Orleans Republican.
JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
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cal Intelligence.

Dr.—Mr. Demas has been elevated his highest expectation. He was ly gratified once on being called hair in the House of Representa- re his exultation made him ex- oblivious of the points of order of when on the floor. Yesterday d over the Democratic caucus for tes at least. After that honor it to think Mr. Demas will ever descend to be the Republican can- m St. John.

E TROVE.—One of the Nicholls' discovered a man lying drunk on street, near Poydras street, and to the first precinct police station eeping. Upon searching the man ion four bank checks for $1000 $1000 in United States currency t in his pocket. There is at least man on the Nicholls' police and be promoted at once.

QUOD—Special Officers M. and Gilloly, of the Nicholls po- a raid on a den of thieves at No. street, Tuesday evening, and well known thieves and five he house. They succeeded in our of the men and the five boys, locked up in the third precinct arged with the larceny of five Mr. B. Simon, No. 47 Conti e accused were brought before ge Miltenberger yesterday morn- he man were remanded to the on and the boys were sent to the Refuge.

LAST LEGS.—The man Jack Hart- as arrested several weeks since itoulas street with a number of known thieves, by special offi- n, Dave Hennessey, Lilly, Stol- Sinclair, of the Metropolitan locked up in the First Precinct t was allowed the privilege of in the detective's office under e is almost dead with the con- nd made his escape on the even- capture of the first precinct s arrested several days ago by J. O'Conner and locked up, h being a fugitive from justice, manded to the Parish Prison by udge of the First Municipal Po- Shortly after the prisoner ar- Parish Prison he was examined physician, who ordered him Charity Hospital for medical s the prison was no place for dying of consumption, as is the Hartnett. He will never leave tion alive.

ENTION.—Henry Lock was ar- rday on a warrant and locked First Precinct Station charged element.

Smiths, John and Howard, were terday and locked up in the t Station charged with being nd suspicious characters.

COURT RECORD.

RDAY, JANUARY 17, 1877.

erior Criminal Court.

MOTIONS.

William Knuckley and John ed for the murder of police C. Lee, on October 8, on Gaila- Motion for bail filed.

ate vs. Charles Lockaby, in- murder of Mathias Keppler, on Victory street. Motion to

Peter Coyle and William Wil- ted for the murder of Franz July 4, at No. 143 Gravier on to admit to bail. efused to decide upon the evi- ted, and ordered argument in

ACQUITTED.

ony—George Hardy, picking Mrs. Maria Scholl at a funeral August, 1876, of $200 and a

ON TRIAL.

ny—Julia Ann Robinson, ealing $120 worth of wear- nd $15 in money from Mrs. n No. 269 Coliseum street, on December, 1876. Jury out.

HABEAS CORPUS.

ol. Henry Lock vs. keeper of .—Petitioner claims to be ille- commitment of W. M. Klein- of First Municipal Police charge of embezzling goods 80 from Cohen & Bros., Lake Carroll parish, until he shall bonds or be sent to Carroll commitment failing to state as a fugitive from justice, the d that the Municipal Police jurisdiction. Writ made ab- ator discharged.

TEMPT OF COURT.

re-arrested within the pre- ourt—in the courtyard—the being informed, ordered the ff to ascertain the names of who made the arrest, and fore the Court for "instruc- he manner in which to make the future.

IN MEMORIAM.

the resolutions passed at a the bar in regard to the late Judge Arthur Saucier, be spread upon the min-

Southwest Pass.

EST PASS, January 17, 1877.

F. Bowell, Corps of Engineers ARMY:

Channel at mean low tide, six- est width for that depth, 100 ide at 9 P. M. Height above tide, two feet. Depth of channel ighteen feet. Bottom soft.

C. H. ELWELL,
Master of the Essayons.

d in a Sap Trough.

more, in extreme youth, was trough for want of a better st pastor, Mr. Hosmer, de- to Washington during Fill- ration, says that he and Dr. o one of his receptions, and saw the President and his binet, and his father at his as we had been very cor- Dr. Kendall drew me aside 'Was there ever since the ch a contrast as that group in the sap trough!' It was st. The President was a , of fine bearing, in the and his father was venerable, much bowed down by his full gray hair and intelli- ce drew attention; and he his son, as no other father s calm and self possessed court in some log-cabin of York. I was to be in Wash- nks, and Esquire Fillmore home with me; but one day I said, 'I am going home to 'But why not wait for ld ha, 'I will go. I don't n't a good place to live; it ce for Millard; I wish he Buffalo.'"

THE HOWE COMMITTEE.

Twenty-fourth Day.

Senator Howe's committee convened at the usual hour yesterday morning, with all the members present.

John H. Dinkgrave, district attorney elect, was recalled, and testified to the intensely partisan character of the Ouachita *Telegraph*, and read an article in the issue of November 3, 1876, in regard to polling places, and that creating four polls in Monroe was for the purpose of herding and voting negroes, etc.; also as to the character of the Vi-nna (Lincoln parish) *Sentinel* of August 19, 1876, with editorial correspondence from Monroe, under date of August 8, referring to the leaders of the Republican party, and stating that if trouble ensued hallers for their necks were already greased; witness stated that a public meeting was held about the first of May at Monroe, at which A. A. Gunby introduced resolutions indorsing the action of John Gerspach in discharging his employes who refused to vote the Democratic ticket, and advising all others to do the same; had been told just before the election that if colored troops came to Ouachita it would not be safe for him to stay there; after the assassination of Dr. Dinkgrave he was told by a Democratic friend that when he went on patrol he would guard his house, as he thought he (witness) was in danger; had never heard advice of a conciliatory character from local Democratic politicians; Samuel McEnery, Colonel Richardson, Messrs. Slack and Gunby all made bitter and denunciatory speeches; Mr. Stack said the Democrats had for a long time tried to persuade the negroes to come down from the tree, but now they would use stones instead of dirt; had been threatened by Captain Buffington and others in witness' office, and told that he was spotted, and witness had carried a shotgun for protection in consequence of this threat until he left the parish.

Randall Driver, colored, of Ouachita—Captain Theobalds started after him about the first of May, and told him he had better come over on the Lord's side, and he would live; three months after he met him in the road and asked him if he was coming over, and when witness told him no, he said I'd better mind and drop Brewster and Gorham. One Saturday night Dr. Young, Tom Lyons and Frank Durham, the latter two colored, Captain Theobolds and others came to his house, took him out into the cotton patch and gave him about 400 lashes; Captain Theobolds said they would carry this election or kill every damned Republican in the parish; went to Monroe the next day through the woods to vote, and it took him three and a half days to walk there; had to leave the parish; Dr. Young said if he stayed there the buzzards would eat the meat off his frame; Henry Pinkston was killed the same night witness was whipped; saw his body lying in the road as he went to Monroe.

To Mr. Saulsbury—Billy Gray, colored, kept tally while they whipped me; Dr. Young, Captain Theobalds, the three Lyons, George Phillips, Tom Lyons, Frank Durham and Gray were present, and others on their horses in the road.

Samuel Simmes, colored—Knew of no acts of violence except from hearsay, except on one occasion some men came and took his son Bryant and Jerry Cotton out, but did not hurt them much, except striking Bryant over the head with a pistol; Bryant said they told him to vote as he pleased; they told him they had heard of his making threats to burn houses; witness was constable at poll No 8; there was no violence there; witness didn't vote, because each side said the other was wrong, and he thought the educated men might fight it out, as he didn't want his garments stained with their "honorabrines."

Samuel Gardner, of Minden, Webster parish—Was United States supervisor for Webster parish; was at polls Nos. 5 and 6; was present at poll No. 5 when the ballots were counted; Thomas Creight and Alfred Hunter counted ballots; the commissioners said they were overpowered and couldn't count them themselves; this was at the courthouse; the supervisor protested against it, but they told him he had nothing to do with it, to keep quiet; A. L. Lewis and John Keane were two of the commissioners; does not remember the name of the other commissioner; the parish has always gone Republican up to 1874, when it went Democratic.

J. C. Weeks, of Morehouse, testified to having lived in that parish since infancy; knows Mr. Laws; he was indicted for the murder of Dr. Puelps; Laws was always a Republican up to the time of the trial, when he joined the Democratic party, and after his acquittal he again joined the Republican ranks and was waylaid and shot just before the election.

S. C. Moore—Resides in Rayville, second ward, Richland parish; took part in the last campaign in favor of the Republican ticket; there were no Republican meetings held in the parish; the Democratic party held meetings in the parish; the colored people did not all vote at the last election; was at poll No. 4 on election day; did not vote, as I thought it was not safe to do so; I voted the Republican ticket in 1872 in Red River parish; was United States supervisor at this poll; saw armed men riding around the parish during night and day time; they commenced about a month before the election; heard them talking and making threats after the election to the effect that they would hold the white Republicans of Richland responsible if any of the votes in the parish were thrown out; the parish judge, clerks of court and justices of the peace of Richland are all Democrats; was a candidate for the office of recorder; H. F. Vickers, A. K. Dickson, McDonnell and others said that on Saturday evening previous to the election Mr. Jones was expected on the train with the Republican tickets; W. W. Davis, E. Landens, C. H. Moore and others were at the depot, and wanted to get the tickets, saying that they would get them at any risk; went to Dr. Petit, a prominent Democrat, for advice and tried to disperse the crowd, but failed; he then went to the parish judge and informed him as to what was the matter, and asked him to disperse the crowd, which he did; knows of Mr. Dickson and two colored men having been driven away from the parish on account of their politics; saw white men going in the direction of poll No. 5 on the morning of the election, with shotguns; heard of armed organizations known as bulldozers, going around killing dogs and shooting into the houses of colored men between Alto and Red Mouth, and around Alto; my cousins were bulldozers; that is what they said they were; they don't like a negro or a Republican. Was convinced up to a short time before the election that the parish would go Republican.

John Dixon called—Reside in Alto, Richland parish; have resided there for one year; came to this State from Illinois; has a wife and two children; was married in Arkansas; is a wagon master, did not vote at the last election, not having been in the State long enough; was employed in the shop of Mr. Duke for six months; took no part in the last campaign for either party; saw armed men pass my house during daylight and night for about one month before the election; Dr. Evans was said to be the captain of the company, which numbered about twenty men, with shotguns and Winchester rifles; George Francis, Ben Newberry and Willie Ellington were members; they claimed to be organized to keep down disturbances; threats were made before the election; saw one carried out after the election; a colored man was beaten and cut over the head by a white man with a stave for voting the Republican ticket; heard that H. F. Vickers would not employ any man who voted the Republican ticket; the colored people were afraid to vote on account of these threats; Dick Tilman, Dick Covington and another named Draper and others were afraid to vote; threats were made against me and I dared not go back home to live; a notice was posted on my gate directing me to leave the parish as my life was not safe; another one was posted at Mr. Duke's mill instructing him not to give me any more work and to make me leave the parish; both were signed "O. M. C." and written in the same handwriting; Mr. Duke stated that he had to conform with the notice and obey it; I testified before the Returning Board as to the election in Richland parish.

The committee then adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The committee reassembled at half-past seven o'clock and began work.

P. H. Tyler called—Resided in Richland parish since January, 1871; a lawyer by profession; was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the parish; my instructions were to carry out the idea of General Nicholls in his speeches delivered at Baton Rouge and at Alto, Richland parish, about the first part of September; the statement made by Mr. Moore before this committee about intimidation being used is not true; this man and his brother, Frank Moore, have repeatedly during the campaign tried to create a fuse; the only band of armed men was a company of twenty or twenty-five colored men going to poll No. 5; the election was perfectly quiet and peaceful and no intimidation was used; the parish went Democratic in 1872 and 1874 by a majority of about 300; the majority in 1876 was about 700; the colored vote in the parish is about 600; the parish is divided into five wards; Ouachita parish adjoins Richland; don't think there are more than ten white Republicans in the parish; do not know how the Republican party organized in the parish; Samuel C. Moore was in the employ of Mr. Thomas Jones for a year or two and then he went into business for himself; his character is not good; only know Mr. Dixon by sight; do not know anything against his character; heard of no whipping or shooting of colored men; visited nearly all the negroes, homes in the parish; electioneered for the Democratic party; Frank Moore rode out of town shortly after the election, saying he was going to Natchitoches parish; do not know what became of him after he left Rayville, in Richland parish; the school fund has not been stolen to my knowledge in my parish; the school board is composed of all Republicans, and never heard that they were ever charged with misappropriating or stealing the school fund.

J. F. Kelly called—Resided in Richland parish since 1869; was supervisor of registration at the last election; appointed the commissioners of election; the registration of 1874 was about 1553; heard of some eight or ten cases of intimidation; heard of armed men traveling through the parish during the night visiting the quarters of the colored men on the different plantations, and intimidating the colored men.

J. H. Nepplers called—Reside in the parish of Richland; heard of colored men who were intimidated and forced to vote the Democratic ticket; in one case J. H. Spencer told me if any of his hands would vote the Republican ticket he would not employ them any longer; I was a candidate for justice of the peace on the Republican ticket; a boy in my employ was not allowed to vote for me and was told that if he did he would not be allowed to remain in the parish; was a deputy marshal on election day; know of five colored men who were threatened with discharge if they voted the Republican ticket; I voted the Democratic ticket, as I was advised that if I voted the Republican ticket I would not be allowed to live in the parish, and it was best for my family that I should vote the Democratic ticket, as all I had was in that parish; have always been a Radical and voted that ticket, and would have done so at the last election if I had been allowed.

The committee then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

THE WADLEIGH COMMITTEE.

Eighteenth Day.

Senator Wadleigh's committee assembled at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and resume the consideration of West Feliciana matters.

Samuel Carter, colored, sworn—To Senator Wadleigh—Reside in West Feliciana; on the night Gilbert Carter was killed I heard the firing; it was at Charles Barrow's pasture gate; a few minutes after I saw a force of armed white men riding from the direction where Carter was killed; recognized William Gilmore, Robert Gilmore and Robert Wilson; they searched the house of a colored man for papers, and then rode off; saw the bulldozers riding about day and night; the colored people were terrorized; I left immediately after Carter was killed, as they said we would all be killed.

To Senator McDonald—Have heard that the white people charged Carter had organized a secret club; have heard that he was running, trying to get away, when he was shot.

Charles Wilson, colored, sworn—To Senator McDonald—Have lived in West Feliciana all my life, fifty-one years; I was bulldozed one night; was returning from Bayou Sara with my wife and sister; met them on the road and dodged down a ravine and got out of the way; there were five of them; knew all but one; on another occasion they came into the quarters and all the colored men ran into the woods; they wanted me to join the Democratic club; Martin Somers told me that if I would come out and take 200 lashes they would let me off, but if I would not take that they would kill me; knew Martin Somers, Joe Edwards, Napoleon Riddle and Ado Ball, who came to the quarters; did not give the Democrats much opportunity to talk with me because I was dodging like a rabbit for months; think the Republican party lost a heap of votes on account of the bulldozing; never heard of but one Democrat being hurt in all this trouble; that was Thomas C. West; he was killed about three miles from my house; heard that he with a party of bulldozers went to Thomas Wright's house, and was burning some clothes when he was shot; Wright was a colored man; West was said to be the captain of the bulldozers.

To Senator McDonald—Martin Summers had shot two of my cows; they were shot in the bags; I did not like it, and told him so; he said that I must remember that I was a God d—d nigger, and he would shoot all my cows if they came into his lot; he killed my hogs two years ago.

Daniel Johnson, colored, sworn—To Senator Wadleigh—Have lived in West Feliciana twenty-two years; know of the death of Gilbert Carter; we had just organized a Republican club; they came into the quarters and took Gilbert Carter out and put him on a horse; they told him to tell all he knew about the club; one said, "Put a rope around his neck;" another put a pistol in his face and said, "Say your your prayers, God d—n you;" he said no, he would not say his prayers, he would tell them about the club; he told them all he knew about it, and they then took him off; half an hour later I heard guns fired; some of us ran down to the bayou and stayed all night; about three o'clock in the morning heard a single shot and a cry; next morning saw Gilbert Carter's dead body; he had a bullet hole in his head just behind the right ear; did not see the whole of his body, as it was covered with a quilt; I recognized in the party which took Carter several white men—Thomas C. West, Calhoun Hamilton, Charles Barrow, Matt Gilmore, J. D. Smith and Robert Wilson; I had to leave; they said that they would kill every man who belonged to the club, unless they joined the Democratic party; I promised to do so; I voted the Republican ticket; never heard or thought of such a thing as a club to kill white people; heard that story got up after Carter was killed.

John B. Richards, colored, sworn—To Senator Wadleigh—Was commissioner of election at poll No. 1, West Feliciana parish, on election day; the votes were polled at the window of the courthouse; in the morning the white people came in a rush and pushed the colored people away; saw armed Democrats around the polls; saw their pistols under their coats; saw ex-Governor Wickliffe write on some colored people's registration papers, "Voted, all right;" they had voted the Democratic ticket, and it was supposed by the colored people that this would save them from midnight visits of Regulators; heard that Dr. Ball discharged colored men from his employ for voting the Republican ticket; have often seen the bulldozers riding about the parish; prominent among them were Cortland Smith; Robert Wilson and Calhoun Hamilton; the colored people believed that the 298 society was a secret political organization to carry the election for the Democrats; they generally thought they were safe; do not know anything about the Republican club of which Gilbert Carter was president; the night he was killed the same crowd of bulldozers came to my house and searched it for papers belonging to the club; they found nothing but some church papers; I left the ward that night, because they said they would kill every Republican in the ward.

To Senator McDonald—Attended a church meeting on the Flower place; there was no Republican meeting after church was dismissed; heard that Isaac Vessel was compelled by Charles Barrow and others to make an affidavit that there was a club formed at that time to kill certain white men; never heard that Ben Clark made such an affidavit; there never was such a club with such an object; did not know that at poll No. 1 a constable and justice of the peace were elected for that ward and the people from other wards had no right to vote there; I suppose the colored men asked ex-Governor Wickliffe to write on their registration papers "Voted all right;" he stood where he could see what ticket they did vote; I would not have written on their registration papers what Governor Wickliffe wrote if they had asked me.

To Senator Wadleigh—Governor Wickliffe was at or near the window nearly all day; think he was there to see who voted the Democratic ticket.

L. H. Lewis, colored, sworn—To Senator Wadleigh—Have taught school in West Feliciana parish; the bulldozers threatened to break up the schools; my associate teacher, Thomas Talton, was afraid to go on with the school; another teacher named Watson, about four miles from me, was also compelled to break up his school; I stopped my school; I was afterward attacked on the streets of Bayou Sara by a man named Crouse and Willie Irvin; they fired at me and I fired back; a crowd followed me about 500 yards, shouting "Kill the d—d nigger school teacher;" they fired about thirty-five or forty shots, but did not hit me; I was brought before a justice of the peace named Ring or Ringgold—one of the men who was following me—and fined for disturbing the peace.

To Senator McDonald—Was once arrested on a charge of assault and battery; the case was nolle prosequied; paid Governor Wickliffe and his partner, Mr. Fisher, $20 as counsel fees in the case.

John H. Dinkgrave, sworn—To Senator Wadleigh—Am cousin of Dr. B. H. Dinkgrave, who was murdered during the last summer in Ouachita parish; was deputy United States marshal at Monroe; on the day Eliza Pinkston came to Monroe; she showed me a knife which she said was found on the ground in front of her house after Henry Pinkston was killed; that knife is now in my possession, at my office in Monroe; it is a large eight-bladed knife, with one blade broken, and white pearl handle; should think it worth $6 or $7; not such a one as a colored man would be likely to own; there was on the knife and blades a substance which I took to be blood; it was thicker on the broken blade than elsewhere.

Lewis Evans colored, sworn—To Senator Wadleigh—Testified to circumstances in connection with the excitement attending the killing of Aaronstein, near the Mississippi line, and the fact that he and other colored men were obliged to leave there in May last.

D. A. Weber, sworn—To Senator McMillan—Reside in West Feliciana parish; am a Republican; am tax collector of the parish; was supervisor of registration at the last election; Rev. A. G. Bakewell called at my house while I was absent and had a conversation with my wife; he said that he had been delegated to inform my brother, Senator E. L. Weber, and myself, to leave the parish by the twenty-sixth of January on penalty of being killed; that they had nothing against me personally, but that they were not pleased with my course politically; when I did not leave he said to my wife that he was very much surprised that I did not heed his advice; know of a plot to assassinate Senator E. L. Weber; two Democrats told him they had been offered $500 to waylay and kill him; decline to give the names of the parties because they would be in danger of their lives; know of the killing of several colored men for what was believed among Republicans to be political reasons; they were Jack Russell, fifth ward; Ephraim Armstrong, twelfth ward, and Gilbert Carter and Isaac Mitchell, third ward; many colored men came to my house and complained of being whipped because they had attended Republican meetings and refused to join Democratic clubs; on the twenty-eighth of last August Duncan Stewart and John Barrow, white Democrats, told me that Senator E. L. Weber, Joseph W. Armstead, George Swazie nor any other leading Republican should be permitted to canvass the parish; believe the 298 Society, a secret political organization in the interest of the Democratic party; a personal friend of myself, who belonged to the order, stated to me that at the first meeting of the order the assassination of Senator E. L. Weber and myself was discussed and agreed upon; in consequence I took additional precautions in the way of arming; colored people were so terrorized that they dare not in many instances remain in their houses at night; many came to my office and told me that they would not dare vote the Republican ticket unless they were given protection; some of them cried; many came to me after the election and said they had voted the Democratic ticket because they had no protection; it is my belief, and that of leading Republicans, that the story in regard to Gilbert Carter having organized a colored club to kill the whites was a put-up job, in order to justify the killing of a few negroes; I investigated the matter myself, by bringing the colored men who were said to belong to the club to my office; I was satisfied that there was not a shadow of truth to the charge; the colored people after that were afraid to organize any more Republican clubs, for fear that they would be treated in the same way.

To Senator McDonald—Have heard that there was an investigation by Major Bascom, United States army, into the killing of Gilbert Carter; believe that was another plot in which Major Bascom was a tool; know that on the night Carter was killed one of Major Bascom's officers rode out with the bulldozers; think Major Bascom sympathized with them; armed white men were allowed to take a colored man from within the military lines and whip him; know of bulldozers sleeping on the gallery of the military quarters; as supervisor of registration did not make the protest to the returns in my parish; did not tell Judge Kennard and Mr. Powell that the election was a fair one, free from intimidation, but did seek to convey to those gentlemen the idea that I was not going to make a protest; I instructed Mr. Harris, my attorney, to telegraph me when the West Feliciana case would come up, so that I could get away from the parish; I decline to say who the man was who told me that the 298 society had determined to assassinate Senator Weber and myself; I will not toy with the life of any man; I urged the appointment of Colonel Frank Powers, the organizer of the Regulators, for the simple purpose of thereby stopping the bulldozing; Colonel Powers told Governor Kellogg and myself that he could and would stop it; he never was a Republican; the sheriff and recorder of East Feliciana parish were appointed for similar reasons.

John H. Kennard, sworn—To Senator McDonald—Reside in New Orleans; am a native of Maryland; am extensively acquainted in the parish of West Feliciana; am a Democratic-Conservative; made two speeches in the parish in the last campaign; conversed with the colored men on my plantation in regard to politics; most of them voted the Republican ticket; there were thirty-five or forty of them on the plantation; visited the parish once in about ten days; think the canvass was free and peaceable; have a slight acquaintance with D. A. Weber; his version of the conversation we had in the St. Charles Hotel is substantially correct; he certainly did say he had made a truthful report, and gave me the impression that he considered the election to have been a free, fair and peaceful one, though he may not have used that form of language.

To Senator Wadleigh—Am a member of the White League; never attended a meeting; do not consider it a political organization, nor strictly a military one; expect I would be furnished with arms in case I were called upon; do not know that any Republican or colored man belongs to the organization.

To Senator McMillan—I did intend to testify before the House committee that Weber told me in substance that the election was free, fair and peaceable; he did not tell me so in express terms.

To Senator McDonald—Weber did in substance say that the election was free, fair and peaceable.

To Senator McMillan—The language which he did use was that he had told the truth in making his return, and that he was not going to make a protest; from that I inferred that he meant that the election was "free, fair and peaceful."

Major G. M. Bascom, sworn—Was in command of United States forces at Bayou Sara during the past summer; Lieutenant Jamar did not go out with a party of bulldozers on the night that Gilbert Carter was killed; he went out with a party of gentlemen; among them were Colonel Barrow, John Barrow and others; made an examination of the case and forwarded the report to military authorities; the charge that I was made a tool of in a plot in the matter of the investigation of Carter's death is a willful and malicious lie; in regard to the taking of a colored man from within my military line, it is not true; the basis of the charge was that a colored man was interfered with about 200 yards from our lines; one of my men went down and stopped it; when the citizens went out to Carter's they stated that there was a secret organization of colored men out there which they were going to investigate, and they wanted a disinterested party to go along; Lieutenant Jamar went, on my direction; on the evening of election day D. A. Weber said to me that the election had been peaceful so far as he knew.

To Senator McMillan—Have heard of armed bodies of white men riding through the parish; heard of half a dozen or so of such cases when I first went there; didn't see them; heard of whippings; heard of armed men going into Wilkinson county, Mississippi, and again to Mount Pleasant, and again on the occasion of the killing of Carter; think this latter party was about twenty-five strong; know that John J. Barrow was in the party; he was put on the Democratic ticket for sheriff after I. C. West was killed; went one hunting three times, and stopped over night at Captain Barrow's house, about ten miles from town; when he came to townsend to meet him occasionally at Dr. Mumford's drug store; Dr. Mumford is quite an active Democratic politician, and his store was the resort of Democratic politicians; Captain Barrow waited on me in regard to the investigation; he said the colored people had formed an organization to stop the night riding by killing John Barrow, Robert H Barrow, Charles Barrow and one other man and their families; I told him I could take no action; they said that if they went to the civil authorities it would simply be giving the parties notice; I directed Lieutenant Gamar to go with the party; it was three or four days after that I heard of the death of Carter; they were going to the Flower place; Carter's death occurred that night; Isaac Vessel reported to me that he was shot at that night; Lieutenant Jamar reported to me after he had returned; he did not report the death of Carter; I understand that that took place after the party broke up; I knew nothing of the difficulty between a body of white men and a colored man in front of my quarters, until a long time afterward; saw a reference to it in the local paper and inquired into it; think the colored man was not much hurt; never heard of a colored man being killed in front of my headquarters by a white man; I assumed the authority to send Lieutenant Jomar, although I could not take action.

The committee adjourned till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Major Bascom continued—To Senator McMillan—Took the responsibility of detailing Lieutenant Jamar to go with Captain Barrow's party; did not take the responsibility of further investigating the killing of Carter than by the report of Lieutenant Jamar; the colored man, Isaac Vessel, reported the matter to me; have heard that from fifteen to thirty colored men lost their lives in the Laurel Hill affair; heard of the disturbance first on Sunday; did not feel justified in taking the responsibility of moving an infantry company thirty miles to the scene of the disturbance; a company of white men went from Bayou Sara; on Monday received orders to investigate the affair; could not get a force together; heard that shortly afterward the Bayou Sara people returned and announced that the trouble was over; I took no further measures in regard to the matter; have heard that there were Regulators in the parish.

To Senator Wadleigh—Am by education and association a Republican; the last time I voted was in 1866; parties in Bayou Sara saw the notes of my dispatch before it was sent; Dr. Hufford asked Mr. John Irvin were the men; Captain Barrow and Charles Barrow brought Isaac Vessel and Ben Clark to me at Mumford's store; I examined them in a back room; I was not aware that rumors were in circulation that Charles Barrow was at the head of a body of bulldozers; I received a communication from the supervisor of election on the evening before the election, stating that the roads were picketed outside of the town of St. Francisville; paid no attention to it further than to transmit it to department headquarters; reported that the picketing roads and the attempt to mass people in St. Francisville were both political dodges and required no action from me; could not have received any reply from headquarters before the election was over.

M. J. Jamar sworn—Am second lieutenant in the Thirteenth Infantry; was stationed in Bayou Sara from the first of May to the middle of October under the immediate command of Major Bascom; was detailed by Major Bascom to go with a party who were going to investigate a club of colored men who were alleged to have made arrangements to kill certain white men in the parish; Colonel Robert Barrow and Charles Barrow were in the party, which numbered about twenty-five or thirty men; a colored man named Ben Clark went along; he was said to have been a member of the club; I took him one side and told him I wanted to know the truth of the matter; told him I was a United States army officer, and that he need have no fear in telling me the whole truth; I would take him to the barracks if he had any fear; he said that at a church meeting the colored people were complaining a good deal of bad treatment, of being whipped, etc; that if they shot a pig they would be whipped or shot at; it had been decided to get up a club and resist and kill all men who were charged with doing the whipping and shooting; he said they had had a preliminary meeting, and were to have a formal organization that night at a certain tree; Gilbert Carter was said to be the leader; we went along to the tree, but did not find a colored man; I told them that there was evidently no one there, and we returned toward town; stopped that night at Mr. Fort's; all but eight of the party went on; the next morning went to Bayou Sara and saw General Brooke; he had a note from Sheriff Kaufman, stating that Gilbert Carter had been killed; General Brooke said, "See here, youngster, how is this?" I told him it was a lie; I was out with the party, and they saw nobody—much less kill any one; afterward heard the Messrs. Barrow explain to General Brooke that Carter had been killed while attempting to escape, and Vessel was shot at, but escaped; heard of the killing of Isaac Mitchell; heard different versions of the affair.

To Senator Wadleigh—Have been in the army four or five years; am a graduate of West Point; was appointed from the eastern shore of Maryland; Ben Clark was the servant of Captain Barrow.

To Senator McMillan—Am not acquainted with the roads; the party which separated and went up the Woodville road may or may not have passed near the place where Carter was killed than where I was.

B. P. Blanchard—Testified as to official statistics of registration and election from 1868 down to date.

Jefferson Carter, colored, sworn—To Senator McDonald—Reside at Laurel Hill, West Feliciana parish; belonged to the Laurel Hill Democratic Club; it was 150 strong, mostly colored men; have always been a Democrat; never heard of any intimidation or threats.

To Senator Wadleigh—Never voted the Republican ticket but once; voted in 1874 for Grant; voted in 1872 for Grant; voted in 1868 for Grant; never voted the Republican ticket but twice; have always been a Democrat; would vote for Grant again; about twenty of the colored men belonging to our club voted the Republican ticket; all I know about intimidation is that they never bothered me.

To Senator McDonald—Was a slave till emancipation; now am the possessor of 100 acres of land; saw a man hung at Aaronstein's store.

To Senator Wadleigh—It was a colored man, named Ben King; it was said he was hung for killing Aaronstein.

George Washington, colored, sworn—To Senator Wadleigh—Reside in West Feliciana; voted the Democratic ticket; belonged to a Democratic club; there was "sixty head" of colored men in the club; was satisfied with the nominees on the Democratic parochial ticket.

To Senator Wadleigh—Did not attend any meetings outside my ward; distributed Republican tickets on election day; think the Republican majority in that ward was about 170.

Robert Brooks, colored, sworn—To Senator McDonald—Reside in West Feliciana; voted the Democratic ticket; have always voted that ticket; did not vote in my ward because there was no poll there; belonged to a Democratic club; the white people told us that if we were sorry for joining the club to take our names off: there was but one Republican vote cast at that poll.

To Senator Wadleigh—Voted for Seymour and Blair about ten years ago; have hard of bulldozers; am not afraid of them, because I have killed nobody's sheep; some colored people run when they come, and some don't; belonged to the man for whom I now work before I was emancipated.

Matt Carroll, colored, sworn—To Senator McDonald—Reside in West Feliciana; voted the Democratic ticket at Laurel Hill at the last election; had always voted the Republican ticket before that; changed my mind because there was a good deal of disturbance and confusion, and I wanted to stay at home; the election was peaceful and orderly.

To Senator Wadleigh—Knew Henry Temple; he was a farmer, a very nice man; he left the ward; he appeared to be disturbed; his house was visited at night by armed men; believe that he has returned since the election; he was president of a Republican club; the driving out of Temple had something to do with the confusion and disturbance I have mentioned; Temple was always gone Republican before; it went Democratic this time; some of the colored men who voted the Democratic ticket might have been afraid; no doubt they were afraid; no doubt that had some effect on the vote; I have a family there.

To Senator McDonald—Think the colored men thought that the Democrats would give a better government.

To Senator Wadleigh—The principal fault found with the Republican government was that it could not repress the bulldozing and punish it.

Sebol Johnson, colored, sworn—To Senator McDonald—Reside in West Feliciana; voted the Democratic ticket at the last election; have heretore voted the Republican ticket; there was no intimidation.

To Senator Wadleigh—Am twenty-five years old; have voted ever since the colored people had the right to vote; voted for Mr. Seymour and Blair; heard about bulldozing; never heard that any white men were bulldozed; only know what I have heard; never talked with any body except the men on the place; there were four of them; never talked with them on politics.

The committee adjourned till 9:30 A. M. today.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE

FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Fifteenth Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
New Orleans, January 17, 1877.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Hahn in the chair.

The roll was called, and the following members answered to their names:

Speaker Hahn and Messrs. Barrington, Bird, Brown of Caddo, Burton, Brown of Jefferson, Blair, Barron, Boeley, Blasdel, Brooks, Blackstone, Carville, Como, Cole, Drury, Drew, De Lacy, Dickinson, Dinkgrave, Desmarais, D'Avy, Detiege, Dejoie, Early, Fobb, Gardere, Gaude, Gantt, Gary, Gracien, Hill of Ascension, Hughes, Holt of East Baton Rouge, Holt of West Baton Rouge, Johnson of De Soto, Jones, H. M. Johnson, Robert Johnson, Keeting, Kern, Lane, Lewis, Martin, Miles, Moore, McMullen, Romero, Raby, Soner, Lastrappes, Swazie, Snaer, Seveignes, Shelton, Simmes, Thomas, Tolliver, Washington, Watson, Warmoth, Walker—62

On motion of Mr. Tolliver the reading of the journal was dispensed with, and it was approved.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Stewart, of Tensas, gave notice that he would at some future time introduced a bill repealing act No. 6 of the session of 1875, and for other purposes.

Mr. Drury called up the following report, which was read:

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS,
New Orleans, January 16, 1877.

To the honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your committee to whom was recommitted the resolution declaring vacant the seats of Messrs. P. J. Kennedy, of Jefferson, and Barrett, of Rapides, beg leave to report the following substitute, and recommend its adoption:

Resolved, That P. J. Kennedy, of the parish of Jefferson, and E. J. Barrett, of the parish of Rapides, be and are hereby expelled as members from this House.

GEORGE DRURY, Chairman;
GEORGE GRACIEN,
OSCAR HOLT,
C. W. KEETING,
W. C. GARY,
NICHOLAS BURTON,
HENRY RABY.

Mr. Drury moved its adoption and called the previous question thereon.

The main question was ordered.

Mr. Detiege asked to be excused from voting on the adoption of the report.

Request refused.

On the motion to adopt the report the yeas and nays were ordered with the following result:

Yeas—Bird, Brown of Caddo, Burton, Blair, Brewster, Boeley, Blasdel Brooks, Blackstone, Como, Cole, Drury, Dickinson, Dinkgrave, Desmarais, D'Avy, Dejoie, Early, Fobb, Gardere, Gaude, Gantt, Gary, Gracien, Hill of Ascension, Hughes, Holt of East Baton Rouge, Holt of West Baton Rouge, Johnson of De Soto, Jones, H. M. Johnson, Robert Johnson, Keeting, Lane, Martin, Milon, Moore, Routon, Romero, Raby, Souer, Lastrappes, Swazie, Snaer, Seveignes, Shelton, Tolliver, Washington, Watson—49.

Nays—Barrington, Brown of Jefferson, Barron, Carville, Davidson, Drew, De Lacy, Detiege, Lewis, McMillen, Simmes, Stewart, Thomas, Warmoth—14.

The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Keeting a committee of three members were appointed to inform the Senate that the House was ready to meet that body in joint session for the purpose of going into an election for a United States Senator for the vacant unexpired terms.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Keeting, Thomas and Routon as said committee.

Mr. Drury moved a call of the House, and it appearing that there was no quorum present, the House was declared adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M., on motion of Mr. Gardere, of Orleans.

ROBERT F. GUICHARD,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF BARNEY ORGNAL MESsita—No. 1356.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, January 17, 1877.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARrant in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the district of Louisiana, against the estate of Barney Orgnal Messita, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse in New Orleans, before me, on the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, register.

J. R. G. PITKIN,
jal7 29 United States Marshal.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

J. R. Mitchell vs. John Coleman.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 7418.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on M