Orleans Republican.

JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

JUDICIAL SALES THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL, at 12 o'clock, at Customhouse, the schooner Sea Witch, etc.

Local Intelligence.

OLD ONE OUT AND THE NEW ONE.—Judge W. L. Evans, of the First Municipal Police Court, has resigned that position and Mr. Patrick Creagh has been appointed to fill the vacancy. It is understood that Judge Evans, who was the Republican candidate for the House in the ward of this city, intends to contest the seat claimed by Mr. Forester, the Democratic candidate who is returned elected. It is asserted that there are good reasons to believe that Mr. Forester was not eligible to the position at the time he was chosen.

FIRES IN THE FIRST AND SIXTH DISTRICTS.—A fire was discovered at three o'clock Sunday morning in a hot house owned by O. Pelras, at the corner of Magazine and Jackson streets, which, together with a number of plants valued at $300, was totally consumed. The house was valued at $200. The fire was caused by the igniting of the flues by which the fires were kept to heat the house.

Another fire was discovered at six o'clock Sunday morning in the rear of the kitchen attached to the two-story frame house No. 1 Smyrna street, owned and occupied by Mr. Armstrong as a grocery and dwelling, and reduced at $3500, which was totally destroyed. Insured in the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company. The fire spread from adjoining double frame cottage, No. 3, owned by Mrs. Armstrong, and occupied by Mr. DeBois and Mrs. Sales, which was also totally detroyed; no insurance. The alarm was turned in from box 126, corner Poydras and Claiborne streets.

HEAD BEATEN.—At six o'clock Sunday evening Evariste Davis, a youth of seven years, reported at the first precinct station on Carondelet street, that while coming up St. Charles street, opposite the Varieties Theatre, he was assaulted by an unknown boy, who struck him a severe blow with a pistol on the right side of his head, inflicting a painful wound. The boy was conveyed to the Charity Hospital by San Francisco, where his wound was dressed, after which he was taken to the residence of his parents at No. 102 Frankfort street.

BUSINESS MENTION.—Nearly all business houses were closed at an early hour yesterday morning. It may have been because the weather was disagreeable, or because it was the first day of a new year, or because of political excitement.

The horn-blowers did not assemble in Lafayette square Sunday evening, the main reason being a severe rain storm. The meeting was postponed until the last day of this year.

Yesterday was the worst and best day of the year.

An account of an alleged accident the waterworks reservoir did not give up a single foot of water Saturday night from nine o'clock until one o'clock. This afforded an excellent chance for printing office boilers to burn a burst, but fortunately the lack of water supply was discovered in time. Had it been a fire between the hours mentioned the department would have been forced for using cuss words.

Messrs. New, Beebe and Joyce, members of the House investigating committee, who have been taking testimony in Baton Rouge, have returned to this city, though they have not completed their labors. Some of the gentlemen attended the morning session of the Morrison committee. The first day of the new year was not generally celebrated in any particular way. The New Year eve made notorious by many drunken men turning over new leaves.

New Year callers did not splurge much to-day. Political matters had the call. The seventeenth day's proceedings of the committees were not altogether interesting, unless the witnesses from Concordia parish took an interest in receiving pay. As each one accepted his certificate he rushed down the stairs and purchased cheerouts.

Can you date your promissory notes to-morrow? Do not forget to write a pair of sevens.

QUESTION OF VERACITY BETWEEN TWO GENTLEMEN.—Mr. Abraham Anderson takes exception to the testimony of Mr H. T. Lawrence given before the House investigating committee on Saturday. Mr. Lawler states that he saw seventy-five false registration papers in the hands of Mr. Anderson on the day of the election, at the corner of Austerlitz and Tehoupitoulas streets, in this city; which statement Mr. Anderson says is not true.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—This body held its annual election last night for officers, with the following results:

President, I. N. Marks; vice president, J. Manning; secretary, Henry Andry; treasurer, W. J. Chevallier; board of commissioners, O. Sullivan, Henry Wax, W. H. Mims, Wm. Stephenson; finance committee, M. J. Hart, N. A. Llambias, W. J. Fox; chief engineer, Thos. O'Connor; assistant engineers, M. Ray, Patrick Ford, Geo. Frank Herron.

Mr. O'Connor was elected on the first ballot against two opponents.

Chevallier received the highest vote for any candidate, and now he don't know who knows it.

Mr. Six, of course, put in her work by having Mr. Ray first assistant engineer, with the understanding that this Ray should outshine all competitors.

The chief engineer and the assistants are elected for a term of five years; the others for one year.

THREE CORNERED FIGHT.—At three o'clock yesterday evening a difficulty occurred in a barber shop at the corner of Bienville and Giraud streets, Third District, between J. F. Brown, Henry Brown and Louis Fernandez, during which the latter was shot in the left arm, left side and right thigh, rather dangerously wounded. The wounded man was conveyed to his residence, corner of St. Anthony and St. John the Baptist streets, where he received surgical attendance, and J. F. Brown was arrested and locked up in the fifth precinct station, charged with the shooting; and his brother, Henry, was also locked up in the same station, charged with being an accessory thereto.

PLAYING WITH GUNPOWDER.—At five o'clock yesterday evening Frank Porter, a youth of ten summers, residing with his parents at No. 615 Tehoupitoulas street, drew some gunpowder which he had into a heated furnace. The powder flashed up, burning the youth badly about the hands and face.

The best New Year present ever made.

A ticket, costing only one dollar, in the

Great dollar drawing,
Great dollar drawing,
Great dollar drawing,
Great dollar drawing,
Great dollar drawing,
Great dollar drawing,

It can win a fortune of $15,000.

The cheapest and best chance ever offered.

The River Survey.

A thorough survey of the Mississippi river has never been made. The maps in use are compiled from detached surveys made by the States. An appropriation of $50 for the purpose was made in July last and the work had begun at Cairo, Ill. This place was selected as the point of operations because it is at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, and because the climate is favorable to winter work. From this point the survey will be carried to New Orleans. Efficient engineers in charge and careful observations will be made in regard to the wear of the river's bed, the best sites for the construction of levees and whatever may come within the scope of the enterprise.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Twelfth Day.

Senators Howe, Oglesby and Salisbury met as usual at their room at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and continued the investigation of the Ouachita case. The first witness was Emily Sloan.

To Senator Howe—Lived across the road from Henry Pinkston's house in Ouachita parish; saw the men when they went there and killed him; heard them ask for Henry; heard Eliza say he wasn't there; they broke in the door; heard pistol shots; there were no guns; got frightened and run under my house; Pinkston's house was a few steps from the house; after leaving my house went to the gin-house; went back to my house about daylight; heard my dog growl and went to see what it was about; saw Henry Pinkston's body lying in the road flat on his back, dead; had several pistol shots in his head; did not see the child.

To Senator Salisbury—The body was lying about five steps from the house.

William Logwood, colored, sworn—Was stopped on the road while attempting to go to Monroe to vote by armed white men; they were W. R. Lewis and Joe Mitchell; Lewis said "you God damned niggers have had your way long enough;" they lodged me in the calaboose.

Colonel Clayton Hale sworn—Am captain of the Sixteenth Infantry and brevet lieutenant-colonel United States army; am stationed at Monroe with my company; have been there since the twenty-third of September; there was a company of the Sixteenth Infantry in Monroe on my arrival, under Lieutenant Henry M. McCaleb; sent ten men to Bastrop; had about forty-six men under my command; a great many complaints were made to me of disturbances and acts of violence, but I was a witness of only one; that was at St. James Chapel on the third of November; a Republican meeting was held, and I went with a detachment of eleven men to preserve the peace; a crowd of people, white and colored, were on the ground; the white men were on horseback, marching about, as cavalry; first saw them at Phillips' plantation; placed my command about one hundred yards from place of meeting; the first speaker was a colored man named Astwood; could not hear what he said; heard his comments denounced as d—d lies, and him a d—d liar; the colored people seemed alarmed and commenced surging back; there were twenty or thirty white men going right up to the wagon; some were swing revolvers; a colored man jumped into the wagon and drew a revolver; ordered him down, and he got down; told the white men that their acts were calculated to produce a breach of the peace, and I was there to preserve it; the crowd finally quieted and the meeting proceeded without further serious interruption; the day of armed men passed my command; my return to Monroe, and stopped at Mr. Phillips' house; I had sent a detachment of troops under a commissioned officer to the Republican meeting in the parish, by request, as I believed they would otherwise be disturbed; considered that my duty under general instructions to preserve the peace; my command never attended a Democratic meeting, as I had no reason to believe such meeting would be disturbed; I thought a disturbance probable and have sent a detachment; a large number of colored men came to Monroe from the third to the seventh of November; I presume many of them brought their guns; on about the sixth Mayor Endom issued a proclamation setting forth that armed men had occupied Monroe, and commanding them to leave; the mayor came to me and he believed there were arms in town; requested distribution to the colored people, and I promised to assist him; Mr. Overton's house; went with him to a colored boardinghouse; there were a boat 150 colored men; Mr. Overton said he had two guns, a certain mulatto man, who kept who boarded with him, had two, and probably most of the colored people had one; found altogether eleven guns in the house; in Overton's store there were none; went to Mr. Valley Moore's, a colored boardinghouse; he said he had some arms on his place; they belonged to colored people who had come in from the country, and feared they might be attacked on the road; told us where they were; went to a place of lumber; Mayor Endom declared there was a whole arsenal there; found altogether at the two houses, twenty-six pieces, nearly all old fashioned shotguns; I think they would have been as dangerous to the person firing them as to the person at; took possession of the guns and placed them in the Wisner schoolhouse under Sheriff Hamlet protested against the arms, as the colored people would be left without protection; promised the guns should be returned after election; took possession of them for fear of parties seizing them; returned to Mayor Endom shortly after; Mayor Endom came and said he had information that there arms secreted in the cellar of the house of B. Brewster (Republican candidate for electoral elector); proceeded with Mr. Brewster to the latter's house; searched every room and did not find an arm; Mayor Endom expressed himself satisfied with the search, and said that he was convinced the arms could not have been taken without my presence without a figure; Mayor Endom requested the presence of Monroe on the election day; declined to be in sight of the polls; it was a concerted arrangement; the roads out from Monroe were picketed on the day of and previous election; when with Mayor Endom hunting for arms, colored men told him where they were; it was not safe for them at the country; that he knew of houses in Parker and their men were hunting the roads, and that his (Endom's) provisions out to them each night; Endom made no reply; believed he had been; believes now, that the colored people came to Monroe solely for the purpose of voting; not to create a disturbance; there were no troops stationed in Monroe, and at the request of the mayor moved my troops down to protect goods during the progress of a destructive fire; since the election complaints have been made to me by colored people of having been driven from their plantations in consequence of having voted the Democratic ticket; one of the parties gave me the public; very many complaints were made to me before the election by the colored people—probably every day—of threats and acts of violence; have made a note of but a few of them; on the third of September Aaron Turner, George Bailey, Ned Mitchell, Andrew Hall and Lee Pool came to me and complained that they had been driven from their homes; Joseph T. Swan for attending a meeting dressed by Mr. Packard; on the eleventh October sent a detachment of troops to William R. Hardy, district attorney, who desired to take the dying declaration of Eaton Logwood; understood that the men through the Chauvan swamp was pursuing Logwood's brother informed me that they stopped and searched; as the person who had shot Logwood and killed Primus Johnson threatened to return and finish his work, I had a guard placed over him; the night of the twenty-first of October, when he was removed to Monroe he was guarded while in town; a colored man named Burrell called on me on the fourth of November, accompanied by two other colored men, who stated that while on their way to Caldwell parish with Republican tickets were stopped by armed white men near Cuba and compelled to destroy the tickets and to pledge themselves to vote the Democratic ticket and join a Democratic club; they were furnished with a protection pass by a young man Lacy, directed to Colonel R. Richardson, at Monroe; signed "Logtown Club."

To Senator Salisbury—Mayor Endom showed me proclamations indorsed on the back; one was "To hell with your proclamation," or something of the sort.

To Senator Oglesby—Mayor Endom expressed no fear of armed white men; he said he did not want Parker and his men to come into town and disarm the colored people, for he thought that would lead to a fight; a colored man named Barrington showed me two anonymous communications—one warning him not to talk against the Democratic party, the other inclosing a number of buckshot, stating that the next message would come in a package similar to the one inclosed.

James Brewster, sworn—To Senator Howe—Lives in Ouachita parish, fifth ward; am a farmer; was at one time superintendent of education for fifth District; voted the Republican ticket; was assaulted by a friend there for voting; had to live I had better not vote the ticket; there were two Republican tickets cast at that poll; ninety-six Democratic.

To Senator Salisbury—Do not know that there never were any Republican votes cast at that poll; know that at a special election there were three; tried to obtain Republican tickets from Monroe, but no one dare bring them out.

Caroline Jones, colored, sworn—Am wife of Hawkins Jones; live on Mrs. Edwards' place in Ouachita parish; three men came in our house in the night—don't know how many there were outside—and told my husband he would have to vote the Democratic ticket or be killed; he voted the Democratic ticket; don't know who the men were; it was a week before the election.

Senator Howe stated that the Republicans had two or three more witnesses to examine, but they were not present, and asked Senator Salisbury if he wished to present any.

Senator Salisbury called David Faulk.

To Senator Salisbury—Reside in Ouachita parish; in the latter part of August there were some shots fired into my house, and into two others; do not know who did it; no one was arrested; removed my family to Monroe; believed that it was done by colored people living in the neighborhood; there was great alarm; in one case a colored man was seen; the population is largely colored; am a member of the executive committee of the Democratic party in the parish; did all I could for the party among the colored people by talking and advising them; never used any other means; there was a strong disposition among the colored people to join the Democratic party, but were afraid of social ostracism by persons of their own color; some said their wives would leave them; many joined the Democratic clubs, and voted the Democratic ticket; there was no poll at Logtown; the box did not come; it would have been a Democratic poll, almost solidly; the voters had to go to Cuba, six miles distant; never saw so quiet an election in my life; the people were intermixing, white and black; it was the decision of the Democrats, after consultation, that there should be no violence—to forbear and keep quiet; not to take the law into their own hands; an address was published by the Democrats to that effect.

To Senator Salisbury—There were about 200 votes usually polled at the Cuba poll; a majority of Republicans; this year there were two Republican votes; at the Logtown poll there had been a Republican majority; do not know the reason why the box did not arrive at Logtown; did hear of a colored man named Ben James being shot about a mile from Monroe, while bearing the box; have not heard of rifle clubs being organized; they were called Rifle Clubs; do not know that they "operated;" they were principally organized for the purpose of protecting Democratic colored men; a neighbor of mine, Mr. Cantrell, was captain of a club; have no doubt that Ben James was shot; have heard of one Democratic colored man who was killed; don't know his name; have heard of several colored people being killed; don't know what their politics were; the night was light; there is an open space around my house; can cut but could see no one; Captain Hardy wanted me to identify some one; he said I surely could have seen the party; think he wanted me to bring a charge against some one, so that it could be proved the party was not there; my reason for thinking that my house was fired into by colored people is because I think they were put up to it by the white Republicans; think they wanted to excite the white people to some act of violence in order to make a "bloody shirt" story for the North; nineteen colored men on my place voted the Democratic ticket; one took his gun and went to Monroe; I suppose he voted the Republican ticket; he is now in Morehouse parish; his name is David King.

To Senator Salisbury—It is my belief that the shooting of Ben James was a "put up job" of the Republicans to prevent a box being placed at Logtown.

To Senator Oglesby—Think the shooting of Dr. Dinkgrave was a "put up job;" think the friends of Wimberly or Adams put up the job; have no idea which one; heard a brother of Wimberly threatened to kill Dinkgrave; don't know much about Adams; have heard that he is a very determined man; never heard that he was a cruel man; have never heard that he was a man who would be guilty of assassination; can not say I believe either of the men put it up; Mr. Adams was arrested by Dr. Dinkgrave, I think, illegally; don't know whether Dr. Dinkgrave had a writ or not; know that if he had arrested him illegally he would be liable in damages; know that no effort was ever made to recover.

F. N. Desnoier sworn—Reside in Ouachita parish; resided with Captain Phillips on the fourth of November; George Phillips was at home that night; Dr. Young was there also; locked the gate where the horses were kept and put the key in my pocket; am satisfied that the horses were not taken during the night; saw George Phillips at eight and twelve o'clock in the evening.

To Senator Howe—George Phillips is about twenty-seven years old; Dr. Young about twenty-four; Dr. Young lives three miles away; it is five or six miles from Pinkston's; saw Young and Phillips about sunup.

W. R. Lewis, sworn—To Senator Salisbury—Reside in Monroe, Ouachita parish; am deputy sheriff; went to Eaton Logwood's on the day the shooting took place; Primus Johnson's body was lying on the gallery; Logwood told me he could not tell who shot him; that they were blackened, and he could not tell whether they were white or black; the first h saw of them was when he looked up and saw them standing; one said, "Is you Eaton Logwood, Eaton, old fellow," and fired at him as he ran around the house; followed tracks away from the house; they were, of course, shoes; did not look like white men's tracks; they led toward a negro settlement; did not curse William Logwood, Eaton's brother, and tell him, "You God d—d niggers have had your way long enough;"

To Senator Howe—Logwood lived on the road to Ouachita City; there are a good many colored people living in the neighborhood; the tracks led south; the road runs north and south; the house was fifty yards from they bayou; could not see the tracks until after crossing the bayou; met Logwood's brother in Monroe; Harry Williams and another man were with me; had no conversation with Logwood; Williams knew him; don't know why I asked who he was; didn't remember the conversation twenty minutes afterward; turned around, and heard some disputing between Williams and Logwood; we all went together to Grand street—five of us; asked them if there were any hard feelings, and they said no.

The committee adjourned until half-past seven o'clock.

The Wadleigh senatorial committee met, but transacted no business, and adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

EVENING SESSION.

The committee was called to order at 7:40 P. M.

Joseph E. Vincent, sworn—Resides in Ouachita; was deputy sheriff; I went to Logwood at the time of the shooting with Sheriff Hamlet; saw Logwood there and talked with him about the affair. [Here followed the particulars of the affair already published.]

Amanda Burrill (colored)—Reside in Ouachita parish. [Testified also to the particulars of Logwood's killing, as already given.]

Reuben Vasterfield (colored)—Reside in Ouachita parish. [Testified also to circumstances of Logwood's death, in matters already published.] Mr. Stubbs told me to come down here; voted the Republican ticket in 1874.

Robert Logan—Resides in Ouachita parish; had no connection with the shooting of Eaton Logwood; was at home the whole day preceding the killing of Eaton Logwood; that morning went to a neighbor's for the purpose of getting a wagon; had nothing to do with the shooting of Henry Pinkston, the whipping of Clarissa, Alex Williams, and the other outrages charged to me; Mr. George Phillips has an excellent reputation; Dr. Young was also; did not know Eaton Logwood.

Senator Howe—Left Monroe with the witness who just left the stand.

W. Randall, colored—Reside in Ouachita parish, ward two; voted the Democratic ticket; connected myself with the Democratic party about three weeks before the election; thought I would try the Democratic party; had about 100 members in the club of which I was president; the chiefs said if they did not make a change they would be worse off than they were before; I thought it would be better in the matter of voting; would go with us.

Senator Howe—Live on David Faulk's place; have always heretofore voted the Republican ticket; joined the Democratic party after hearing of the death of Dinkgrave and Johnson, and the shooting at Eaton Logwood; made no excitement among the colored people in my neighborhood, but as these men had been shot for nothing they were fearful that they might be shot too; Mr. Faulk never bothered me about politics.

Joseph Benoit, sworn—Knew Ben James; he was a very noisy, bustling man; he was very "nasty" to white people; he had enemies among the colored people; he said a colored man who voted the Democratic ticket had not ought to noticed.

To Senator Howe—I had a couple of quarrels with him about a cross-cut saw.

Adjourned till to-day at ten o'clock.

THE HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Seventeenth Day.

The Morrison House committee assembled a few minutes after eleven o'clock, yesterday morning, and began work, there being present Messrs. Morrison, Jenks and Townsend. It was understood that only witnesses from Concordia parish should be examined, and the array of witnesses on hand indicated that they would take up five or six hours. These persons from Concordia parish testified to what they knew, and some of them to what they did not know. It appears that the Democrats had no ticket out, but the Republicans were divided into two factions, the David Young and the Jackson factions. The Republican divisions were very bitter toward each other, but it was shown that the David Young side of the house was victorious.

Mr. Jenks, for the Democratic side of the committee, pressed the witnesses on several points, the principal one being to prove that Senator Young had failed to account for $31,000 of the public school fund of Concordia parish. He succeeded in showing that Mr. Young had been indicted on that charge and that the accused had never been tried, because the indictment had been quashed by the district attorney.

It was clearly shown that the contest was entirely between the Republican factions, and that the few colored men who voted the Democratic ticket were not molested in the most distant way.

As Democrats were not counted in in this contest in Concordia parish, and as their rights were not invaded by anybody, it is a matter of conjecture as to why this committee should take so much trouble to expose the fight between the Young and the Jackson factions, who were contesting for the possession of a few local offices.

After a tedious sitting the committee adjourned until eleven o'clock this morning.

Money, Misery and Merriment.

Happy New Years are all very well
To those who have money and plenty to sell,
Or with plenty of money to buy;
But for those of exceedingly limited purse,
Or a famine of "stamps," which is very much worse,
The happy is "all in your eye."

After all it is only "money makes the mare go;" without it life, at best, is but a bitter struggle. Not a step do we take, not a duty do we perform, not a comfort do we long for, not a pleasure do we indulge in but the ravenous, unsatiable ghost of "expense" blocks our way, and must be laid before the first gleam of satisfaction can be felt. Knowing this, experiencing it as we all have daily and almost hourly, ought any legitimate and honest means be neglected of adding to our store? Ought not every precaution be taken, every effort made, no matter how uncertain; every risk be essayed that does not materially affect our fortune to secure this great desideratum so fraught with benefit and happiness? Few will decide otherwise than in favor of these self-evident propositions.

Admitting this, therefore, ought the great dollar drawing, with which the Louisiana State Lottery Company inaugurates the new year, to be overlooked or neglected? A scheme so novel in character, so liberal in terms, so well adapted to the wants and necessities of the times, we can not wonder at its success in the prospective closing out of the entire stock of tickets long before the day of drawing. Few can or are disposed to resist the temptation of winning $15,000 when they can do so by the trifling expenditure of only $1. Why, it is almost worth the trial to lose. But then there is a positive certainty that over 1800 people will draw handsome prizes—one $15,000, one $10,000, one $5000, two $1000, etc. Hurry up, then, before it is too late. Fortune never turns back, and only smiles upon her most ardent wooers. Get your tickets while there is yet time.

Amusements.

"La Jolie Parfumeuse" was given at the Varieties Theatre last night by the Aimee Opera Bouffe Troupe, to an audience which greatly relished its nice music and naughtiness. To-night will be presented "Les Dragons de Villars," for the first time in many years. A matinee will be given on Wednesday. Mlle. Aimee, queen of the genuine French opera bouffe, will take her first and only benefit on Friday night, when a strong bill will be offered.

Through the agency of Mr. Edward Vorster, No. 70 Common street, we have been favored with samples of bottled lager beer, put up by the Anheuser Company's Brewing Association, St. Louis. The beer is of excellent flavor, and carefully put up for family use. It was justly awarded the first premium at the Philadelphia exhibition. Mr. Vorster is sole agent in New Orleans for the Anheuser beer.

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.
The grand drawing, January 2.
The grand drawing, January 2.

Closing the Centennial Business.

A Washington special to the Philadelphia *Press* says:

General Hawley, president of the centennial commission, has arrived here, and has had an interview with the President, in which he stated the condition of the business of the exhibition and its rapid approach to a close. So far as the commission is concerned the work on the ground, he says, is completed. As soon as the accounts are audited and the reports of subordinates submitted, the commission will prepare their general report of the exhibition to be presented to the President, which, it is believed, will be by the first of May. By this time it is expected that the case in court will have been disposed of, and the two millions at issue between the board of finance and stockholders and the United States will be distributed pro rata to the rightful owners. If the decision is against the Government the stockholders will receive about ninety per cent. The President expressed to General Hawley his appreciation of the labors of the commission, which, he said, were shown in the unsurpassed success of the exhibition in point of grandeur of dimensions, magnificence of display and attendance. In the brief space of six months the nations of the world had learned more of the ingenuity of our people and the resources of our country than in the previous one hundred years of progress toward the point at development so grandly brought out in the late exhibition. The reports of the foreign commissioners are already reaching their governments, and, according to the correspondence of our diplomatic representatives, the other nations have thus early shown a marked difference of opinion of American civilization and institutions.

The man who can not face a stove in cold weather will turn his back on his best friend.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Sub-committee in West Feliciana.

WEST FELICIANA, LA., December 29, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The House sub-committee, composed of Messrs. New, Bebee and Joyce, concluded their investigation of the election in this parish on Thursday night last. The evidence introduced by the Democrats was such that the Republicans declined to call any witnesses, resting their case upon the cross-examination, which was conducted with great success by Mr. Joyce, the Republican member. In every instance, where colored men swore that the election had been free and fair, upon cross examination it was ascertained that they had themselves been bulldozed, or that it was within their knowledge that a large number of colored Republicans had been killed, or driven away from the parish. It was evident from the testimony that some of these witnesses swore falsely upon every material point at issue. I will cite a few cases:

J. T. Van Tromp thought that there had been no intimidation practiced to prevent a full and fair expression of the will of the majority, when, in fact, he was forced several times to take to the swamps for the protection of his own life.

J. H. Stephens, colored, swore that the election was free and fair, when, in fact, he told your correspondent that he had to procure several Democratic tickets and scratch them for colored man who were afraid to vote any other but a Democratic ticket.

Oscar Mix, colored, swore that there had been no intimidation or driving away of colored men on account of their political opinion. Mr. Joyce, however, drew it out of him that several colored men who had been driven from home had stopped at his house on their way to Pointe Coupee.

During the examination of witnesses a dozen or so of bulldozers came into the rooms of the committee with large revolvers, etc., buckled around their waists. One of the Democratic attorneys present declared to them after the committee had left: "Boys, your presence in here with your pistols has done us more harm than a whole dozen of Weber's witnesses would do before this committee."

If the committees are as successful in New Orleans as they were in Bayou Sara, we venture to say that Hayes sailing from Columbus to Washington will be perfectly easy. Another such investigation and the rotten hulk of Democracy will tumble down. J. M. D.

The Late James W. Nye.

The death of General James W. Nye, at White Plains, Westchester county, on Monday last, will recall to many the career of a somewhat remarkable politician. He had been in public life for more than a quarter of a century, having held the positions of State legislator, Congressman, Governor of Nevada, and United States Senator. Nye was a man gifted with strong qualities; he was an able debater, an eloquent speaker, and a wit of the very first order. On the stump, platform and forum he might be classified with those brilliant, erratic and picturesque orators, John Randolph, Henry A. Wise, S. S. Prentiss and Tom Marshall. Nye's character as a man was not up to his ability. He was not over-honest, and as a politician his career is not altogether to be admired. He was "a good fellow"—generous, open-handed, charitable to other's faults, willing to help a friend. He bore little malice and was his own worst enemy. If he had had more steadiness and moral principle he might have ranked as one of our very first statesmen. The country will soon be flooded with his quaint, reckless, usually profane and always witty stories. His bent in this respect made him one of the most admired friends and cronies of Abraham Lincoln and Horace Greeley. His laughable mendacity and his genius for cards may have suggested to Bret Harte the name of his famous Oriental counter irritant, "Bill Nye." Had General Nye persisted in his practice at the bar instead of going into politics, and devoted his fine talents to the law, he would have been acknowledged one of the first lawyers in the United States. He has the unique credit of actually winning a case for a railroad company against a citizen before a jury, a feat referred to by Judge C. P. Daly as almost unprecedented. He was somewhat extravagant as a partisan, and his famous exclamation during the war will be remembered: "If I was President Lincoln I would stuff Fort Lafayette so full of copperheads that their arms and legs would stick out the portholes." In reporting the utterance we have omitted the superfluous words which Nye always considered essential to emphasis. He has been afflicted for some years with softening of the brain, and has been recently lodged in an insane asylum.—*Graphic.*

The Illinois Central Railroad.

The announcement in the *Tribune* of yesterday that the Illinois Central Railroad had succeeded in settling its difficulties with the bondholders of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad, and that it had assumed control of the property, took nearly everybody by surprise. It was the general impression that the difficulties could not be settled very soon, and some even feared that the Illinois Central might lose the $6,000,000 it had advanced towards the completion of the New Orleans Road. The appointment of Mr. J. C. Clark to the Vice Presidency of the Illinois Central and his assignment as General Manager of the New Orleans division has created a very favorable impression, as Mr. Clark is excellently fitted to reorganize and unite the lines and make the New Orleans division the most valuable of the various divisions of the road. This new addition to the Illinois Central makes it the longest continous line in America except the Union Pacific. It runs from New Orleans up to Sioux City, Iowa, via the main line, and to Chicago via the Chicago branch. There is one thing more to be done to make the Illinois Central complete, and that is to secure a connection of its own between Chicago and the main line to New Orleans. At present the Chicago business consigned to and from the Iowa branch goes via the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Chicago and Iowa railroads. The Chicago and Pacific railroad, which is now in the hands of a receiver, could easily be made an excellent connection. The managers of the Illinois Central will undoubtedly make an effort to get hold of this property if it can be had at a reasonable figure. And as there is no probability that anybody else will have any special use for it, the Illinois Central is likely to get it. A connection between the two roads in this city can easily be made by building the bridge across the river near Rush street bridge. The Illinois Central has already a charter to build that structure.—*Chicago Tribune, December 29.*

Death at a Priest in the Church.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of December 25 says: The people of St. Stanislaus' Church, on Scott street, had nearly reached the porch of the edifice, after the forenoon service yesterday, when they were surprised and awed by the intelligence that their beloved spiritual adviser, from whose lips they had just received the word of God and an earnest benediction, had fallen dead on leaving the sanctuary. The good Franciscan, Franciskus Kraleinski, had passed away in the service of his Master, and his sweet counsel would never more gladden their hearts. Father Kraleinski, though seventy-five years of age, was a vigorous preacher, and had done good service among his people of the Polish nationality, since his appearance here. He served the people of St. Hedwig's Church, in the first ward, and the congregation of St. Stanislaus, and was esteemed by the young as well as the old, for his kindness of heart and his charitable disposition. The remains were removed to the rectory of the parish, and properly disposed for burial. Coroner Knapper visited the neighborhood during the afternoon, and acquainted himself with the circumstances connected with the death of the priest. It is probable that he will waive an inquest, as the testimony of a physician will be sufficient for record of the cause, which, in all likelihood, will result in a verdict of death from disease of the heart.

We should have a queer ship of State if the Democratic party had all the timber and tried to Hewitt.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE

SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

First Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
New Orleans, January 1, 1877.

In accordance with the constitution of the State of Louisiana the House met at twelve o'clock M.

Mr. P. J. Trezevant, the late Clerk of the House, having appeared and refused to officiate, the following roll, prepared and certified to by the Secretary of State in accordance with act No. 98, aproved November 20, 1872, was under his direction and supervision called:

Messrs. Jules Aldige, of Orleans, sixth representative district; J. T. Aycock, of Orleans, twelfth representative district; Frank W. Barrington, of Ouachita; George Bird, of East Baton Rouge; Cornelius Brown, of Caddo; R. D. Bridger, of Caldwell; Nicholas Burton, of Carroll; L. H. Bowden, of Franklin; C. F. Brown, of Jefferson; Henry Blair, of Morehouse; L. G. Barron, of Natchitoches; O. H. Brewster, of Ouachita; E. J. Barrett, of Rapides; Andy Bosley, of Red River; Jules Brady, of St. Tammany; R. J. Brooks, of St. Mary; John A. Brown, of Vernon; S. H. Buck, of Orleans, first representative district; Jeremiah Blackstone, of Orleans, seventh representative district; Louis Bush, of Orleans, tenth representative district; C. J. Berry, of Orleans, tenth representative district; Jesse K. Bell, of Orleans, eleventh representative district; E. B. Briggs, of Orleans, eleventh representative district; W. S. Cockerham, of Bienville; J. M. Carville, of Iberville; Lucien Como, of St. James; James Cole, of St. John the Baptist; George Drury, of Assumption; N. A. Durden, of Bossier; J. S. Davidson, of Iberville; Bernard Dayries, of Pointe Coupee; A. Delavigne, of Orleans, ninth representative district; Baptiste Drew, of Rapides; W. John De Lacy, of Rapides; V. Dickinson, of St. James; W. H. Dinkgrave, of Madison; Louis Desmarais, of St. Landry; Frank J. D'Avy, of St. Landry; Emile Detiege, of St. Martin; Arestide Dejole, of Orleans, fourteenth representative district; Lucius Early, of West Feliciana; James J. Duke, of Claiborne; Lucius Early, of West Feliciana; Albert Estopinal, of St Bernard; Frederick Fopp, of Ascension; John Fitzpatrick, of Orleans, third representative district; George Foerster, of Orleans, third representative district; Eugene Gardere, of Orleans, seventh representative district; Charles Gaude, of Lafourche; Elbert Gantt, of St. Landry; William C. Gary, of St. Mary; G. L. Gaskins, of Lincoln; A. W. Gillespie, of Cameron; George Gracien, of Orleans, thirteenth representative district; M. Hahn, of St. Charles; G. H. Hill, of Ascension; Jonas Hughes, of Assumption; A. R. Holt, of East Baton Rouge; Oscar Holt, of West Baton Rouge; E. W. Huntington, Orleans, fourth representative district; F. E. Heath, of Webster; J. D. Hill, of Orleans, third representative District; J. J. Johnson, of De Soto; Milton Jones, of Pointe Coupee; H. M. Johnson, of Terrebonne; Robert Johnson, of Terrebonne; B. F. Jonas, of Orleans, tenth representative district; P. J. Kennedy, of Jefferson; C. W. Keeting, of Caddo; G. A. Kelly, of Winn; Joseph Kelly, of Orleans, eighth representative district; William Kern, of Orleans, fourteenth representative district; E. E. Kidd, of Jackson; W. G. Lane, of East Baton Rouge; Charles J. Leeds, of Orleans, first representative district; A. H. Leonard, of Caddo; J. M. Lemare, of Orleans, fifth representative district; John G. Lewis, of Natchitoches; Charles E. Lee, of St. Helena; John J. Long, of De Soto; Louis Leonhard, of Orleans, ninth representative district; Pierre Magloire, of Avoyelles; Fernest Martin, of Lafayette; A. E. Milon, of Plaquemines; William J. Moore, of Orleans, seventh representative district; W. L. McMillen, of Carroll; M. S. Newson, of Tangipahoe; Adrien Nunez, of Vermilion; W. H. Peralta, of Orleans, fifth representative district; G. W. Richardson, of Calcasieu; T. A. Routon, of Catahoula; Ulger Romero, of Iberia; Henry Raby, of Natchitoches; L. J. Souer, of Avoyelles; J. H. Shakspeare, of Orleans, second representative district; M. V. Singleton, Sr., of St. Landry; David W. Self, of Sabine; George A. Swazie, of West Feliciana; L. A. Snaer, of Iberia; J. Seveignes, of Lafourche; Levi Spiller, of Livingston; W. G. Shelton, of Morehouse; Richard Simmes, of St. James; Louis Stagg, of St. Landry; J. R. Stewart, of Tensas; O. B. Steele, of Union; E. T. Sellers, of Union; S. Thomas, of Bossier; Anderson Tolliver, of Concordia; P. H. Toller, of Richland; Albert Voorhies, of Orleans, sixth representative district; George Washington, of Concordia; P. J. Watson, of Madison; H. C. Warmoth of Plaquemines; R. J Walker, of Tensas; John R. Wood, of Washington; R. H. Wilde, of O leans, second representative district; John Young, of Claiborne.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office Secretary of State,
New Orleans, December 30, 1876.

I, P. G. Deslonde, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the above named persons were, at a general election held on the seventh day of November, 1876, duly elected members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, as appears by the returns of said election now on file in my office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this thirtieth day of December, A D. 1876, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first.

P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

And upon the reading of said roll the following members responded to their names:

Messrs. Cornelius Brown, of Caddo; George Bird, of East Baton Rouge; Nicholas Burton, of Carroll; C. F. Brown, of Jefferson; Henry Blair, of Morehouse; L. G. Barron, of Natchitoches; O. H. Brewster, of Ouachita; E. J. Barrett, of Rapides; Andy Bosley, of Red River; R. J. Brooks, of St. Mary; Jeremiah Blackstone, of Orleans, seventh representative district; Louis Bush, of Orleans, tenth representative district; C. J. Berry, of Orleans, tenth representative district; Jesse K. Bell, of Orleans, eleventh representative district; E. B Briggs, of Orleans, eleventh representative district; W. S. Cockerham, of Bienville; J. M Carville, of Iberville; Lucien Como, of St. James; James Cole, of St. John the Baptist; George Drury, of Assumption; N. A. Durden, of Bossier; J. S Davidson, of Iberville; Baptiste Drew, of Rapides; John