y Orleans Republican.
AL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
AL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

ocal Intelligence.

AND FIRE ALARMS LAST YEAR.—Su-ndent C. A. Adams favors us with owing fire statistics: Actual fires, 157; larms, 9; general alarms, 12; chim-s, 8; total, 186. There have also eived at the Fire Alarm office 950 r the charity wagon. Number of s transmitted over the police tele-ne during the past year, 12,959. ives the reader a tolerably good the importance of the city telegraph. iams, a worthy successor to Mr. intends to make improvements in paratus as fast as circumstances rmit.

E HIM FOR A NOTE.—Mr. Leon e occasionally departs from his ally inclined methods and inclines worldly ways; in fact, he sometimes s in wicked transactions. During his off days he purchased several tickets for yesterday's drawing, and e a French term, bounced it. One ickets gathered in the second prize, erefore he calls on all his impecu-riends to visit him as soon as possi-rder that they may secure at least buck note. Those who strike first ive a double X.

HE WORKHOUSE.—Ordinarily men men dislike even the outside looks rkhouse, but there are exceptions to every rule. When Mr. Diamond cted Administrator of Police he was by his friends for something to do. mes Barry was one of the persist-d the only way to dispose of his s to send him to the Workhouse—prisoner, but as a captain. The tion was a good one, for James is apted to fill that position.

HE CITY HALL.—Administrator Mo-has offended the "truly faithful." nt important body is howling mad. Caffrey has actually dared to abolish lices of ward superintendents of and in their places he puts assist-ho receive only a living salary, they under the control of district superin-ts. Assistants in the First District, oyle and John Hurley; Second Dis-A. Walle; Third District, Mathew gham; Fourth District, Peter Blake; District, O. A. Tresevant. Mr rey's courage did not break down ot he boldly wiped out such sine. e foremen of street gangs. A mem-he working gang will be authorized after the laborers to see that they t least two hours work each day, the morning and one in the evening. novations can not be tolerated, and intention of the barnacles to call a meeting in Lafayette square to enter t. It does not matter whether the money or not to pay superintend-d foremen—those positions must be to the men who worked hard on elec-

Y MENTION.—Mr. Henry Andry yes-assumed his duties as secretary to the n's Charitable Association, and was assisted by his predecessor, Mr. C. n. Chief Engineer O'Connor and er Chevallier needed no assistance, snceeded themselves in office. or five fire alarm boxes were broken y night by malicious persons, for the , as is supposed, of interrupting the s of the successful candidates at ual election of the Firemen's Chari-association.

Porter, a lively lad, had some gun-that he wished to destroy, at his No. 615 Tchoupitoulas street. He ed in demolishing it on the first y tossing it into a fiery furnace. He little time to watch the progress of periment, as the stuff turned to in an instant, clapping him about the d hands.

ING AFFAIR.—A difficulty occurred arter of seven o'clock last evening cery at the corner of Franklin and e streets, between one Travers and man King, during which the former iously cut in the abdomen by the who made his escape. The wounded s immediately taken in charge by nds, who conveyed him to his resi-efore the nature of his wound could rtained.

ns and New Orleans Railroad.

st every day developes something regard to the importance of the and New Orleans railroad. The ma-for a new saw mill, which is to be at Beaumont by Olive & Sternber-arrived at Galveston and will go early next week. It will take four carry it. This machinery was con-ed in Philadelphia and has a ca-of 50,000 feet per day. Messrs. Olive berger are confident of having it in and at work before the fifteenth of y. T. W. Pierce, president of the Route, has given them a contract for cross-ties for his road. The Central ed a contract with them for 150,000, Paul Bremond has sent forward a tion to cut 20,000 ties for the East est Texas Narrow Gauge railroad. Wonderly Lumber Company, of Rapids, Michigan, have been in cor-nce with President Crosby for a ne, looking to the removal of their machinery to the banks of the Sa-It has a commercial capital of $250,-it has been offered a contract to saw 00 feet to begin with, with the as-that orders will be given to keep it in full operation for an indefi-of time. It is nearly certain that moval will be made at an early day. supply of timber along the road is n as inexhaustible. There is and an inexhaustible demand for it. as the area of a great empire as yet ed, uncultivated, uninhabited—a ch as that of the heart of Europe eval days and equally as able to s as dense a population as is there it does not require a prophet to fore-great a factor this lumber will be ure.

and iron for 120 new cars have eived. They are to be built, and by being contracted by Peregoy at ar works in this city. Long trains s are being received at Houston ng the line. Nothing of the kind ne here before. Every passenger s more than one car load of people

merchants of Houston will only stocks, they will secure the undi-trade of eighteen counties which be-s discharged, but were discharged after election. These facts made the Democrats of Ouachita alarmed about joining clubs and actively canvassing, though none of them had been arrested, leaving they would be arrested if they did. He was not positive about the vote of Lincoln, perhaps over 100 and less than 1000; or of Jackson that might be 1500 Democratic votes in 1874

Being asked if he knew of the murder of Republicans in Ouachita, Colonel Richard son stated he believed that five Republicans were killed and six shot or wounded three between August 15 and November 7. He did not consider that the killing and wound-

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

THE HOWE COMMITTEE.

Thirteenth Day.

The Senate Investigating Committee met at 11 A. M., all the members present.

The examination of Ouachita parish was resumed.

B. F Jonas was the first witness examined—Is a resident of New Orleans; is a lawyer; took an active part in the political canvass; was one of the speakers at Monroe on the second of September; four of our speeches were peaceable, and appeals were made to the negroes to vote the Democratic ticket; sat on the platform near John McEnery when he spoke; his speech was a warm, aggressive political speech, but conciliatory, and argued that violence could only result in harm to the Democratic party, and instead of counseling assassination as testified to by Mr. Bourgeo, he advised submission to anything rather than collision; the general character of the Democratic canvass was of a most moderate and conciliatory character, and almost exclusively consisted of appeals to the negroes; never before did the colored people evince such interest as at Baton Rouge; over 2000 were present and enthusiastic, and were without intimidation; white Republicans used opposite arguments.

The witness was cross-examined at considerable length in reference to the persecution of colored Democrats by their own race. The principal point elicited was the opinion of Mr. Jonas, that while there was no intimidation by Democrats to force negroes to vote with them, they were intimidated by colored Republicans through social ostracism, churches, etc., and had it been as safe to vote the Democratic ticket he believed two thirds of them would have voted the Democratic ticket.

R. H. Marr—Reside in New Orleans; am a lawyer; was one of the vice presidents of the Baton Rouge convention which nominated Nicholls; its platform or line of policy was adopted without dissent; would furnish official copy and make it part of evidence; took active part in the canvass. His general testimony was to the same effect as that of Jonas. He also said that while a large majority of Democrats believed that for years they had been living under a government of usurpation which did not honestly administer government or punish criminals, and put in place incompetent men, yet if the people had a proper government he believed they were as law abiding as any in the world.

During a long cross-examination witness said, while he, and doubtless many others, thought that the elective franchise should have been given negroes gradually with some qualifications, but now all thought that the full of their suffrage was irrevocable, though they had been taught that their emancipation was owing to the Republican party, and that the success of the Democrats would lead to loss of suffrage and enslavement; did not think the people of the South would deprive negroes of the right to vote, as he had learned that the negroes were beginning to listen to them, and would become an important political element.

Richard Barrington, colored—Live near Monroe, in third ward; voted at Monroe in late election, and Democratic ticket; had hitherto voted mixed ticket; took an active part in the canvass; made four or five speeches in different parishes to mixed crowds, mostly colored; both white and black men spoke; had advised them to vote the Democratic ticket, and give it a trial, in order that they might have schools and better their condition; never saw any intimidation; had heard reports that a large number of colored people desired a change, and did vote and work with the Democrats; relations between races much more friendly than heretofore. [Witness was interrogated by Senator Howe at great length in regard to the school system.] His son ran for Representative on the Republican ticket, but voted against him, because he told him he would not accept the nomination, as the Republicans would not have given him the nomination if he could have been elected; had heard of Eaton Lagwood, Ben James, George Shelton, Andrew McLeod and others, being shot; it produced some excitement among the colored people but living isolated he knew little of what was going on; had been nominated twice for the Legislature; once by each party; but declined. [He narrated, at considerable length, his past political life, how he had voted, etc.] Richmond Dunn and other prominent colored men, who were land owners, worked for and voted the Democratic ticket; thought the killing of Pinkston and others operated against the Democrats.

Charles Tidwell—Reside in ward No. 1, poll No. 1, Ouachita parish; took little part in politics; witness was former owner of Eliza Finch, alias Pinkston, and repeated his testimony in regard to her character as already published; Eliza said the morning Henry was killed, when she came to his house that it was Radical negroes from Baker and Peck's place; afterward said she thought it was Ouachita Brooks and his gang; said she did not know any of them; said her child was killed, and that she had left it in the cradle; went to the house with a number of negroes and couldn't find it; found Henry's body, and the child's afterward; the child was found in a tub full of water; saw no marks of violence on it; had Henry's body buried; three or four bullet holes in it, and no other marks of violence.

To Senator Oglesby—Eliza was on my place; she had a bad character among negroes, many of whom were afraid of her; she has a child at my house now about eight years old; wouldn't believe Eliza on oath; didn't believe her when she said Henry was killed; think Eliza killed her child after her husband was killed; don't think she wounded herself; reported facts as given to coroner on Monday or Wednesday following at McEnery's office in Monroe; coroner said nothing about inquest; all the negroes on his place were Democrats; Pinkston and wife had been hired to pick cotton; didn't raise a crop; his son belonged to Captain Tacobald's company; witness wanted to join but they wouldn't let him; only wanted young men; never saw the company together; son had a breech-loading gun which witness gave sixty-five dollars for, but never carried it but once; that was after Dinkgrave's murder; the evening after Pinkston was killed Eliza made a third statement about the killing; she said it was fifteen or twenty men came there on horses and killed Henry, and thought she recognized Dr. Young's voice, but didn't know any of them; afterward told some negroes that my son was in the crowd, but he was in Bistrop.

After a lengthy cross-examination by Senator Oglesby, the committee adjourned till 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Colonel Robert Richardson, of Ouachita, occupied nearly the whole of the session. Mr. Richardson is a lawyer, and gave much the same testimony as Mr. McEnery, a large portion of it being devoted to the schools. He was in some doubt as to who constituted the board that appointed the teachers. He, also, was not quite certain as to the offices of parish attorney and district attorney pro tem. But he was certain, as Mr. McEnery was, that the Democrats of the hill ward of Ouachita were very timid about entering into the canvass of 1876 or forming clubs. They had given him as a reason that their neighbors of the parishes of Lincoln, Jackson and Claiborne had been arrested and put in irons by United States Marshal Seelye and United States troops, and they feared that the same treatment would be given them. These parties, he said, were charged with offenses, but were all Democrats. There were one in Lincoln, one in Jackson, naming them, and four or five in Claiborne, all leading Democrats. He did not see the warrants but did see the parties who were brought to Monroe, and knew they had never been tried for the offenses charged, but were discharged after election. These facts made the Democrats of Ouachita alarmed about joining clubs and actively canvassing, though none of them had been arrested, fearing they would be arrested if they did. He was not positive about the vote of Lincoln, perhaps over 100 and less than 1000; or of Jackson that might be 1500 Democratic votes in 1874

Being asked if he knew of the murder of Republicans in Ouachita, Colonel Richardson stated he believed that five Republicans were killed and six shot or wounded three between August 15 and November 7. He did not consider that the killing and wounding of these Republicans had the effect of intimidating the rest.

Senator Howe, who conducted the cross-examination on these points, seemed surprised that the simple arrest of six or seven Democrats in other parishes, and their subsequent discharge without prosecution should have the effect of alarming the Democrats of Ouachita, and that the killing and wounding of eleven Republicans in Ouachita had no effect on the other Republicans of that parish.

THE WADLEIGH COMMITTEE.

Fifth Day.

Senators Wadleigh, McMillan and McDonald resumed their investigations yesterday morning of affairs in the parish of East Baton Rouge.

Frances Johnson, colored, sworn—Live in East Baton Rouge; my husband was Paul Johnson; he is not living; about four months ago he was taken out of his bed at night, tied and carried off; he was asked to sign a paper by white men; he refused; the night they came they hailed him and surrounded the house; they broke open the window and came in and leveled their revolvers at him, saying, "Don't budge, G—d d—n you; don't budge;" he made no resistance; they tied a rope around his neck; they accused him of arming a company; he made no reply; they rode off with him; tracked him five miles; he was in his stocking feet; there had been a heavy rain, and the tracks were plain in the road; his steps were very long, as though he was running and jumping; the men who came were false faces, except two; they were all white men; could see their hands; know them; am afraid to tell their names; am afraid they would serve me in the same way; have been threatened already; word was sent through my sister-in-law; they told my husband he had stepped in Gair's shoes; my little boy, thirteen years old, and I picked the cotton; it amounted to six bales; didn't get any of it; it took all of it to pay for provisions; heard the buzzards found my husband's body; never saw it dare not tell the names of the men who took my husband away; they live near me.

Senator Wadleigh insisted that the witness should gives the names, and assured her that no one would harm her for doing what she was compelled to, but she said that she dared not give the names unless she was given protection.

To Senator McDonald—Knew about six of them; they lived in the neighborhood; if I told who were running the plantations I would be telling the names.

Senator McMillan—It is very evident that the witness is really afraid to give these names, and until the committee has decided that all these witnesses who have refused to divulge names shall be compelled to do so, I think we had better excuse this witness. It is an inconvenience to one side as well as to the other.

Senator Wadleigh—Senator McDonald, I suppose neither you nor I have any doubt that this outrage was committed.

Senator McDonald—I have no doubt that the man was lynched by somebody.

Senator Wadleigh—Well, it makes little difference who committed the deed, so far as the safety of the witness is concerned. The parties who would commit such a crime would not hesitate to kill her like a fly if she should name them.

The witness was for the present excused.

The Democrats asked permission to introduce a witness, which was accorded.

George A. Kleinpeter, sworn—To Senator McDonald—Have resided in East Baton Rouge all my life, thirty-five years; live ten miles southeast of Baton Rouge; plant about 150 or 175 acres of cotton, corn and potatoes; am a Democrat; took some part in the canvass; was commissioner at the twelfth ward poll; attended a Republican meeting in the twelfth ward; George Bird and Stafford addressed the meeting; saw no disturbance; a party asked permission to ask Bird a question; it was refused; there was a little excitement among the women who seemed to fear a fuss; Bird made a statement, which he subsequently corrected; there was a small colored majority in the twelfth ward; there was a colored Democratic club organized with 102 members; the colored people said they were tired of living without a government; the club was at first entirely colored; afterward some white men joined; I was a member; no intimidation was employed to compel colored men to join the Democratic clubs; have heard that Republican colored men intimidated others from joining Democratic clubs, but never saw anything of the kind; heard of some colored men being killed for stealing; two were whipped for stealing a chicken; they were caught in the act; one had been in the Penitentiary; they were given the choice of a whipping or going to jail, and they chose the former; they were first to have 100 lashes, but it was finally reduced to thirty-nine apiece; a colored man was shot in the leg, and Jack Manser was charged with it and arrested; know of no such organization as bulldozers or Regulators; it is the habit of both colored and white to ride at night; at the sixth ward meeting I was near the speaker's stand with Stafford, Republican candidate for district attorney, an old friend; I may have said in an undertone that a statement of the speaker was untrue; the speaker may have overheard it; think when I asked Stafford if a certain statement was true he said, "No, it is a d—d lie;" the speaker may have thought it was I; have lost thirty-five head of stock; received a notice through the postoffice that if I did not cease buying seed cotton I would be dealt with as others had been, signed "Coal Oil;" ceased buying seed cotton; the colored men were more incensed against the cotton thieves than the white; the parish officials are Republicans; complaint is made against the administration of parochial and school affairs.

To Senator Wadleigh—There is no suspicion that white people sometimes steal; have heard that some white people received a notice that they must quit stealing stock; nothing was done to them; heard of a party being shot and burned with coal oil; never heard of the shooting and hanging of several parties named by Senator Wadleigh; heard Harrison Washington advise colored Republicans to go to Baton Rouge to vote; never heard of bodies of men riding at night; have heard horses feet; never saw them; heard of the party who hung the woman; was not there; was present when the men were whipped for stealing the chicken; there was but a month's schooling in the year in the schoolhouse nearest me; can not swear that there was not three months; can not say that there were any public schools in the parish till within the past four or five years; can not say what my tax is; took more than usual interest in politics this year, because I wanted a change; do not know that I have been in any way injured by the incompetency of the parish officers; was in 1868 a member of the Knights of the White Camelia; believe it was a Democratic organization; took an oath; have forgotten what the oath was; was not a member of the White League; have heard of an organization called bulldozers above me, in East Feliciana.

To Senator McMillan—Do not know when the man was shot and burned with coal oil; all the stores in my neighborhood bought seed cotton previous to the burnings; have heard Mr. Harris's administration of the school funds criticized by colored orators at Democratic meetings; have heard that warrants in favor of teachers were not paid; do not know that there is not a teacher's warrant out unpaid; do not know that there is one out; believe that schools have been open seven or eight months a year up to this year; do not know that the schools have been closed this year because the teachers were afraid to live in the country.

To Senator McDonald—Have heard that Colonel Frank Powers is at the head of a band of Regulators in East Feliciana parish; have heard that he is tax collector of the parish; have heard that General Morrow is a member of the society called Two-ninety-eight; have heard that it was not a political society.

To Senator Wadleigh—Have never seen any but Democrats wear the Two-ninety-eight badge; never saw colored men wearing them; nearly all the young men about town wear them; never heard that this Two-ninety-eight society was a building company; never attended a meeting in the seventh ward; believe that it was the basis principle of the Knights of the White Camelia to exclude colored men from participation in politics.

Steve Simms, colored, sworn—To Senator Wadleigh—Reside in the tenth ward, parish of East Baton Rouge; am justice of the peace; was surrounded one night by about twenty white men; they demanded my offices books; they said the citizens wanted them; took them to town next day, and talked with the State officers in regard to it; they said they had no right to the books, and rather than that I should be hurt I had better give them up; Mr. Cunningham came and got them; was afraid they would kill me, because they had killed others in the neighborhood [Witness testified to the interruption of Republican meetings, corroborating other witnesses.] Was elected vice president of a Democratic club; did not consent, but they said I would have to stick or get out; went to Baton Rouge and voted the Republican ticket; knew Jerry and Sam Meyers; they were honest, industrious men.

To Senator McDonald—Can not read or write; my constable wrote my warrants for me, and signed them; decided three or four cases; there were no appeals to the parish court; went home after the election, and have not been molested.

Harriet Bertain, colored, sworn—To Senator Wadleigh—In February, 1876, my husband received a letter, which said: "Richard Burden, you get out of this house as soon as God will let you, or we will hang you by the neck;" afterward they set the house on fire, pouring oil on it; it was wet and rainy, and the oil soon burned off; they said, 'Knock him up, and I will shoot the d—n son of a ——' when he runs out; my husband fired and they fired at him; afterward, when we were sitting in the room, they fired in where my husband and I were sitting; came near hitting me; my husband is a Republican.

Adjourned till half-past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The committee met at about eight o'clock.

Senator McDonald continued his cross-examination of Mrs. Harriet Bertain, without eliciting anything startling.

Ernest Nell, colored, sworn—Am a resident of East Baton Rouge, near the East Feliciana line; on the thirteenth of October, 1875, was in Baton Rouge; heard of the arrest of John Gair and of the fact that he was being taken by a band of armed men to Clinton; followed the party at some distance behind; when they arrived at the Redwood bridge they stopped; said they had not yet reached the parish lines; I stopped at Allen Chatman's store; at a place twenty-one miles from Baton Rouge the party was met by a mounted force in blue, and John Gair was then killed; I had ridden up to the side, and was hidden in a thicket; they dismounted and formed on each side; Gair was given a few moments to say his prayers, and he kneeled down and prayed; his prayer would have raised the dead; he said, "Oh, God, remember me this day! Thou knowest I shall die innocent of the charge laid against me!" Dr. Hooper was the first to fire at him; his shot missed him; he raised up, and as he did so Mr. Norwood shot him, and a whole volley was then fired into him; saw Deputy Sheriff Woodward shoot also; recognized in the party K. A. Cross; the next day I went to Olive Branch to get some medicine; my horse was scared at something by the road, and I saw it was John's body; on the breast was a note which read, "You that bury this body shall follow it;" after I got back home I sent for the coroner; I put a pen around him, and with some others made a coffin out of planks of my floor and buried him; Paul Johnson, Jake Franklin, Isaac Squire and Thos. Hall helped bury him; Paul Johnson has since been killed, as detailed by his wife on this stand to-day; a week before Christmas, 1875, a party came to my house the night time and asked for me; they had a rope with which to hang me; heard them, and ran to my brother-in-law's; my wife told them I had gone to the city; they went into my cotton-room and took a look; they made my wife and children go out, and set the house on fire, burning it up with eleven bales of cotton, the result of my year's labor; these parties were not disguised; their names are Joe Milligan, N. B. Beck, London Black, Sam Kelly, Louis Kelly, Tom Carpenter, Giles Kent, Jimmy Kent, Allen Chatman, Eldridge Atkinson, Hines Hunt, Jim Kearney, George Forbes, Wilburn Young, Sid Barrow, Jim Forbes, and William Caldwell, white, and Frank Dillon and two other colored men whom I do not know; they were Democrats, and were mad because I would not raise a Democratic club; Gair was a colored Republican; he was charged with poisoning Dr. Saunders' family; his sister-in-law, Babe Matthews, was hung the same night; one man refused to shoot at Gair.

Witness exhibited to the committee a sketch of the place where Gair was buried, on a large pine tree, on which he marked simply "John Gair." He exhibited some pictures and other mementoes of the tragedy.

To Senator McDonald—Two weeks after the killing of Gair Dr. Saunders saw well enough to administer medicine to me when I went to his house; do not know that he was too unwell to transact business for nearly two years; think Gair could have kept out of the way of the sheriff if he had wished; was at the side of the party who killed Gair; could hear what he said; when Dr. Saunders fired the first shot, John said, "Oh, God, remember me this day;" heard his whole prayer; was about 200 yards off, hidden in a thicket; the deputy sheriff was at the head of the party; the Clinton men met them at the parish line; it was about two miles from my house; I believed then and believe now that the story of the poisoning of Dr. Saunders and his family was a trumped up charge, but never gave expression to that belief before to-night; it was twenty one miles from Baton Rouge to where John Gair was shot; never knew him to have a difficulty with any one; he was a temperate man; the man who fired the first shot came from Clinton, and also the man who fired the second shot—Mr. Norwood.

To Senator Wadleigh—Supposed the deputy sheriff was a Republican from the fact that he was deputy to a Republican; was not aware that he is a Democrat.

Phœbe Ann Wade (colored), sworn—The bulldozers came to my house in September, looking for my husband; my husband was not there; they broke his gun; they asked where Monroe Beechum was; I would not tell them where he lived; they asked if he was a small or a large man; they said they were going to get the son of a —— that night they went to his house, about a quarter of a mile distant, and took him out in his drawers and tied him with a rope, and he has never been seen since; when they were at my house they threatened to hang me up; they put the rope on the neck of Bill Williams, who worked for my husband, but they did not hurt him; he left; Mr. Bob Young, on whose place my husband worked, said he guessed it was because he wouldn't join the Democratic party; they had masks and moss on their faces; think they were white men; didn't know them.

To Senator McDonald—They said they were hunting for fresh beef.

B. V. Baranco, sworn—Lives in Baton Rouge; testified to a general condition of intimidation; corroborated evidence of other witnesses.

The committee adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

THE HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Eighteenth Day.

The Morrison House committee assembled shortly after eleven o'clock yesterday morning and began work, there being present Messrs. Morrison, Jonks and Townsend.

Mr. William Orton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was called as the first witness, and as that gentleman is at his home in New York, he failed to answer when his name was called, and a resolution was passed putting him in contempt of the House of Representatives in failing to appear and produce the telegrams wanted by the committee in answer to a subpœna, and the chairman of the committee was directed to notify the House of its action.

The committee went into executive session, and so remained for about an hour.

After the doors were opened, Eli Johnson, colored, was called—Lived in Concordia parish; was a Republican; voted the Democratic ticket last election; changed his politics voluntarily as he thought he would make a better living; was threatened several times after election for having voted the Democratic ticket; does not know who threatened him.

Judge James G. Leach, of Tensas parish, was the next witness. He testified that he had been employed by some citizens of the thirteenth judiciary district, mostly all Republicans, to prosecute David Young, the treasurer of the school board; always took a case with the understanding that if there was not sufficient evidence to convict on the trial of the case, he would always ask the judge and jury for the acquittal of the prisoner; had not heard the evidence for the defense in this case, but thought he could convict the accused, who has been released on a nolle prosequi.

Armand Commagere—Reside at No. 295 Urquhart street; always was a Republican; voted the Democratic ticket at the last election; was waited upon by a Mr. Young, who informed me that he had been appointed as one of the supervisors of registration in the sixth ward; refused to accept the appointment for the reason that only Republicans were being appointed, and the election was therefore not to be a fair one.

Judge George P. Davis, chief clerk of the Returning Board, was the next witness. He had resided in this city for several months; formerly resided in Baton Rouge; was judge in that parish; was forced to resign the position and had to leave, as his life was not safe, and came to this city to live; was appointed a clerk of the Returning Board; was never present during any of the sessions of the board only in the capacity of a clerk; had a number of other clerks under him who copied from the returns sent to him by the board.

Mr. Casanave, and another clerk of the Returning Board, were examined.

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

The Queen of the Lobby.

The queen of the lobby is generally of two types. The first is a superb specimen of beauty, the latter of brains. The beauty of the lobby is but rarely seen. She lives quietly, but in perfect taste, at the very best hotel. She is either a bright blonde, with abundance of tawny hair, lithe in form and shapely of limb, with the clearest and most perfect complexion, or else she is of that soft, smooth-skinned type which belongs to the semi tropical woman of strong, jet black hair, and complexion like a magnolia, of rich, dead white, with a creamy softness, and eyes jet black sometimes and at others the softest hazel brown eyes, languid and indolent in their lustre, until something rouses them, and then they gleam like those of a startled leopard. One might look and admire, but I should prefer to take my chances with the embrace of India's fiercest tiger rather than in the willowy arms of one of these beauties.—*Washington Letter.*

Mr. Cortlandt Parker, of Newark, New Jersey, who was present at the open sessions of the Louisiana Returning Board, has written a letter to a friend in St. Louis, giving his judgment on the board's work. In summing up he says: "I will add that the conduct of this board was so scrupulously fair, their patience under very aggravating circumstances so great, their disregard of mere formalities so pronounced, their sense of justice so apparent, that I shall be greatly surprised, especially after what, as already stated, I know of some of the evidence, if their decision shall not be sustained by the rest of it. The Democratic complaint against them, so far as I could gather at New Orleans, and so apparent from subsequent criticism, is that they overlooked technical matters in order to get at the very right of the case; and ascertain whether or not there had been a fair vote. This disposition on their part has not seemed to me either wrong or dishonorable."

At the assizes in Burgundy a provincial advocate is pleading the case of a prisoner charged with theft, and thus concludes his impassioned address to the jury: "My client, the prisoner, is accused of theft. Suppose he has stolen. Remember, gentlemen of the jury, the words of our Saviour to the Magdalen, and let that one of you who is without sin cast the first stone." The jury find a verdict of guilty without leaving the box.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company, New Orleans, January 2, 1877.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held THIS DAY, a dividend of two and a half per cent was declared out of the earnings of the past three months, payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the twentieth inst.
ja3 15t P. WEBBER, Secretary.

Office of the New Orleans Homestead Association, No. 106 Perdido street, corner of Camp, New Orleans, December 15, 1876.—The stockholders of this association are hereby notified to attend a general meeting to be held at this office THIRD MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1877, a special purpose of submitting for their approval or rejection an amendment to article two of the charter. They are also notified that the second Monday of January, 1877, being a legal holiday, the annual election of officers is postponed to the THIRD MONDAY, the fifteenth of January, 1877.
JOHN McCAFFREY, President.
T. J. O'SULLIVAN, Secretary. de16 law1d

Southern Bank, New Orleans, January 2, 1877.—At an election held on the thirteenth ultimo, the following named gentlemen were elected directors of this institution for the ensuing year, viz:
THOMAS LAYTON, JOHN T. MOORE,
WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE, R. H. STANLY,
BRADISH JOHNSON, W. C. C. CLAIBORNE, JR.
And at a meeting of the board this day, THOMAS LAYTON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected president.
ja3 3t J. GARR, Cashier.

Southern Bank, New Orleans, January 2, 1877.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors this day, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT was declared, payable on the fourth instant.
ja3 3t J. GARR, Cashier.

Office New Orleans Pacific Railway Company, No. 38 Magazine street, January 1, 1877.—The regular monthly installment of TEN PER CENT on the capital stock of this company is now due and payable on demand.
By order of the board:
E. R. WHERLOCK, President.
E. L. BASLETT, Secretary. de31 3t

Germania National Bank, New Orleans, December 29, 1876.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT was declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.
HERM. ROHRL, Cashier.
de31 6t

The Louisiana National Bank—New Orleans, December 30, 1876.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors a dividend of five per cent was declared, payable on demand in this city and in New York on and after the second of January, 1877, at the banking house of Wilson Leslie & Co.
A. LUMIA, Cashier.
de31 7t

Notice.—New Orleans, December 22, 1876.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company will be held at its office, No. 611 Magazine street, on TUESDAY, January 23, 1877, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., to vote upon proposed amendments to the charter, as approved and recommended by the Board of Directors.
LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.
de23 ja7 23

Office of the Jefferson City Gaslight Company, corner of St. Charles street and Napoleon avenue, New Orleans, December 30, 1876.—The stockholders of this corporation are hereby notified that an election for seven directors, to serve for two years, will take place on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1877, at the office of the company, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
By order of the Board.
H. PERAITA, Secretary.
de30 10t

The Delta Mess Company, No. 47 Carondelet street, New Orleans, January 2, 1877.—The regular annual meeting of stockholders will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, January 9, between the hours of 8 and 4 P. M., for the election of five directors to serve during the ensuing year.
GEORGE D. LUCE,
Secretary pro tem.
de29 10t

Notice.—New Orleans, December 27, 1876.—The annual election for twenty-five directors of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company will be held at its office, No. 611 Magazine street, TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.
de27 1d

Office Jefferson City Gaslight Company, New Orleans, December 30, 1876.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the twelfth instant, a dividend of THREE PER CENT was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the 6th of January next.
CHARLES BERNARD, Secretary.
de31 1d

Office of the New Orleans Gaslight Company, December 21, 1876.—A dividend of FOUR DOLLARS per share, will be paid to the stockholders on MONDAY, January 15, out of the earnings of the past six months.
VOR. VALLOTE, Secretary.
de24 1m

Office of the New Orleans Gaslight Company, December 21, 1876.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office, on TUESDAY, January 9, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., for the election of seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.
The transfer books will be closed for one week preceding the election.
VOR. VALLOTE, Secretary.
de24 1d

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY.
CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.
Established in 1805.

Capital	$500,000 0
Assets at cash market value	602,227 38
Income for the year 1876	434,630 9

This company insures fire, marine and river risks; issues marine policies, payable in London in case of loss.

J. TUYES, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Vice President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Directors.

Ernest Merlin, A. M. Bickham,
Placide Forstall, A. Schreiber,
H. Gally, J. Tuyes,
Charles Laffite, W. A. Bell,
W. Van Benthuysen, D. Patjo,
Pierre Poute, D. D. Rogers. ja31 1y

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
New Orleans, May 20, 1876.

The Trustees, in conformity to the amended charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the thirtieth April, 1876:

Fire premiums	$201,006 30
Marine premiums	37,489 97
River premiums	114,813 36
Total	$353,308 63
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	$283,357 40
Losses paid and estimated, including all known and unpaid:	
On fire risks	$56,900 10
On marine risks	18,938 58
On river risks	71,471 90—$147,260 58
Taxes, expenses, rebate in lieu of participation, less interest, discount, etc.	62,728 11—221,118 69
Leaving, after paying ten per cent in cash, interest on capital stock, profits	$62,238 79

The Company have the following assets—

Bills receivable	$53,728 73
Loans on bond and mortgage	56,4233—$110,172 11
Loans on pledge at call	$120,711 37
Cash	67,365 04— 188,099 41
Real estate	123,034 43
City bonds, bank and other stocks	136,164 00
Premiums in course of collection	27,628 77
Total assets	$585,098 71

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this twentieth day of May, 1876. WILLIAM H. HOLMES,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees resolved, That after paying the annual interest of ten per cent on the capital stock of the company, that a dividend of TWENTY PER CENT be paid in cash on and after the twelfth day of June next, to those parties insuring with the company, entitled to receive the same.

Trustees.

Thomas A. Adams,	Edward Pilsbury,
Samuel R. Newman,	John K. King,
Samuel H. Kennedy,	Frederick Camerden,
John Phelps,	J. L. Harris,
Adam Thompson,	Andrew Stewart,
Henry Abraham,	Joseph Bloor,
F. N. Strong,	George Martin,
Victor Meyer,	Alfred Moulton,
Joseph Bowling,	L. G. Jurey,
Edward J. Gay,	Edward Salle,
John M. Sandidge,	George W. Scottell,
Simon Hernsheim,	A. Levi,
Simon Forchheimer,	John Brunnao,
Joseph B. Wolfe,	William H. Matthews,
S. S. Post,	John V. Moore.
Paul K. Mortimer,	je4 8uly

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

ALLOTMENT OF PREMIUM BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
New Orleans, December 30, 1876.

THE FIFTH ALLOTMENT OF SERIES OF PREMIUM BONDS will take place in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, January 31, 1877, at which time fifty series will be drawn.
de31 1d J. C. DENIS, Administrator.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER, OYSTER AND LAKE SHELLS AND BALLAST.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS,
New Orleans, December 26, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office until SATURDAY, January 6, 1877, for furnishing the city 10,000 barrels of oyster shells, 10,000 barrels lake shells, 10,000 tons of ballast and 500,000 feet of lumber, as per specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
d-27 JOHN McCAFFREY, Administrator.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUM BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
New Orleans, December 30, 1876.

THE THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS ON the drawn series of premium bonds will take place in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on MONDAY, January 15, 1877, at 9 A. M.
de31 1d J. C. DENIS, Administrator.

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
GRUNSWALD HALL.
Does not discount commercial paper. Confines itself strictly to the receipt and care of SMALL SAVINGS. A detailed statement of assets and liabilities is at all times accessible to depositors.
Interest SIX PER CENT from date of deposit.
Directors—J. L. Gubernator, Thomas Hesse, M. W. Burbank, M. Benner, A. S. Badger.
J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier. mv6 1y

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
156.....Canal Street.....156
OFFICERS:
D. URQUHART, President.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, First Vice President.
THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. LEEDS, Third Vice President.
CHARLES KILBRIAN, Treasurer.
TRUSTEES:

Thomas A. Adams,	George Jonas,
Thomas All