to leave or be killed; asked him what would become of George's property—six cattle, eight hogs and a horse; he said he would keep them, and by the end of the year there wouldn't be much left.

To Senator McDonald—Mr. Loudon said that they took Mr. Heis, justice of the peace, when they went down to Mount Pleasant, in order to get hold of the members of the club; Mr. Loudon told me that if it had not been for the sheriff taking the prisoners on the day he did, they would have been taken that night, and nothing more ever heard of them; my brother Lewis and some more he knew were there, and he let the sheriff have them.

George Spear, colored, sworn—Reside in East Baton Rouge; was visited at my house on the sixteenth or seventeenth of June by Mr. Loudon and some other armed men, who questioned me in regard to the Republican club; did not say I did or did not belong to it; they told me to go with them; they had taken George Tennant out of his house; heard them fire at two colored men; when in front of George Tennant's house I refused to go further; Joe Slaughter drew his revolver and fired at me; I ran into the cane; went back home and stayed until dark; heard firing in the direction of Mount Pleasant; after dark I left for Baton Rouge, as my wife heard armed men riding past the house say they were going to kill me; have not been back since; dare not go.

To Senator McDonald—Knew Ellis; do not know that he was a Democrat; he was very much respected by people of his own color; know he was at one time an active Republican, for I have been at Republican meetings with him.

Adjourned till to-day at ten o'clock.

THE HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Fifteenth Day's Proceedings.

I. W. Patton—I do not hold any position at present; am president of the State Central Democratic Committee, located in New Orleans; our canvass was as thorough as we could make it; nearly all the parishes were canvassed; we had thirty or forty men out canvassing, and there were many local canvassers and speakers; our canvassers were instructed to preserve the peace; we were satisfied that we could carry the State; we issued circulars on the conduct of the campaign; I have copies of those circulars and communications, and will furnish this committee with copies; heard the speeches made by leading Democrats in this city, and those speakers advised their hearers to pursue a conservative course in the election; my conviction is that the Republican leaders purposed to create a disturbance for political effect; I was informed that when J. H. Burch was to speak in Baton Rouge before the election that he would be roughly dealt with by the colored people; we instantly instructed our friends in Baton Rouge to prevent trouble; one night a man called on me and said that for $100 he would impart information of great importance; he told me that Clover, the supervisor at Baton Rouge, was not a citizen of Louisiana; we always made our best efforts to prevent trouble; heard of many cases of whippings and murder during the canvass; the troubles were on both political sides, but I know nothing of the cases personally; my committee had an outrage committee for the parish of Orleans, in the charge of Eugene May; on election day I was in the eleventh ward, and at my headquarters; the election was peaceful enough; there were a great many unfair things done, principally the Republicans refused to give the Democrats a proper proportion of election officers; we requested State Registrar Hahn and Lieutenant Governor Antoine to appoint the men whose names we handed them, but we did not receive the appointments. [Mr. Patton read the correspondence on this subject, between himself and Lieutenant Governor Antoine.]

The witness also related all he knew concerning the "sewing machine circulars."

Direct—I found that among the colored people here there existed a desire to vote for Hayes and Wheeler and for the Democratic State ticket; we had colored canvassers of that kind, but they agreed to work only on the State nominations.

To Mr. Townsend—I was born in Virginia and came to this city after the war; our central committee had correspondence with persons in almost every parish; thirteen years of my life have been wasted in the army—the United States and the Confederate; my experience in politics has been very limited; the State has generally been believed to be Republican; we believed that at the last election we would carry the State by a fair majority; our information was gleaned from correspondence with the country executive committees; colored people said that on account of the bad management of Republican State officials they intended to vote the State Democratic ticket; heard of murders in the country, but only know what the newspapers stated; it is a very general habit among our people to carry weapons, concealed and otherwise, but the habit does not signify that the wearers expect an outbreak; negroes almost universally carry razors concealed; the remaining number over the 1400 persons who responded to the sewing machine circular may have been fraudulent, but I can't say; a few parties whose names had been omitted went to the supervisors and on making known their cases they were permitted to vote, if they were entitled to; read about the Regulators; I know that J. H Burch is very obnoxious to the people of Baton Rouge, and that he does not go back there; he remains in this city; when we learned that Mitchel had been killed in East Feliciana I wrote for particulars, and the answers were that Mitchel had been killed by unknown persons; Mitchel was a colored Republican; each parish had one Democratic supervisor; one of the voters, well known, whose name was scratched from the poll list because he did not answer to the sewing machine circular was unaware of that fact until he went to vote, and then was told that he must see Pat Creagh, the supervisor, and get a note from him to show that he was entitled to vote; Mr. Creagh found that the name should not have been scratched off, whereupon he gave the gentleman a note to the commissioner to permit him to vote; I think that no man should possess that kind of a power, especially after registration is closed; such a man could give thousands of votes and each note would be a vote; supervisors are under oath to perform their duties, but some of them fall far short of doing their duties.

Direct—The city police is but a standing army, and the commissioners have great authority; the board is appointed by the Governor; some policemen have told me that their sympathies were with the Democrats, but they voted with the Republicans for their bread and butter; the law allows the force to consist of 500; the police have been sent into the country as soldiers; city property is assessed at its full value, but there was a reduction.

To Mr. Townsend—There has been a great shrinkage in the value of property; I think that the shrinkage was caused by the fact that we had no stable government, and because the taxes were enormous; property holders here agreed not to pay taxes, and that had its effect to cause people to doubt the stability of our government; taxation has been reduced to fourteen and a half mills in the last two or three years: the State debt is about $15,000,000; we have good public schools; under Kellogg's rule a law was passed limiting expenses to the actual receipts and prohibiting the issuance of warrants.

Direct—State bonds were cut down about one-half by quasi repudiation; Governor Kellogg freely pardons criminals.

A. Gondolphi—I reside in the seventh ward, New Orleans; did not send in one poll, No. 3, because the papers were brought to me too late; I was supervisor for the seventh ward; I had time to put the poll into the consolidated statement after Thursday; the commissioners should have made their returns in twenty four hours by law; the election was held on Tuesday, and I did not get the returns of poll No. 3 until Thursday morning; the commissioners carried away the statements of votes; I am personally acquainted with the three commissioners; two are Republicans and one is a Democrat.

To Mr. Townsend—Went to my office on Wednesday and found that the commissioners were nearly ready; waited until ten o'clock, and as they did not appear I visited the poll and found that they had gone; they had taken off the papers; it was about nine o'clock Thursday morning that the commissioners offered me the returns; do not know where the box was during the time; the list of voters was in the box, so they told me.

Direct—I used my own judgment in refusing the returns; nothing was said about the commissioners swearing to the returns; Mr. Moore was elected a member of the House from the seventh ward; for proper reasons I refused to put the returns into the consolidated statement; erasures were made of names reported on the sewing machine circular.

Lawrence King—I reside in this city; heard Judge Dibble instruct commissioners what to do, and to detain the voting as much as possible at the white polls; colored people generally vote at polls in the rear of the city; Dibble was a candidate for Congress; the eleventh ward voted for him.

To Mr. Townsend—I have lately made my money out of politics; out of such men as Dibble, who rob the people; my good ways get me good money; I am a Democrat and always have been; am not employed at anything just now; I got money from Dibble at a Republican committee; did the same thing to him in 1874; he thought I was working for him, he did; he instructed the commissioners and other men there to delay the voting at the white polls as much as possible, and the rear polls to be voted as rapidly as possible; visited several polls in the eleventh ward; Weaver and Hearsey carried out Dibble's instructions; I did not carry out the instructions, for I had got Dibble's money.

M. C. Christophe—I reside in New Orleans, seventh ward; was a commissioner at poll No. 3; we polled 491 votes; there was no disturbance; at four o'clock in the evening somebody wanted to vote, but his name was not on the list; he said something and that was all; we worked hard to make the count, but could not finish inside the twenty-four hours; we took a recess, being greatly fatigued, and did not know that by adjourning to another place was wrong; before we adjourned we had closed the count; I had charge of the box; the papers were in the hands of one of the commissioners; when we called on the supervisor on Thursday morning with our statement he refused to receive it; after that we did not proceed in our work.

To Mr. Townsend—I thought we had forty-eight hours to make our count in; finished the count about four o'clock Wednesday evening; we immediately made out the statement; it did not take more than an hour to make the statement; we failed to make out the second statement; the other commissioners took away the papers and we agreed to meet the next day and finish our work; one commissioner is named Davenport, and I think he is a Democrat; the other commissioner's name is Tournere; he is a Republican.

Direct—I know that the Democrats had a large majority in the seventh ward.

G. Tournere—Was a commissioner in the seventh ward, poll No. 3, last election; I am a Republican; the election passed off quietly; before we adjourned we summed up the tally sheets and swore to them; we completed one statement and signed it; think the highest Republican vote was 131; at four o'clock we concluded that we could not finish that day, and so we adjourned; Davenport took the statement with him and I took the tally sheet; we sent the box to the clerk of the Criminal Court, and we met the next morning (Thursday) at Davenport's house; when we called on Mr. Gondolphe, the supervisor, to hand in our returns he refused to accept them, giving three reasons for refusing.

To Mr Townsend—I did not sign the tally sheets; it was nearly five o'clock Wednesday evening when we left the poll; we did not have time to read up the law, and did not get a copy of the law until morning.

E Davenport—To Mr. Townsend—I am a Democrat and was commissioner in the seventh ward, poll No. 3, last election; we finished our count about four o'clock Wednesday evening and sent the box to court after we had made out one statement; we did not make out a duplicate statement, but we went home taking the papers with us.

Direct—When we took the returns to Mr. Gondolphi Thursday morning; he told us we were too late, that we should have made our return inside of twenty-four hours after the poll closed.

Adjurned until eleven o'cock this morning.

Mr. Blackburn's sub committee, still holding its session in a small room next to the Chamber of Commerce hall, was yesterday engaged in inquiring into the election troubles in Plaquemines parish. The witnesses managed to increase the muddle and to testify that there was extensive trickery practiced.

Appointments.

Governor Kellogg made the following appointments yesterday:

Madison—Nat Hoggart, police juror, vice A. Kellogg, resigned.

St. Tammany—Calvin Rubin, justice of the peace, sixth ward.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE AT AUCTION—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, sell at twelve o'clock M. to-day, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, the handsome two-story frame residence No 109 Coliseum street, between Jackson and Josephine streets, for account of the succession of W. M. Perkins, deceased. See the advertisement.

New Orleans REPUBLICAN says:

"All new scenery painted for Booth's Theatre is to be made fireproof. Might as well make Mr Barrett wear a Babcock extinguisher for his hump in 'Richard III.'"

He always wears the hose, don't he?—*Picayune*

Quit playing on the hose, there. Let some other joker double it.

A traveler can walk over two feet of snow on Boston Common and read signs warning him to "Keep off the grass."

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—The Chair presented a telegram from General John A. Logan, now in Chicago, stating that he would not be able to return to Washington in time to act as a member of the special committee to devise means for a count of the electoral vote, etc., and asking to be excused from further service as a member of that committee. No objections being made Mr. Logan was excused, and Mr. Conkling was appointed on the committee to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Gordon presented a memorial of Wade Hampton, William B. Simpson, W. D. Wallace, and sixty-eight Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of South Carolina, addressed to Congress, reciting at length the events which have recently transpired in the State, interference of the military, etc., and asking Congress to take such action as will cause a cessation of military interference in the affairs of the State, and enable the Governor and Legislature to exercise the duties of the offices to which they were elected.

The memorial having been read, Mr. Gordon moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Frelinghuysen moved to amend, so as to refer it to the Committee on Priviliges and Elections instead of the Judiciary