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TO-MORROW.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN FOR PRESERVING PEACE ON THE MEETING OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC MINORITY FORESHADOWED.

They Demand that Contestants and Their Friends Shall be Admitted to the Floor before Organization.

OTHERWISE THEY WILL ABSTAIN FROM PARTICIPATION IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

Governor Kellogg Lays Down the Law and the Facts, and Nips Revolution in the Bud.

Two delegations from the Democratic minorities of the houses of the Legislature have recently waited upon Governor Kellogg to protest against the precautions taken by the State authorities to prevent the renewal of the disgraceful scenes of January 4, 1875, on the assembling of the new Legislature to-morrow. A partial—a very partial—report of the interview had with the Senate committee has appeared in one or two of the city Democratic papers, but no extended report of the interview had on Friday last with the House committee has appeared. This circumstance is the more noteworthy from the fact that the gentlemen deputed to "bell the cat" on this occasion brought with them a stenographer, who took full notes of the entire discussion, and had it in their power, had they chosen to do so, to lay before the public all the facts.

From gentlemen present at the interview it is learned that it was a complete case of going for wool and returning shorn.

The sole spokesman on the Democratic side was Colonel Louis Bush, but there were also present Hons. B. F. Jonas, L. H. Buck and several other prominent gentlemen.

The interview took place in the Governor's private office, the Governor seated at his desk, the gentlemen interviewers seated in a semi-circle in front. All the questions propounded were asked by Colonel Bush in measured cadence, and an occasional irrelevancy to the points under discussion strongly suggestive of Mark Twain's recent explanation when called on to give two recitations, "that he had learned the last one first and, consequently, must repeat them in that order, or he would get them all mixed up."

One of the first demands was why certain doors and windows of the State House had been barricaded so as to exclude "the people" from witnessing the organization of the Legislature. Governor Kellogg replied that he had ordered this precaution to be taken in his capacity as chief custodian of the peace of the State to prevent possible disturbance.

Colonel Bush urged that measures of this kind were calculated to create rather than prevent trouble.

Governor Kellogg said he thought not. He believed it was customary in every capital in the country to impose some restrictions upon the number and character of persons to be admitted on any important public occasion. He had himself been excluded from the Capitol of the United States on an occasion of great public excitement attending the inauguration of a President until he obtained a ticket entitling him to admission. No member of the Legislature would be excluded from the State House on Monday next, and he thought there would be no reasonable ground of complaint on their part if by the precautionary action of the State authorities they were prevented from being inconvenienced by the pressure of a mob.

Colonel Bush inquired whether the people were to understand that the Governor of the State undertook to determine who were the members elected to the Legislature, and to exclude all others.

Governor Kellogg replied certainly not. The law determined that in the clearest terms. It provided that the Secretary of State should furnish the holding over Clerk of the House with a list of the members elected, and that the members included in that roll should alone have the right to organize the House.

Colonel Bush said that the law was clearly unconstitutional.

The Governor remarked that this was a matter of opinion in which he differed from Colonel Bush. At any rate, it had not been so decided by any court of jurisdiction.

Colonel Bush inquired whether members elected to the Legislature and not included in the list furnished by the Secretary of State would be allowed on the floor of the House.

The Governor stated that until the House organized no one had any right to participate in its proceedings except those legally returned elected. After the House was organized it was the judge of the qualifications of its own members, and the Governor had nothing more to say.

In the course of an animated discussion which followed, Colonel Bush stated that if the barricades which were erected were taken down and free access was given to the building to those who claimed to have a right to seats in the House, guarantees would be given that there would be no trouble.

Governor Kellogg quietly rejoined that similar guarantees had been given in 1875, yet a few hours afterward the Clerk, while calling the roll, was forcibly thrust from his stand, the gavel wrenched from his hand, and an unauthorized mob took possession of the House, weapons were drawn and finally military interference had to be invoked to restore order. He proposed, in future, to take guarantees from no one. He purposed to maintain the peace by giving no opportunity for disorder. He repeated that no person who had any right to be present would be excluded, but until the House was organized contestants were in the same position as ordinary citizens. How were the State authorities to draw a line? If they admitted one as a contestant to the floor of the House, why not admit a hundred?

Towards the close of the interview Colonel Bush stated that the people demanded that all members claiming to be legally elected to the House of Representatives should be admitted to the floor of the House at its organization without hindrance and should be allowed to bring with them such friends as they might desire either for their own personal protection or to witness the proceedings.

The Governor said he must be guided by circumstances. If on the day of the meeting of the Legislature he deemed it desirable in the interests of the public peace to exclude from the State House all persons except those returned elected and their officers he should certainly do so.

Colonel Bush then emphatically declared that the gentlemen he represented would under such circumstances decline to take any part in the proceedings.

Governor Kellogg expressed an opinion that they would act more wisely in representing their constituents, attempting to prevent the passage of bad laws and to secure the passage of good laws.

The delegation then withdrew. In leaving they stated that rumors were afloat of the existence of some mode of communication between the State House and the Orleans Hotel, where United States troops were stationed, and asked if they might examine this alleged passage way. The Governor replied "Certainly," and detailed an officer of his staff to accompany them for this purpose.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Warmoth is impatient. He declines to tarry in the political Jericho until his new beard has grown. He is now on the keen scent for the Speakership of the House, and appears to have recourse to "tricks that are vain." Instead of going into the Republican caucus and measuring lengths, in the moral and legitimate way, with Mr. Hahn, his plan is reported to be to get some dozen of the members to stay out and break a quorum, or else go over to the Democrats bodily.

It is well to bear in mind that whoever is chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives will be for the next two years a member of the Funding Board. The importance, therefore, will suggest itself of electing a Speaker untainted with suspicion of jobs and with a clean record for personal integrity.

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 or to his family? The object is one of weighty consideration by all, and in that light we commend it.

The Fragrant, Soothing Cigar.

Messrs. Bornio & Brother, importers and manufacturers, No. 77 Gravier street, have submitted to us a sample box of "Regalia Chica Fina" cigars, elegantly put up and marked "Congratulations." These cigars are manufactured in this city, expressly for Bornio & Brother, of Havana tobacco, and in quality of make and flavor do not fall much short of the imported article. Dainty smokers are learning that a superior domestic cigar excels an inferior Havana, and it is a fact that the best cigars made in the United States are made in New Orleans. If a fellow intends to quit smoking on the first of January, a small box of regalia chicas from the Bornios will make him consider the matter until the box is empty.

The President Elect.

A special to the New York *Graphic*, dated December 28, from Cincinnati, says that Governor Hayes intends to resign the governorship of Ohio on the assembling of the Legislature, next Tuesday, being fully persuaded of the fairness of his election to the presidency, and confidently believing he will be peacefully inaugurated on the fifth of March.

Carpets, picture frames, brackets, and every other conceivable article conducive to the comfort and elegance of home, are to be found at Messrs. Heath, Pippey & Lara's, Nos. 97 and 99 Camp street, who keep a large and fresh stock of goods in their line constantly on hand, and sell at the most reasonable prices. Persons who intend making New Year gifts should bear this in mind, as there are few ladies who would not prefer a set of lace curtains, chrome, or carpet to a less useful, though perhaps more showy, gift. Call and examine the stock.

One dollar New Year presents,
One dollar New Year presents,
One dollar New Year presents,
The best tickets in
The best tickets in
The best tickets in
The best tickets in
The grand drawing, January 2.
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The New Orleans markets are noted for the finest beef that can be found anywhere, but J. Dubarry has capped the climax by producing two of the largest and finest beeves that were ever brought to our markets. They are now on stall No. 34, St. Mary Market, ready for purchasers who may be in quest of a fine piece of beef for dinner. We would advise a visit to J. Dubarry, stall No. 34, St. Mary Market.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Eleventh Day's Proceedings.

Jesse Briggs was the first witness on the Republican side.

To Senator Oglesby—Live in ward No. 4, in Ouachita; have been a Republican eight years; voted at Monroe; am a farmer, and have a family; had to vote at Monroe because I couldn't vote at home; about the latter part of August violence commenced; a body of men saying they were angels from Arkansas came and presented revolvers to me and my wife, in October, and said they would hang me if I didn't vote the Democratic ticket; that an angel would take away my breath if I didn't; that they didn't come to advise, but to make me do it; that they had all the capital, and our interests were the same; that all they had against me was that I was a Republican; when they came I got up the chimney, and they found me; it was Saturday night; there were Peter Miller, Steve Green, Dr. Cosby and Jim Tombs, and others were there; had to stay in Monroe; last Friday week they came again; Tom Edwards, Joe Hahn and Andy McCollogh and others came; I got through the floor and when they brought a light ran out the back way; Tom Edwards called out: "Shoot him! shoot him!" I ran and got away; it was between nine and ten o'clock; saw Tom Edwards Saturday morning; he said he meant what he said; rent twenty or twenty-five acres from Mrs. Edwards.

To Senator Saulsbury—They came to my house in August; was not in the house, but saw them ride up to it; couldn't recognize them in the dark; never had any difficulty with these parties; raised cotton, and had some woodland without rent; they bulldozed the cotton, but let my wife alone; my own feelings advised me to go to Monroe; nobody else; went because of threats; was in jail because a store was broken open and some of the things were found in the house of a woman I had had; it was six or seven years ago; was discharged when the trial came up because Mr. Bowman proved I wasn't there; was in jail ninety days for beating Tom Jones, because he beat me about the same woman.

To Senator Oglesby—Know the colored people in the colony voted the Democratic ticket because they were afraid of their lives.

To Senator Saulsbury—Alex Evans, John Vincent, B. Franklin, Nelse Allen, Rob Lee, Fred Grant, Mundy Johnson, Marshall Dobson, Snow Duncan, Willis Kerr, William Walker and Phil Williams said they were scared to vote any other.

Elisha Moore—Reside in Ouachita; am a Republican and voted at Monroe; was arrested Saturday night when going from Monroe to Caldwell, twenty-seven miles, about twenty miles from Monroe, while carrying Republican tickets, by a body of armed men, about thirty; was kept all night and made to join them; was made to burn the tickets; did it, in the name of God, to save my life; saved some of them; have always been a Republican, and expect I will be so forever; they told me as a local preacher I ought to be praying; did pray; believe I would have been killed if it had not been for Mr A. A. Lacy; promised to vote the Democratic ticket, and was given a pass at twelve o'clock Sunday by direction of Captain Cann; Dr. Graffenreid cursed me more than any one else; they said they didn't intend to kill me, but if that d—d Gorham, or Hamlet, or old Brewster had come along there would never be no more of them; went back to Monroe and voted the Democratic ticket; got it from Mr. Sam McEnery; did it because I was afraid of being assassinated; at some times there were about 150 or 200 men there; couriers were going and coming all the time, and the roads were picketed.

To Senator Saulsbury—Was arrested at Cuba Landing; only knew those I have mentioned—Captain Burrell and Charles Williamson; they told us the Republicans had done wrong; had divided the people; that the carpet-baggers took all the money and went away with it; the pass was to Colonel Richardson; he took it and said "all right, come down to my office;" heard Robertson testify he had voted voluntarily; he told me privately he had voted the Democratic ticket through fear; Mr. McEnery gave me the ticket just as any gentleman would at election; took the ticket to Colonel Richardson and he wrote on it; voted for my President Hayes; put on all the Democratic ticket except a few; voted for Mr. Briard; took off Brewster; didn't take off Mr. Buffington, nor my own name for constable.

H. W. Burrell—To Senator Oglesby—Lived in Ouachita since 1865; voted in Monroe; am a Republican. Started November 4 from Monroe for Caldwell with about 2000 Republican tickets; met pickets; told them I was going to do carpentering in Caldwell; Moore and Williams were with me; the men followed us to Cuba; tried to get shut of the tickets; they said they thought we were suspicious characters and had a right to examine us; induced us to go to the woods over to Caldwell; made us search ourselves and show the tickets; they took some and returned the rest; took us back to Ouachita; the crowd got to be about 150, all armed; they sent colored men for rails and made me saw them; told me my only salvation was to burn the tickets. Messrs. Lacy, Givot and Theold advised me to burn them; Mr. Moore said: "Burn them in God's name;" Mr. Lacy made a speech for us and we joined them; was taken to Mr. Lacy's house and given supper; was given a pass signed Logtown Club the next day to Colonel Richardson; had promised to vote the Democratic ticket; didn't do it, and told Colonel Richardson so; voted for W. W. Farmer and D. A. Briard, Jr., only; there was intimidation in Monroe; Captain Hale and his lieutenant and orderly had to be in front of the courthouse; went to Mr. Theobalds' store with Mr. Garrett and had some whisky; he said, "Burrell, he that tells the truth shall live, but he that tells a lie shall die, even after election;" that was the toast; was stopped by the pickets when I had the pass which said it was all right; saw a great many colored people in Monroe; they had their shotguns, as they usually do when they come there, to hunt; they did not come in squads.

To Senator Saulsbury—Didn't promise to vote the whole ticket; didn't know of any public meeting where I was arrested; they sent eight or ten men to show I was set loose; joined them while I was there, but soon as I got home I quit; only promised to be a Democrat for a little while; knew Mr. Lacy, the two Theobalds and John Woods, who were there; got to Monroe at five o'clock and delivered the pass to Colonel Richardson. November 7 heard Mr. Winchon tell a colored man to stop distributing tickets; was acting as deputy sheriff; a young German clerk, special policeman for that day, told me I was making myself too conspicuous and that I had no right to tell a colored man what his ticket was; there was some grumbling but no fighting; was shot by Hathaway; made an affidavit before Justice McCloud; testified before the board; think he shot me because I was a Republican; was told by Mr. Lacy that he had been hired by Republicans to shoot me and he was a member of the rifle club; don't know that I ever saw him before; knew Mr. Horton whose wagon he was in and who was with him; don't think he was drunk; don't know whether he ever saw me before.

To Senator Oglesby—Hathaway was sober enough to hit me in the arm; don't know Mr. Horton's politics; think he knew mine.

Herman Bell—To the chairman—Voted in Monroe the Republican ticket; lived in Ouachita since February; was born there; was deputy sheriff; was commissioner of election at the Island; went at 3 A. M.; a special policeman told me I would meet some of my friends and couldn't get there; was halted at Young's bayou; was in a buggy; was told we couldn't go by; it was dark; I went back and saw Mr Brewster; told him I didn't know who had stopped us; Mr. Koun told me we could have gone by afterward; that they had orders to let no one go by, but afterward had orders to let us go; went to all Republican meetings but the one at St. James Chapel below Monroe; was at the other at St. James Church; heard Ashwood called a d—— liar by Tom Lyons, a colored man; also by Frank Durham; Captain Hale commanded them to keep the peace and let him speak; Captain Theobald said they might speak, but shouldn't make personal remarks; saw colored men come into town just before election; could see from my shop all that came; very few had guns; they didn't come in squads.

To Senator Saulsbury—Two hundred, more or less, voted in Monroe; they told me they couldn't vote in the country; didn't see any intimidation at the meeting except the interruption; don't know what was done outside; voted the Republican ticket; wasn't asked to vote any other; they knew I was immovable; heard one man tell a colored man he worked for him, and that he should vote the Democratic ticket; he gave him one marked No. 28 and told him he would know if he voted it; he didn't vote it; was a magistrate in 1868; was fined for extortion in office; did it through ignorance and the judge commended me when told the reason; there is no reason for me to deny that; never knew anything about writing on mayor's proclamation, except that he showed them to me; it is not my handwriting; Sheriff Hamlet never advised the colored people to disregard the proclamation; never advised that Captain Theobolds should be assassinated, and the party that said that will have to prove it up; can lick the man who said so.

Lem Jackson—To the chairman—Voted the Republican ticket at Monroe; heard of threats at St. James Chapel, in ward two, before Dinkgrave was killed; met Logan, Will Howard, George Phillips and Mitchell, and they asked me how Dinkgrave and Brewster liked their conversation; didn't know if they meant at the meeting; told them didn't know; they said that they would carry the election if they had to carry it through blood, even if they had to kill every Republican; the day after Dinkgrave was killed; the next day a company came to town, stacked their guns at the Catholic graveyard, and rode through the town; got their guns afterward; rode toward Trenton and met another company; heard one call the captain Dr. Young and ask him to wait; they rode at night till the election; was warned not to go to Trenton to preach; went by a different route; was stopped by fifteen men; told them my name was Joe Johnson; asked me where Jackson was; told them he was on the other side of the river; they said old Brewster and Hamlet sent Jackson over to preach Radical politics; that they would kill him if they caught him; don't know who the men were; they had their faces and hands black; when the cloud would go off the moon could see their straight hair and white necks and wrists; didn't preach that night, but went back; they said I might go if I would promise to vote the Democratic ticket; promised them; afterward, on election day, Mr. Hollins called me a d—d Radical and drew his revolver; Mr. Weir took me into his store and said he was sorry for us; that the few soldiers couldn't protect us; that they were ready to fight them and had better guns; showed me a Spencer rifle and said they had 300 of them, and we couldn't fight them with our shotguns; that if it hadn't been for him and his friends we would all of us been killed at Overton's house; that they would have shot us as we came out; was told by Mr. Breard would have to hunt another home if we didn't vote the Democratic ticket; the next Saturday with two others was told by him to leave; saw Dr. Dinkgrave after he was killed; saw Eaton Logwood, Primus Johnson, George Shelton, Jim Jackson, Eliza Pinkston and Cora Williams; others that I didn't see have been killed since; Hy. Pinkston, Ferd Binum and Mirrimon Rose; Hy. Pinkston told me a month before election he was going to vote the Republican ticket, and had a great many enemies on that account; was prosecuted for stealing eighteen pounds of tobacco from Mr. O'Kelly, and arrested the week Dinkgrave was killed; there has been no court to try me since; am under $100 bonds.

To Senator Saulsbury—Dinkgrave was killed the day after the conversation with Phillips and Logan; Mr. Weirs was appointed a special policeman on election day; Mr. Breard told John Johnson and me that he had heard we were taking an active part in politics and were injuring him; if that was so we would have to leave; told him I would vote for him; he said that wouldn't do; if we didn't vote the whole Democratic ticket we would have to hunt new homes; have not been indicted; had a preliminary examination before Justice of the Peace McCloud and gave bail.

Frank Washington—Lives in second ward; voted at Monroe because I thought it wouldn't be safe to vote in the country; the men riding the country frightened me; heard there were soldiers and a more peaceable election in Monroe; only a youngster from Captain Theobald's went with me; had no arms; stopped at Mr. Overton's where there were a good many others; they had no arms; went to Monroe Saturday and went back Wednesday; Primus Johnson and Eaton Logwood were shot on the same place where I was; didn't see it; was shot at since the election; a company rode up to the quarters and fired at us with pistols and the boys run into the cotton patch; they fired a good many shots; came back afterward and fired again; was stopped on the way to Monroe by Hy McEnery; told him I wasn't going there to vote; he said I had better not, for that was going to be a hot place; met Mr. Till McEnery, who told me if I voted the Republican ticket he would know it; heard Mr. Benson say the Democrats were going to carry the election, if they would take the Mississippi plan; Eaton Logwood is my father-in-law.

To Senator Saulsbury—Saw about 200 colored men in Monroe to vote; never heard any one tell them to go there; nobody advised me to go; saw armed men riding day and night; never saw any one shot at about the trouble of election; it wasn't when there was any armed colored men together; never saw any colored men in armed bands; there never was any in the part of the Island I lived in; lived half a mile from Logwood; there wasn't a great deal of quarreling and fighting among the colored people there; never had any difficulty with any one; never had any with Eaton Logwood; heard there was a warrant for me; was in the city; that Mr. Mills had said I had taken some of his cotton.

To the chairman—The warrant was three weeks ago; was arrested; went to the judge to see about George Washington, who was arrested, and while there was arrested; gave bond—Captain Farmer was surety; the woman Sarah Thomas said neither of us were there; I didn't take any seed.

To Senator Oglesby—Went to Monroe to tell them that Logwood was shot; a young man with Mr. Swan's team loaded with cotton was stopped about a mile and a quarter from Eaton Logwood's, and allowed to go on; know of four were discharged; one because he went to hear Mr. Packard speak.

To Senator Saulsbury—Heard Captain Phillips discharge Oliver Dickson because he had been to a meeting.

Emanuel Richards—Lived at Monroe two months before election; was on the Island before; voted at Monroe; Dr. Young and Billy Pace took me out and hung me, because I wouldn't vote with them; they also hung Henry Foster; they said first we had stolen a beef; that they had a warrant from Monroe to put us in jail; Pace guarded us while Dr. Young eat his breakfast; they took a rope from the well; took Henry Foster to the woods; then came back for me; beat me on the head with a pistol; put a rope round Henry Foster's neck, put him on a horse, hung him up to a tree and then drove the horse from under him; they burned him on the shoulder to make him say he stole the beef; hung me up then till I was speechless; kept saying we had stolen the beef, and we said we hadn't; treated Lenden Hector the same way; they told us afterward if we would join them and come to Grady's schoolhouse Saturday they would let us off, we promised; I ran to Monroe and reported to Mr. Hardy and Mr. J. H. Dinkgrave; Henry Cooper and London Hector told me since the beef was in Mr. Young's field.

To Senator Saulsbury—Didn't know where the beef was; didn't tell Mr. Young where it was; Henry Foster didn't say we took it till Mr. Young made him; don't know if there is a warrant for me; know the hanging was to make me vote the Democratic ticket; Mr. Hardy advised me to go back and get my crop; told him my life was worth more than the crop.

London Hector—Lives on Sam Young's place; voted the Democratic ticket in Trenton; Dr. Young told me I must vote it; Mr. McGuire gave me the ticket; voted the Republican ticket every time except in 1868 or 1869, in Union; Dr. Young said we couldn't stay there if we didn't do it; Dr. Young arrested me in September, about the beef; he said he had a warrant; didn't see it nor anything except his pistol; he come on and tell me about that beef, and drew his pistol on me; went to my house; there was no meat there; he got his uncle Sam and Mr. Pace; we were guarded; he went to the woods with Richards and Foster; they said he hung them; he told me so; the first time he brought back a yearling he said I had stolen three weeks before; he told me they had laid it on me; took me out; saw Richards; the noose was in the rope; Richards said he had been hung, and had said he had stolen the beef and I had packed it off; Dr. Young told us if we would go to the meetings every Saturday night he would let us off; he said he believed Richards had stolen it, and would hang him; went to the meetings and voted the Democratic ticket.

To Senator Saulsbury—Don't know that they found the carcass in the corn; the beef was there when I left Monday; Dr. Young was not at Trenton; heard there were only three Republican votes on that day.

To Senator Oglesby—The calf is there unless they killed him since I came away.

George Tatum—Was with those who buried Mirrimon Rose; he was in the water; his body was cut open and two ball holes in the groin; his eyes were picked out by the buzzards; knew Pinkston; my wife lived 200 or 300 yards from him; he was killed about two hours before sun up; saw him at daylight; had known him before he was grown up; he said he was a Republican and expected to die so; voted the Democratic ticket at Grady's schoolhouse; always Republican before; didn't want to vote Democratic; heard of threats, but none were made to me; felt it was better to vote that way; that a Republican ticket was a bad thing to take hold of that day; felt that it wasn't safe after Pinkston was killed; the shooting commenced at Matthews' house; afterward was at Pinkston's Eliza came and said she heard them ask for me; she was wounded, had very little clothes on, and was leading her child; went away and my wife took herin.

To Senator Saulsbury—Don't think a buzzard could have cut Mirrimon open that square; didn't vote of my own free will; felt I had to; no one intimidated me; election day was peaceable and quiet; Mr. Tidwell gave me my ticket.

Willis Frazer—Live at Widow Hughes' on the Island; voted the Democratic ticket; Saturday night a gang of men rode up and shot at the window; two guarded the other; opened the door and Mr. Theobalds and Mr. Logan came in with pistols; told them I was a Democrat; Logan gave Theobalds his pistol and he held both at me; Logan tied a handkerchief over my eyes; they took me to the woods, stripped me and gave me about 300 lashes; then promised them I would vote the Democratic ticket and hold it up high so all could see it; they said the lord of the parish would hold the light that day; they gave me the best whipping a man ever had all for nothing but that I was a good Republican man; think it was with a leather strap, for when I heard them say: "Change ends" thought I felt the buckle; tried to holler; they stamped on my back and head; thought they would kill me, and tried to lie still and take it; promised to go to the meeting Monday; did go and voted on the next day. [Witness exposed the scars on his back, some of them showing severe wounds.] Knew it was Captain Theobalds and Walter Logan; knew them both well; they were the only ones who came into the house; saw them well; my father-in-law, Abram Williams, was whipped the same night.

To Senator Saulsbury—They stayed at the house about half an hour; think they kept me in the woods about an hour; voted at the Grady schoolhouse; knew it was Captain Theobalds and Walter Logan.

A recess till half-past seven was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

F. McCloud to the chairman—Is a justice of the peace of Monroe; born in Ouachita in 1838; voted Republican ticket; was one year in the United States service; took affidavits after the election at Grady's schoolhouse; Mr. John McEnery told me he wanted me to go to Mr. Philips' plantation and take affidavits; said I didn't feel safe in going; that Justice Thomas was there and it was not in my jurisdiction; he said no, no one would hurt me, it was in Ouachita; went that afternoon after seeing Mr. Philips; took some at Mr. Philips'; some of them didn't come in; afterwards went to Grady's schoolhouse; there were about twenty-five men there; Mr. Philips explained the affidavits to them; they were that they had voted the Democratic ticket of their own free will; afterwards went out and found some of the colored men sitting on a log and growling about it; they told me I knew that they did not vote willingly; that it was because they were threatened and did it to save their lives; told them I did not want them to swear to anything wrong; one came afterward and swore that he was compelled to make the affidavit; next day Colonel Richardson sent for me; Captain Theobalds told me I was wanted to go to the Island again; didn't wish to go; took advice, but the Republican lawyers seemed to be afraid to tell me; one advised me to go and read the affidavits to each one; went, but when I commenced to explain some Democratic gentlemen would take it and explain; some of the colored people told me they had to take the affidavit in order to live on the Island; Captain Philips said I must not talk to the colored people out of his presence; November 13 went to Mr. Grady's plantation; Henry Hill wouldn't take it; then the others wouldn't take it; went to Mr. Brandon's plantation and others; swore some of the squads in the fields; swore one man on the road; Willis Frazer had been beaten; so had an old man, Williams; he was bloody; they said to me that I could see whether they took it willingly or not; the affidavits were printed.

To Senator Oglesby—Thomas could not live on the Island; many came to me and said they had been driven off, and wanted to know how to get their crop; told them if it was over $100 they would have to bring suit in the parish court.

To Senator Saulsbury—Explained "intimidation" and "voluntary;" there were seventy-two affidavits the first day and thirty or thirty-two the last day taken; Captain Philips, Walter Logan, Mr. Swan, Captain Theobalds, Mr. Rhodes and Judge Scarborough were at Grady's schoolhouse; don't recollect going to Mr. McEnery's office; don't recollect sitting down there; don't think I told him I had read the affidavits, and they had taken them freely and voluntarily. Had taken about seven affidavits in Monroe; one in my office, two in Mr. McEnery's office, and four at the depot; was a candidate at the election; was paid $15 for taking the affidavits; was entitled to twenty-five cents each; made no contract.

Abraham Williams—To the chairman—Lived on the Island since 1867; am supposed to be sixty years old; voted the Democratic ticket last election; always voted the Republican ticket before; changed because I thought that was the best way to save my life; I was taken out of my bed the Saturday night before election and beaten; only one beat me, but there were more there; it was about midnight; the chickens crowed soon after they got through; the way it was there was a knock at the door; was afraid, and did not get up; it seemed to me some one kicked the door open with his heel; a man came in and came to the bed; the moon was bright, and there was a fire in the room; he asked me if I had a pistol; told him no; then he asked my wife for a towel; she said she had none; then he drew his pistol and put his hand on my eyes; a man at the door handed him a handkerchief; he covered my eyes with it; made me go out; made me strip; told them I had done nothing; he said, "You want to go to Monroe and see me hung up like that g— d— snake;" told him I never said it; know the two men; couldn't see them plainly; they were not disguised; they were Captain Theobalds and one of the Logans, a tall, red-headed man; the snake was a black snake held up at the meeting by one of the speakers, who said that if the bulldozers went on they might hang like that snake; they broke my finger and cut my head with a blow when I tried to lift the handkerchief; Cora Williams, my daughter-in-law, was whipped worse than I was; know of Willis Frazer and Gabe Henderson being whipped; the only reason why I was whipped was because I was a Republican and had a great deal of influence with my people; they asked me to join them and vote the Democratic ticket, but told them I couldn't.

To Senator Saulsbury—Knew that it was Theobalds and one of the Logans; it was George Phillips who handed the handkerchief; live on the Widow Hughes' place.

William Thomas—To Senator Oglesby: Am coroner of Ouachita; held inquests on Dr. Dinkgrave, who was shot going to dinner; James Jackson, shot in his wagon; got no evidence in these cases; in Primus Johnson's, his wife and a little girl said that was done by disguised men; held no inquest on Merrimon Rose; had no notice; heard of Pinkston's death Monday before election; was going, but Dr. Aby told me I had better not go, as he thought it wasn't so; that a committee was going to examine into it, and he would notify me; there was an excitement in town about the colored people coming in; Dr. Aby afterward told me to see Mr. Tidwell and Mr. Swan at Mr. McEnery's office; Mr. Breard said he would go and help find out those who had done it; saw the gentlemen; went out for matches; Mr. Theobalds and Mr. Howard rode up as I went out; a pistol went off; that frightened me, but some one said Mr. Howard had fired accidentally; got the matches and went back; they wanted me to take Mr. Swan's and Mr. Tidwell's testimony there; didn't wish to do it, but asked a few questions; they said Pinkston was killed Saturday and was buried; all went out and left me and Mr. Tidwell; it got to be late, and we didn't go; I was afraid to go; Dr. Aby said he would give me protection, but didn't; the section was full of rifle club men from Bayou de Siard to keep the colored people from coming into Monroe to vote; held an inquest on Ferdinand Binum; he was found in the Ouachita river, shot in the back; the jury couldn't find out who did it.

To Senator Saulsbury—Found no proof as to who committed the crimes; didn't request Dr. Aby to give me protection; he promised it; thought Dr. Aby told me this because he didn't want me to get hurt; don't think that Dr. Aby intended to interfere with my going to investigate the Pinkston case; didn't think Mr. McEnery did either; Mr. Swan and Mr. Tidwell didn't seem to wish to answer my questions; didn't ask any of them for protection; didn't think had any right to.

To Senator Oglesby—They were not officers of the law.

Hawkins Jones, to Senator Oglesby—Live on Captain McLeod's plantation; he was a captain of the crowd of bulldozers; he said he was one and nothing must go on he didn't know; a bulldozer is one who comes round and whips and beats and bangs up niggers to make them join the Democrats; they said they were angels from heaven; voted the Democratic ticket because couldn't help it; couldn't get to Monroe; they tried to talk me into it; they had three meetings before I joined; Mr. James McEnery told me I had only a few days to stay, and if I knew what was good for myself I would join; Captain McLeod told me they were going to carry the election, and if I came on the Lord's side I'd be all right, but if I didn't I'd go to the devil; tried to get away; met Captain McLeod in Monroe he said they weren't going to have any Republicans round; that we would have to leave or go under ground; told him I would sign the paper to save my life; did it against my will, and voted against my will; they were spotting all who had voted Republican tickets; voted in the Colony, ward four, poll eight; had to vote the Democratic ticket then; McLeod had driven me away five weeks before election; had ginned six bales of cotton and had six more in the field; have never got any of it; don't dare to go near his yard; couldn't get to town on the day before election because the country was picketed from river to river; heard Captain McLeod order his men to cook three day's rations.

To Senator Saulsbury—Captain Buffington struck me in Henry Wilson's store three times with a stick, Saturday night before election, and fired at me; that day Captain McLeod told me if I had any friends in Monroe they had better get out, because there would be hell before Tuesday; a colored man couldn't get to town from Saturday night to Tuesday after dinner, but he could come out of it; Captain McLeod discharged me about October 1; cotton opened early, and had hired day hands to help me; joined the Democratic club about three weeks before election, at a barbecue; didn't hear any disturbance at poll No. 8; was there from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

The committee here adjourned to 10 A. M. Monday.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Fourth Day.

The members of Senator Wadleigh's branch of the senatorial committee were promptly on hand half an hour after the time fixed for meeting. The East Baton Rouge case was continued.

Senator McDonald stated that he desired Mrs. Alice Gilbert be required to give the names of the prominent citizens of Baton Rouge whom she charged with coming to her house after her husband and putting a rope around her neck to compel her to say where her husband was, and committing other acts of bulldozing. He said she has stated that there was one lawyer, one merchant, one doctor, and three clerks. He thought it necessary that the names should be given in order that her testimony could be refuted.

Senator Wadleigh was undecided as to whether she should be compelled to do so or not; was inclined to think he should require it. The committee would take the matter into consideration.

Senator McMillan expressed views similar to those of Senator Wadleigh. He was doubtful whether it would be safe for the witness or not.

The Democratic counsel stated that her safety would be guaranteed.

Senator Wadleigh in a pleasant manner remarked, that Mat Carpenter guaranteed that there would be no trouble about the back pay bill; but he was not returned to the Senate. A verbal guarantee was not always good.

James Casby, colored, sworn—Was commissioner at poll one, ward eleven, parish of East Baton Rouge, at the last election; the voting went along very well until about ten o'clock, when the colored men commenced to come up to vote; the Democrats took their registration papers and wanted to hand in tickets for them; refused to receive their tickets at second hand; after counting the votes the official figures did not agree with those kept by the Democrats who had taken down the names of all colored men voting, and the election commissioners were compelled to make their figures correspond with those kept by Democrats; Democratic commissioner advised Republican election officers to vote the Democratic ticket; he said we would in that case be protected; he did not say who we would be protected from; suppose it was from the Democrats.

To Senator McDonald—The poll list was

[CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA WASHINGTON

AN UGLY RUMOR

The Eyes of the Country Upon Us

A MARPLOT'S MANIPULATIONS

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.

WASHINGTON, December 30, 1876.

It is reported here that Warmoth has made overtures to the Democratic members of the House looking to his securing their support for Speaker, and later for United States Senator. In return he to do all in his power to turn the State government over to the Democrats. As it is known that Warmoth did not participate in the canvass and is inimical to Packard, considerable credence is attached to this report. C. D.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

No session. Mr. Ferry, President of the Senate, had a long interview with President Grant to-day.

House.

The House adjourned to Wednesday without business.

That Counterfeit Bill.

The thousand dollar counterfeit bill is a dangerous one which found its way to the Treasury. It had been taken by a bank and passed again.

WASHINGTON.

Mint Drops.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Counterfeit half dollars, supposed to be cast from dies captured from New Orleans Mint, reach here from the South.

Sine Die.

The Alabama Claims Court has adjourned sine die.

Oregon.

The Oregon investigation by the Privileges and Elections Committee developes nothing new.

Two Honest Senators.

A *Herald* editorial, under the caption, "The Prospect of an Honest Count," commences:

A noteworthy Washington dispatch in the *Sun* yesterday strongly corroborates the intelligence which we received six or eight days ago from our own source of intelligence. Our information was confidential, and we were only permitted to shadow forth the substance, without liberty to state details. The correspondent of the *Sun* obtained greater liberty from his informants, and we are glad to find our private advices publicly confirmed, from a source which we have many reasons for deeming trustworthy.

We know that trusted Republican Senators were only waiting for a proper time to act, and the intelligent dispatch of the *Sun* partly relieves us from the pledge of secrecy respecting names and details by which our own correspondents consented to be bound. According to the information of the *Sun*, Mr. Blaine, as well as Mr. Conkling, stands ready to abjure party in the interests of justice, and neither of them will be *particeps criminis* to the counting in of Mr. Hayes it it shall appear, on a candid review of the evidence, that he was not fairly elected. This not only accords with our own information, but with the intrinsic probabilities of the situation.

Meteorological Observations.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered meteorological observations at 7:35 A. M., Washington time, on all vessels every day, wherever they may be. These records will form a part of the bulletins of the international meteorological observations.

Mr. Barnes' Central Figure.

Mr. Barnes, the New Orleans telegraph manager, has not arrived. It is understood the telegraph authorities have not taken steps toward obeying supenas, but neither have they taken steps to defeat. They are waiting for developments on the case of Mr. Barnes, around whose person revolve the questions of their duties and privileges.

Army.

Major George Bell is ordered to report to the Commanding General, Department of the South, at Atlanta, as chief commissary of that department. Captain Cushing is ordered to the Pacific.

DISASTER.

Terrible Details of the