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OLUME X.—NO. 244. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1877. WHOLE NUMBER 3019.

TELEGRAPH.

ORRISON COMMITTEE

CAUGHT A TARTAR

E PERSON OF PITKIN

DISCLOSURES TO DEMOCRACY

ELECTORAL BILL

TE STILL IN DOUBT

NAUGURATION CERTAIN

ns Upon Whose Horns the rats Can Hang No Hopes.

SURE GROWING UNPOPULAR

rsey Republicans Censure Frelinghuysen.

EPUBLICANS OPPOSE THE BILL

REPUDIATED AT HOME

D FOSTER OF OHIO

onstituents Trying to Straighten Him,

OF SENATE COMMITTEE

SE PACKARD'S RECOGNITION

cities of the Louisiana Democracy.

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

ASHINGTON, January 24, 1877.

rison investigating committee tartar when they brought Mar- on the witness stand Monday, esterday.

al had a large amount of re- valuable information, and was illing to impart it, but it was aging to the Democratic party. s here are more sanguine of ght than ever.

ral bill is admitted to be ex- in both houses, but which over Hayes and Wheeler will be in-

and a commission goes behind North Carolina, Mississippi lden States must be thrown e and Wheeler will be elected. ssion do not go behind the re- and Wheeler have 185 legal st be counted.

Republicans regard success as nd any contingency, though mittee bill is yet doubtful. It n yesterday.

lican members of the New ature have adopted a reselu- g Senator Frelinghuysen,

Legislature has withdrawn of approval, and will go

nt delegation in Congress is Senator Edmunds.

the only Republican member delegation who favors it, has nday and yesterday, sixty let- rams asking him to go against

investigating committee has commenced work on their re-

gly favor the recognition of ard.

ographers who accompanied say the reliable evidence was

gentlemen remarked here that seeing was believing; ld go to New Orleans with- Democratic atrocities.

D. D. C.

Appointment.

L. Lanier, of Carroll parish, ake Providence *True Repub-* te tax collector of that par- appointed and confirmed as rnal revenue of the second isiana, vice Oscar Holt, of uge, declined.

Bills in the Senate.

of the United States, on the , the bill for the relief of Michael Granary and was passed. The bill directs the Treasury to pay to Michael Granary and Molinere e sum of $500, in refund- money exacted from them on a bond taken by Colonel provost marshal of the dis- uge, Louisiana, in the year pearance of one B. F. ment of which was impropr- enforced by the marshal, ecenth instant the bill for nas M. Simmons passed. to the proper accounting easury Department to pay Simmons $5994 83, in full se and occupation of the s the Alabama Press Yard scent City Press in New s, in the years 1863, 1864 United States troops, and n of any and all liability nt for rent, use, occupation

exican Items.

special to the Galveston , says that the merchants furnishing General Rev- ly. He wants $300 per utions are paid to United Wilson, who pays it to the takes a receipt—a nice representative of a great itting to perform this hu- consul is actuated by a gnere, if he can. ed the doors of drinking closed at eight o'clock. dread of something. It is shots were fired at him and that he placed a house. Revueltas is cor- both sides of the Rio

as, commanding at Mata- for Diaz on the eight- rtina there was no need the Rio Grande, and that Linares.

The Legislature.

The Senate still suffers for want of a quorum.

Monday the House of Representatives assembled, with sixty two members present.

The first business presented was the report offered by Mr. Drury, chairman of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, recommending that in the contests of the third and fourth representative districts of New Orleans, and of the parish of St. Helena, the following members be declared entitled to seats: W. L. Evans, George Devezin, W. G. Elliott, George E. Paris and John C. Watson.

The report was adopted by 56 to 5.

Mr. Stewart moved a reconsideration, and said he did not think the committee had properly brought the matter before the House.

Mr. Drury moved to lay his motion on the table, and the motion was carried by 49 to 13.

The members were then sworn in.

Mr. Routon introduced a bill on parochial affairs.

The Senate joining the House in joint session, there was found no quorum, and the Senate withdrew.

Mr. Jones desired a five days' leave of absence, but the House considered his services too valuable, and refused.

The House then adjourned.

Tuesday sixty-six members appeared.

Mr. Lewis, of Natchitoches, introduced a resolution of inquiry into the personal affairs of members, and their visits to unlawful assemblies, which he asked might lie over.

Mr. Dinkgrave objected to this as child's play, and Mr. Lewis made no objection to having his production smothered, greatly to Mr. Dinkgrave's satisfaction.

A resolution of expulsion of Mr. Le Baron, of Natchitoches, offered by Mr. Johnson, of De Soto, was referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

Notices of bills to repeal act No. 3 of 1875, and the charter of the Sanitary Excavating Company, were introduced.

At about a quarter of two the Senate met the House in joint assembly, but nothing was done except to appoint a committee consisting of Senators Twitchell and Stamps and Representatives Dinkgrave, Gracien and Drury to report rules for the government of the joint assembly.

The Senate soon after withdrew and the House adjourned.

The Legislature To-day.

SENATE.

No quorum.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At twelve o'clock Clerk Robert F. Guichard called the House to order, and requested Mr. Keeting to take the chair in the absence of Speaker Hahn.

Some delay was caused by the absence of a quorum, only fifty-seven members appearing at the first roll call.

In a few minutes six absent members entered, and a quorum was announced.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Thompson, chaplain.

Mr. Drury called attention of the chair to the fact that Mr. George E. Paris, Representative of the fourth district, was present, and he was sworn in.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Hill, of Ascension, made a correction of Monday's journal.

Mr. Dinkgrave introduced a resolution relative to the constitutional manner of casting the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States, and declaring that the States having the right to provide for the manner of casting the vote, and that having full faith and confidence in the President of the Senate of the United States, requests the Senators and Representatives of Louisiana to oppose the passage of the electoral bill in Congress.

The rules were suspended.

Mr. Dinkgrave advocated the resolution as the Representative of a parish of 2500 Republican majority, and protested against the violation of their constitutional rights. The constitution was plain in regard to the duties of Congress. He opposed the bill because in his opinion it was a compromise measure, and set up one man alone to declare who should be President of the United States. He denied the right of Congress to delegate this power.

The resolution was adopted.

Home Matters.

A deputy sergeant-at-arms of the national House of Representatives arrived in this city Sunday, with write for the arrest of Messrs. Casanave and Kenner, of the Returning Board. They left for Washington Tuesday evening.

Governor Kellogg left for Washington on Monday evening. Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court, left the same evening for Philadelphia on private business.

E. W. Barnes, local manager of the Western Union Telegraph office in this city, returned home on Sunday, having promised compliance with the order of the House of Representatives in the furnishing of such dispatches as the Morrison committee required.

A crevasse in front of the Sauve plantation, just below Kennerville, in Jefferson parish, is giving the authorities some uneasiness since, unless the break is promptly repaired, an inundation of the city is probable.

Among the latest Democratic lies that have come home to roost, the story of the transfer of the Thirteenth United States Infantry to Washington from this point has been contradicted, and General Augur has telegraphed a denial of the story about small-pox in the soldiers' quarters.

Rev. Dr. Storrs said, recently: "Four of the richest men in America have died so close together in time that it must be that God is teaching the people a lesson that the rich man, as a rich man, can not enter the kingdom of heaven." It was only Rev. Dr. Deems who received a legacy.

Flora Temple is thirty-one years old and sets a good example by dropping the airs of a colt.

The Boston *Traveller* concludes that playing with dice is rather shaky business.

A numb er of American fire engines have been or ted in Germany.

THE STATUE QUO

THE SITUATION IN OUACHITA

The following correspondence passed yesterday:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, January 22, 1877.

To Brigadier General C. C. Augur, Commanding Department:

SIR—I am informed that on the seventeenth of January persons holding commissions from General Nicholls took possession of the offices of parish judge, recorder, clerk of court and police jurors of the parish of Ouachita, in violation of the expressed wish of the President of date January 16, communicated through the Secretary of War, that the present status throughout the State should be maintained till the return of the congressional committees. I respectfully ask that the officers thus dispossessed be reinstated.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. B. PACKARD, Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, January 23, 1877.

Hon. S. B. Packard, State House, New Orleans, Louisiana:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me that General Nicholls has violated the *status quo* in appointing and installing certain civil officers in the parish of Ouachita. I have called General Nicholls' attention to the matter, and hope to be able to communicate to you the result in the morning.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,
C. C. AUGUR,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Congress.

In the United States Senate, on Monday, the electoral bill was discussed. Senator Morton spoke an hour against the bill, and was followed by Mr. Frelinghuysen in its favor. Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, opposed it. Mr. Edmunds was anxious to bring the measure to a vote.

On Tuesday Mr. Sherman made a speech against the bill. Mr. Conkling commenced a set speech in its favor, which he will finish to-day.

The Chair laid before the Senate communications from the Secretary of the Treasury, calling the attention of Congress to the act of March 3, 1875, which directs that officer to issue bonds bearing five per cent interest to the amount of $500,000 to James B. Eads, on account of the construction of jetties at the South Pass of the Mississippi river.

The Secretary says he has received from the Secretary of War a requisition for the money, and he respectfully recommends an appropriation of $500,000 immediately to pay said Eads, it not being wise, in the opinion of the Secretary, to increase the interest-bearing debt of the United States for the payment of current expenses, when there is money in the treasury which can be appropriated for that purpose.

On Monday the House Democrats made what capital they could out of the President's orders, disposing of troops in the disturbed sections of the South during the late election.

Tuesday was taken up in debate on the same subject.

If he gets an opportunity, Mr. Paine, chairman of the House joint committee, will report the electoral bill to-day.

South and Southwest Passes.

In view of the reported success of the Eads jetties, some apprehension has been manifested lest the work of dredging South-west Pass might cease. On this subject the opinion of Brigadier General A. A. Humphreys, chief of engineers, has been given.

The act of August 14, 1876, provides that the appropriation for South-west Pass "shall not be available whenever and so long as there shall be an open channel of eighteen feet of water at mean tide to and from the sea through the South Pass of the Mississippi river to the port of New Orleans."

In regard to this General Humphreys states:

According to the report of Major Comstock, of the ninth instant, the channel of the South Pass at its gulf end has a depth of twenty feet and a width of 200 feet, but on the eighteenth of November last Major Comstock reported the width of the dredged channel of the South Pass at its river end to be from thirty to ninety feet in width, with a depth of eighteen and a half feet; and in his report of the ninth of January he states that soon after the report of the commission was made (nineteenth of November last) dredging and other work on the channel of the South Pass at its river end was stopped.

We have no report upon its present condition or that its width has been increased since that date.

An open channel is one through which vessels may pass at all times without obstruction or delay, and, in my opinion, a channel of eighteen and a half feet depth, with a width ranging from thirty to ninety feet is not the "open channel of eighteen feet of water," upon proof of the existence of which the appropriation for the mouth of the Mississippi river would cease to be available.

Moreover, we do not know what the present depth and width of that channel may be, and I am of opinion that the necessities of commerce require that the appropriation for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river should continue to be available.

I am further of opinion that the "open channel of eighteen feet of water prescribed in the river and harbor act of August 14, 1876, was designed to be one whose permanence was reasonably well established and the use of which might be counted on by the commerce of New Orleans.

As far as I am informed the existing channel of, South Pass at its river end, does not fulfill any of these conditions.

It seems to me that the proper proof of the existence of an open channel of eighteen feet of water at mean tide to and from the sea through the South Pass of the Mississippi river to the port of New Orleans should be the fact that the deep draft ships trading to that port have abandoned the Southwest Pass, the channel they now use, and pass to and from the sea by the South Pass. When that condition shall exist there will no longer be any necessity for maintaining a deep channel through the Southwest Pass, and the expenditure of the appropriation for it should cease. This must have been the condition looked for by Congress in prescribing the terms upon which the appropriation for keeping the mouth of the Mississippi river open should cease to be expended.

The monthly reports of the number and draft of vessels for the past six or seven months show very conclusively that there has been no abandonment of Southwest Pass, and consequently there is no reason for abandoning the work or necessity for apprehension at present.

Beecher says, "Wit and humor are the orphans of religion that have been kicked out of the church, where they properly belong."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. George F. Hoar, the new Senator from Massachusetts, is the same who was here in 1875, chairman of the committee to investigate the election of the year before. He was born at Concord, graduated at Harvard, is a brother of the independent candidate for Congress who ran against Butler at the last election, and is even fifty years of age.

The White League garrison still remains on duty at the central police station and at the Supreme Court room at Jackson square.

The complaint now is that colored men abroad at night are halted by men claiming to be Nicholls' police, who demand to know their names and what business calls them out. Stories of forced contributions on those so detained are also told.

The Boston *Herald* (Democratic) thinks that the proposal of the New Orleans *Democrat* to hang Packard "looks as if Packard hired a Democratic paper in New Orleans to abuse him for effect at the North."

Simultaneously with the announcement that the Western Union Telegraph Company have decided to surrender all political dispatches, leading Democrats admit that there will be found among the files of the company a number of very damaging dispatches signed by Colonel Pelton, Tilden's secretary. These dispatches, Democrats admit, have a very ugly look, and will create something of a sensation.

It is the purpose to try and break the force of the disclosures, rendered certain by the production of these dispatches, by endeavoring to show that Tilden was not aware of their character. It is not believed, however, that such an explanation will satisfy the country, as Tilden made the same excuse when the Tweed circular was fastened upon him.

N. B. Nash, colored, Republican Senator and Presidential elector of South Carolina, has testified that Colonel Childs, of the Carolina National Bank, had attempted to bribe him to vote for Tilden.

In the New York Senate yesterday a resolution indorsing the electoral bill was lost.

Hon. Alvin Saunders, the newly elected Senator of Nebraska, is a native of Kentucky, of Virginia stock. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Iowa in 1846, and appointed Governor of Nebraska by President Lincoln in 1861, which office he held until, in 1867, the Territory was admitted into the Union as a State. He has since done a banking business at Omaha. He is sixty years of age.

In the Legislature of New Jersey yesterday morning a vote for United States Senator resulted: John R. MacPherson, Democrat, 11; Frederick T. Freylinghuysen, Republican, 10. In the House—John R. MacPherson, 30; Frederick T. Freylinghuysen, 30.

Logan is beginning to drop. On the thirty-third ballot, taken yesterday, in the Illinois Legislature, the vote stood: Logan, 83; Anderson, 89; Washburne, 18; scattering, 10.

The vote in Georgia yesterday stood: Norwood, 104; Hill, 86; Smith, 22; Walker, 4; Jenkins, 1. Necessary to a choice, 109. Norwood will be elected to-day, probably.

Right at Last.

Yesterday morning a stranger from up the lakes entered a saloon on Larned street and invited three men to drink with him. When they had turned their glasses up he asked what was to pay, and the barkeeper said it was ten cents apiece.

"All right. Four times ten are fifty-six, and here's the cash," responded the man.

The saloon keeper didn't want to take but forty cents, but the stranger insisted that the bill was fifty-six, paid it, and went off happy. He returned in half an hour, and as he re-entered the place the proprietor remarked:

"Ah, I thought you would soon discover your mistake."

"I'm a poor man, but as honest as the colic is annoying," replied the stranger. "I didn't pay you enough. Four times ten are sixty-three, and here's the balance of your money."

The man wasn't drunk, and he seemed to be so decided that the barkeeper received the additional seven cents, saying, however, that he stood ready to accept forty cents for his bill. The man went out again, but in less than an hour he came back, gave the door a heavy kick, and as he entered he called out:

"You are a nice old swindler, you are! You knew I didn't figure that right, and yet you let me go out of here and didn't make me good!"

"I only wanted forty cents," mildly replied the saloonist.

"And you won't get it! I see now where I was wrong. Four times ten are twenty-seven, and two to carry makes twenty-nine, and if you don't give me back the right change I'll make your shoulders break your ribs!"

"You are wrong again, my friend," answered the saloonist. "Four times—"

"I'm wrong, eh!" howled the stranger, drawing off his coat and kicking one of his boots across the room.

The disgusted proprietor handed him back all his money, and was glad to get rid of him at that figure.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Wonderful Sugar Yield.

We have just been informed of the heaviest yield of sugar perhaps ever known in this or any other country. Ernest Verdun, near Centreville, who planted one acre and one row of cane upon a piece of ground where bagasse had previously been thrown and rotted, obtained five hogsheads of sugar and five barrels of molasses from it. Many witnesses are ready to testify to the truthfulness of this statement, and Messrs. Odell & Wright, No. 50 Old Levee street, sold it. Just think of it—about 6000 pounds of sugar and 200 gallons of molasses from one acre of ground! What a wonderful soil we have in Louisiana, and yet thousands of acres of equally as rich land can be had for a trifle. Let the farmers of the world turn their attention to Louisiana, for this is the best field on the continent for the immigrant.—*New Iberia Sugar Bowl.*

Another Feeble Voice for "Wah."

The Vienna *Sentinal*, official journal of Lincoln parish, gives us the following to tremble at:

We trust that our leaders in New Orleans will resist any illegal attempt of Grant, or any effort whatever which has for its object the establishment of the Packard government. If we are a free people, let us assert that independence which of right belongs to us. No better time than now to strike. Let every brave and noble-hearted Louisianian swear by the Eternal God that Nicholls shall act as Governor, and that none shall usurp his right. He was elected in accordance with the requirements of constitutional law, and we are pledged in that law to sustain and obey him. If every Democrat in the State felt as we do, our legally elected officers would rule, or Grant would have to garrison troops in every parish in the State.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MURDER.—A difficulty occurred Monday night at the corner of Willow and Ecato streets, between Frank Steele and John Tillighman, during which the former was shot and dangerously wounded, the ball entering on the side of the abdomen and coming out in the back, just over the left hip. The wounded man was conveyed to his residence, No. 379 Thalia street, where he was attended by a surgeon, who pronounced his wound fatal. Tillighman made his escape after the shooting, and is still at large. The wounded man Steele died at his residence at twelve o'clock yesterday. Coroner Roche and Dr. Drew held the post mortem examination on the body yesterday evening, and adjourned the inquest until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Charles Kelly, Angeline Gates and Rosa Hamilton were arrested and locked up in the second precinct station, charged by Benjamin Steele, a brother of the deceased, with being accessory to the shooting.

A BARREL HOUSE INCIDENT.—A difficulty occurred at noon yesterday in the barrel house of John Geydan, at the corner of Customhouse and Front Levee streets, between Francis Edmonds and George Bowser, during which the former was shot and dangerously wounded in the left side. The wounded man was conveyed to the Charity Hospital, where he received surgical attendance. Bowser, who was arrested and locked up in the third precinct station, charged with the shooting, states that two men were fighting in the saloon and he interfered to stop the disturbance, when he was set upon by Edmonds with a knife, when he ran, followed by Edmonds, and, seeing him gaining upon him, he drew his revolver and fired for the purpose of disabling and frightening his pursuer, but not to seriously injure him. The wounded man states that the shooting was for the purpose of murdering him, and not as stated by the accused.

ON THE BEAT.—Last Saturday evening a drunken man was lying on the banquette on Common, near Magnolia street, as eight of the Nicholls policemen were passing. Two of the number roused the man and were about taking him to the police station when, it is alleged, the other six rushed at the prisoner and for some unknown reason or other the eight policemen beat, kicked and clubbed the unfortunate man in such a shameful manner, that several gentlemen residing in the vicinity had to interfere and prevent the prisoner being killed. When one gentleman who keeps a grocery tried to prevent the policemen from beating the man, he was informed that if he persisted in interfering, that he himself would not only be given the same treatment, but would be shot. After the men had beaten the prisoner until he could hardly walk, they refused to lock him up, but ordered him to get up and go about his business.

UGLY ACCIDENT.—At five o'clock yesterday evening, as Peter Wittinger, a driver for Messrs. Fred Del Bondio & Co., was driving his float, loaded with fifteen kegs of pork, on Peters street, near Canal street, he suddenly fell off, and by some manner or other was caught in the harness and dragged about fifteen feet, by the mules, upon his face and right side. The mules were stopped by some citizens and the injured man picked up and placed in a wagon and sent to the Charity Hopital, where his injuries were found to be of a serious nature, and his life is despaired of.

BRIEF MENTION.—Mark Keating was arrested at twelve o'clock yesterday, and locked up in the first precint police station, charged with burglariously entering the premises of J. S. Moise, No. 38 Carondelet street, with intent to steal.

Pat Moran was arrested and locked up in the same station, charged, from information received, with being a fugitive from justice from Shreveport, Louisiana.

John Gross, Pauline Gross, Henry Webb and Mary Green were arrested at an early hour Tuesday morning, and locked up in the first precinct station, charged by Mrs. Donohue with breaking open her grocery store, at the corner of Peters and Notre Dame streets, and robbing it of a lot of groceries on Monday night last.

Simon Lee was arrested on Dryades street and locked up in the first precinct station, charged by Love Hulbart, his step-daughter, with assaulting her with an iron bolt with intent to kill.

Eugene Lewis was arrested on Royal, between Orleans and St. Ann streets, and locked up in the third precinct station by William Cooper, colored, of the Nicholls police, who charged Lewis with assault and battery upon him with intent to kill.

Thomas Ford was arres ed on Tchoupitoulas, between Julia and St. Joseph streets, and locked up in the first precinct station, charged by David Landrigan with the larceny of $20.

Augustus Jones was arrested and locked up in the first precinct police station, charged by Adolphe Read and W. R. Sutherland with attempting to collect money from them under false pretenses.

Last Saturday night as private Hayes, of the Sixteenth United States Infantry band, was going up Magazine street he was assaulted and robbed of $20 in currency. He states that he was plundered by one of the Nicholls city policemen.

One of the warehousemen employed in the hardware store of Mr. Lafayette Folger, No. 43 Magazine street, was seriously injured about the head Monday evening by a lot empty boxes which were being lowered from the third story slipping out of the sling and falling, striking him on the head.

Changing the Map.

The New Iberia *Sugar Bowl* says:

Mr. Robertson, of St. Martin, in introducing a bill to restore the original lines of St. Martin and St. Mary parishes, and changing St. Martin to La Salle parish, did not properly represent his constituency. That is strictly a St. Martinsville move, to prevent the removal of the courthouse to Breaux Bridge—the center of the parish. The bill will not pass. It would be impolitic to make the change now, for it would divide our people when we so much need to be united. Iberia has, at considerable expense, purchased property, whereon to erect a courthouse, etc., and besides, New Iberia is a commercial centre, where people naturally come, and to retain the courthouse there suits a very large population better than elsewhere. To reduce the number of parishes would be an economy, very true, but the convenience of the people must be considered. The proper way is to reduce the salaries and fees of parish officials, and not to incommode the people by making them travel so far to the courthouse.

New Year's Day in Mexico City.

A beautiful day and a joyous one; the citizens of the capital passed the holiday exchanging felicitations, and the gentlemen in calling upon their lady friends.

Receptions were held at the United States legation, United States consulate general and by many private families. At the legation, by Mrs. Foster, assisted by Mrs. Richardson, of the legation; Miss Reid and Miss Edith' Foster. At the consulate, Mrs. Skilton, assisted by Mrs. De Gress. At Mme. Lohse's, by Mme. Lohse, assisted by Mrs. Degollado and Miss Benfield. The following ladies also received their friends: Mrs. Hornecastle, Mrs. Hugo Wilson and Mrs. Robert Wilson, Mrs. Geddes, Mrs. Wastall, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Fredenhagen, Mrs. Blackmore and others. All of whom spread before their visitors *recherche* lunch and rich wines, accompanied in some instances by the time-honored national bowl of egg nog. Our prayer is that after passing a prosperous year, all these bright and happy souls may have a similar greeting on next New Year's day.

Twenty-five hundred men are kept out of employment at the shipyards at Chester, Pennsylvania, owing to inclement weather. There are nine new steamships in her contract.

Democratic Caucuses.

Monday the Senators passed the $150,000 appropriation for members.

The following committees were appointed:

Health and Quarantine—Perkins, chairman; Kelly, Robertson, Sandiford and Wheeler.

Libraries—George, chairman; Garland, Wheeler, Boatner and Breaux.

Pensions—Sandiford, chairman; Richardson, Wheeler, Goode and Demas.

Drainage, Canals and Inland Navigation—Texada, chairman; Robertson, Grover, Breaux and Steven.

Senator Ogden reported a bill regulating public education, abolishing the State board and division superintendents, and establishing district boards, abolishing the divisions, creating a chief superintendent of New Orleans, regulating parish treasuries, etc.

Tuesday a substitute was reported and adopted by Senator Ogden.

A bill limiting the amount to be paid by New Orleans to $300,000 was reported.

A bill to amend article 3158 was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Zacharie moved for a committee on rules, with the President as chairman.

Senator Eustis considered him ineligible, but Senator White, in the chair, ruled the point not well taken.

Senator Eustis appealed, and was allowed to discuss the President's ineligibility till a ballot showed there was no quorum.

In the House, Monday, Mr. Foerster reported a bill on public printing, which was ordered printed.

Notices were given of bills abolishing State tax assessors, except in Orleans, and incorporating Winnfield, and bills authorizing notaries to administer oaths, to remit tax penalties, to provide for tax assessors, except Orleans, and continuing the charter of the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company, were introduced.

Notices of indorsement from the people of Natchitoches were received.

Tuesday a bill was reported to remit tax penalties, and an unfavorable report on the proposed relief of sufferers by the overflow of 1876 was made.

Notice was given of a bill to amend act No. 183 of 1869.

A bill for reduction of assessments, and a petition from F. Fobb, for the seat of N. H. Wilson, of Ascension, were introduced.

In joint session, on Monday, the vote was: Jonas 23, Robertson 14, Wickliffe 15, Gibson 16, Egan 17.

On Tuesday, the ballot stood: Jonas 15, Gibson 14, Wickliffe 14, Egan 11, Robertson 33.

GENERAL NEWS.

Captain Willard Glazier rode on horseback from Boston to San Francisco. The entire time occupied by the journey was 200 days, the captain reaching the Golden Gate on the twenty-fourth day of November. The actual number of days in the saddle was 144, which gives an average of twenty-eight miles and a seventeenth per day.

Thomas Gagliardi, a San Francisco sculptor, has just completed a semi-colossal bronze statue of the late President Juarez, of Mexico. This statue, when completed, will be the first casting of its kind ever made in San Francisco. It was ordered by General Don Francisco Arce, Governor of Sinaloa, as the representative of a number of Mexican gentlemen who desire to erect a monument to Juarez in the plaza at Mazatlan.

The British bark Robert Morrison, Captain Fritzinger, from Pascagoula for Conway, Wales, put in Bermuda January 13, in distress, leaking badly, cargo shifted, sails blown away, and vessel badly strained. She will have to discharge and refit. Captain Fritzinger writes that he thought he should have to abandon the vessel, and provisioned the boats to be ready, there being five feet of water in the hold most of the time from the first to the third of January.

A telegram from Tongue river cantonment says that on December 17 five prominent Sioux chiefs approached the post about noon with a flag of truce. When within a few hundred yards of the post, and before their approach was known to a single officer or soldier of the garrison, they were pounced upon and killed by Crow scouts who belonged to the post. General Miles was indignant beyond measure at the bloody tragedy, both on account of its atrocity and by reason of the possible importance of their mission.

Suit has been commenced on a capias in the United States District Court against ex-Governor S. J. Tilden, of New York, to recover $150,000, alleged balance due of income tax. On Monday the capias was issued and served on Mr. Tilden, returnable on the sixth of February next.

United States District Attorney Bliss says he was directed some time ago by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Raum to commence suits against all parties who had failed to pay income tax, but that he (Bliss) delayed bringing this suit on account of the position of Mr. Tilden before the public.

The Washington *Daily Chronicle* has suspended publication.

The House Committee on Appropriations have heard Captain Eads in advocacy of the action of Congress to procure the payment of the first installment of $500,000 on his jetty contract. A sub-committee was appointed to confer with the Secretary of War as to the respect in which he fails to provide proper authority for payment.

It is reported at Fort Randall that a train of fifteen wagons and twenty men, coming from the Black Hills, were captured by Crazy Horse's band. None escaped; all being scalped.

The Spanish engineers, consisting of several non-commissioned officers and a detachment of twenty-four privates of the Spanish army, who were on duty at the centennial, under the command of Colonel Morin, sailed for home on Monday.

The allowance to Galveston Harbor of $52,000 of the sum included in the river and harbor appropriation bill passed by Congress early last summer, having given out, and an application to secure another installment having failed, Lieutenant Davis has been compelled to reduce his force to a mere watch guard for the Bolivar gabion yards.

Who is Governor of Louisiana?

To determine which of the claimants has been declared elected by the legally constituted tribunal, and inaugurated the successor to a recognized State government, will not require much time. Louisiana is a sovereign State. Its law-making power has the right to enact any laws they deem expedient for the canvassing and declaration of the votes in any election not repugnant to the Federal constitution. That law-making power has constituted a Returning Board, upon which is conferred unusual powers, but which, from the peculiar character of the people, seem necessary to insure a government in accordance with the will of the majority. This Returning Board has, in conformity to law, declared that Mr. Packard has received a majority of the legal votes, and the State House Legislature is made up of members who have received certificates from this board. The President, therefore, finds that Mr. Packard is clearly the lawful executive. If Mr. Nicholls had been declared elected by the same board the President would have been compelled by the law to recognise him.—*Boston Journal.*

COURT RECORD.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1877.

United States Circuit Court.

Present—Hon. E. C. Billings, district judge.

Joseph Fuentes vs. Myra Clark Gaines. Ordered 1. That the petitioners in this cause do replead agreeably to the laws, rules and practice governing this court as a court of equity; 2. That the order assigning the cause for trial on the law side of the court be vacated; 3. That all proceedings had in the Second District Court of New Orleans, and Supreme Court of Louisiana, subsequent to the filing of defendants' petition for the removal of said cause to this court, excepting the proceedings had in regard to said petition for removal, be stricken from the file of this court as being *coram non judice*, and in no manner constituting part of the record of said cause.

Myra Clark Gaines vs. P. H. Monsseaux; same vs. B. F. Agnelly; same vs. D. Cronan; same vs. M. Lougue et al.—Continued to January 29.

George A. Kelly vs. P. H. Sheridan; James Jeffries vs. P. H. Sheridan; Th. R. Vaughan vs. P. H. Sheridan—Fixed for February 13.

J. R. Howard vs. William Alex. Gordon.—Verdict—That E. E. Norton and Will Steven are entitled to all the rights of petitioner as assignees of John F. Batts, and judgment against defendant for $4750.

Emory Clapp vs. Pierre Nougue.—Verdict for $3240.

Superior Criminal Court.

Charles H. Luxenberg, Esq., presiding, in place of Judge Whitaker, recusing himself.

MOTION.

Murder—State vs. William Knuckley and John Lyon.—Convicted December 3, 1876, for the murder of D. A. C. Lee, on Gallatin street, October 8. Motion for bail refused.

Judge William R. Whitaker presiding.

MOTION.

Crime against nature—State vs. Jose Gruso.—Motion to quash indictment filed and fixed for January 24.

ACQUITTED.

Embezzlement—Edward Hansen.

CONVICTED.

Perjury—Richard Miller.

Grand larceny—James Dyer. Stealing from Mrs. F. Ulrich, No. 64 Chartres street, seven watches valued at $160, on the seventh of October last.

SENTENCED.

Grand larceny—Julia Ann Robinson, convicted January 18 of stealing from the residence of Mrs. Ann Castell, No. 269 Coliseum street, clothing, etc., valued at $120, on the seventh of December, 1876. Three years hard labor.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1877.

United States vs. Royer Murphy; same vs. same; same vs. Bridget Trover; same vs. John Duveill; same vs. F. Dudenhefer.—Violations of revenue law in carrying on liquor business without payment of tax. Plea of not guilty.

E. T. V. Hammer vs. John K. Weber.—Verdict for plaintiff $16'9 23.

Hibernia National Bank vs. Victor Sere.—On trial.

Superior Criminal Court.

ACQUITTED.

Stabbing, etc.—Michael Ryan, charged with stabbing Thomas Sullivan and Mary Donovan at No. 98 Girod street, on October 28.

1. Burglary. 2. Grand larceny.—Eugene Grayer, alias Eugene Johnson, George Winfield, charged with burglariously entering during the night of September 11, 1876, the residence of J. G. Ohlendorff, corner of Desire and Dauphine streets, and stealing jewelry, etc., valued at $175.

CONVICTED.

1. Burglary. 2. Grand larceny.—Henry Young, charged with the above parties. Guilty of grand larceny.

THE INVESTIGATION IN THE FELICIANAS.

Trying to Bulldoze a Vermont Congressman.

A special dispatch to the Cleveland *Leader* January 17, says:

Congressman Joyce, of Vermont, a member of the Louisiana investigating committee, arrived here from New Orleans last night. He was a member of the sub-committee which went to East and West Feliciana parishes and Baton Rouge. Mr. Joyce says he can only speak of the parts of Louisiana he has seen, but if the whole State is like those parishes he visited, it ought to be legislated into barbarism at once, for he never heard of cruelties more infamous than those practiced there on the colored people for political purposes. Before he went South he had an idea that a great deal of the outrage business was newspaper talk for political effect; but no newspaper he ever saw or read approached an adequate description of the barbarities perpetrated. They were not so great this year as formerly, because there was no necessity for them. In 1872, 1874 and 1875 the colored people were so outraged as to be thrown into a state of terror from which they will never recover, and all the White Leagues have now to do is to tap a colored man on the shoulder and say, "Come, you join our Democratic club; all niggers must vote the Democratic ticket this election," and the negro will obey like a passive slave, because he has learned by example and experience that it costs more than life is worth to be a Republican.

Mr. Joyce says that very few negroes could be persuaded to testify before the committee because the sessions were public and their persecutors present, so that every word they might say would be used against them. From most of the negro testimony alone, Mr. Joyce says one would suppose that the State was, as Mr. Watterson said, "as quiet as a nursery," but he went about inquiring privately into matters, and by assuring them that they would not be called upon to testify he got much information which was valuable in suggesting questions to be put to White League witnesses.

Mr. Joyce went into the John Gair case extensively, and learned from the mouths of Democratic witnesses the names of men who took part in Gair's murder, as well as the murder of his sister, Babe Matthews, who was accused of poisoning a Dr. Sanders. The circumstances have been widely published and will be remembered. Joyce got Sanders himself into so desperate a position that the latter attempted to kill him, and was only prevented by Messrs. New, of Indiana, and Beebe, of New York, Democratic members of the committee. Mr. Joyce knew nothing of the matter until when on the cars from New Orleans he was told the whole circumstance by Mr. Beebe.

Sugar Prospects in Plaquemines.

The Plaquemines *Observer* of January 20 says:

Our sugar planters are highly encouraged by the splendid crop of last year and the high prices obtained therefor, and will open the planting campaign with renewed confidence and energy. Many sugar plantations heretofore planted in rice will again resume the cultivation of cane, and it is reported that many small rice planters in the upper portion of the parish will plant their front lands in cane, the produce thereof to be sold to the sugar planters or be hauled to their mills and ground on shares on the same system that prevails in Martinique and Guadaloupe, and which has been attended with the most brilliant results.

We desire to see this experiment fairly tried, and predict for it the most complete success.

Mr. Dyamond, one of the largest, most skillful and energetic of our sugar planters, has tried the system in a modified form and with cheering results. He has furnished the land, seed, supplies, mules and all the other necessary appliances to make cane, and is said to receive therefor a certain share of the crop. It is said that he and his tenants have reaped some which appear incredible when contrasted with the ordinary proceeds of similar labor.