

VOL. II--NO. 121.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A SIGNIFICANT INTERVIEW.

The Russian Grand Dukes and Turkish Ministers interchange civilities.

A Long Private Conversation Between the Representatives of the Two Powers.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, April 19.—To-day there was an interchange of civilities between the two Russian Grand Dukes, now visiting here, and Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish Minister, which occasioned considerable comment.

BUZZ.

[From Our Evening Edition of Yesterday.]

THE AGREEMENT OF FEBRUARY.

Several Distinguished Senators Explaining Their Position Thereon.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Several distinguished Southern Representatives and Senators are engaged in explaining their respective shares in that celebrated transaction known as "the agreement of February."

Gordon, Hill and Lamar are among those who deem it necessary to explain their action in this matter.

The attitude of these gentlemen has been misrepresented in several particulars, although why they should explain and Hewitt, Fernando Wood and Sum Randall be allowed to remain silent is a pertinent question.

BUZZ.

CAPITAL NEWS.

The Minister to Belgium.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Secretary of State has advised that Hon. Ayres D. Morrill, Minister Resident of Brussels, has been stricken with paralysis, but it will probably not prove fatal.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Daniel Hall, of New Hampshire has been appointed Naval Officer at Boston.

Ante-Bellum Mail Contractors Paid.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—After all claims of ante-bellum mail contractors have been audited and allowed; the \$350,000 will be divided pro rata, leaving the balance to be settled by future legislation.

The Southwest Pass For Whistle.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The steam for whistle at Southwest Pass Light Station, Mississippi, will not be sounded until further notice.

The Bahamas Mail.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Owing to the loss of the Leo, the programme for the Bahamas mails has been changed. The steamer Cleopatra will sail from Savannah on the 26th with the mails.

HAMPTON'S WELCOME.

Reception of Gov. Hampton by the Citizens of Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 18.—The reception of Gov. Hampton, who visited Charleston to-day for the first time since November, was a grand ovation, in which the whole community, irrespective of political and class distinctions, united.

Hampton rode at the head of the column through the streets, which were gaily decorated with bunting and thronged with thousands, who cheered him wildly as he passed.

During a public reception held by the Governor in the forenoon, a representative of the regiment of colored militia presented him with a memorial asking him to leave their organization intact, and to commission the field officers of their own selection.

The Governor replied, assuring them that the colored regiment should, in all respects, stand upon precisely the same footing as the white regiments. The colored people were much pleased at the tone of the Governor's remarks.

THE HUNGRY INDIANS.

Crazy Horse and 2000 Lodges to Surrender.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., Feb. 17.—Runners from Crazy Horse report that chief moving towards this agency with about 3000 people, with the intention of surrendering. It is expected in about ten days the surrender of this band will leave the country clear of hostile Indians, except Sitting Bull's band and some few stragglers from bands that have come into the agencies.

ACCIDENTS.

A Fierce Storm at Lamar, Miss.

HOLLY SPRINGS, April 18.—Lamar, Miss., was visited last night with a severe wind storm, blowing down, unroofing, or otherwise seriously damaging eight or ten buildings, mostly stores. No lives lost. Hudson & Son, Drew & Son, and E. W. Williams are the principal sufferers.

Wrecked Steamers.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—The steamship Virginia, from Charleston, reports: On the 16th inst., thirty miles south of Frying Pan Shoals, passed the top of a vessel's deck-house, with hatch and companion ways slides painted blue, and on the 17th, south of Cape Lookout, passed, for twenty miles through large quantities of wreck, ship's yards, masts, etc. Among it some cabin doors painted deep yellow, with canary colored panels; also, a great many Havana sugar hogheads and boxes marked on the ends "A. A. over Estella."

More Crises.

SAYANNAH, April 18.—Capt. Evally, of

NEWS BY MAIL.

DEFICIENCIES.

The Money Already Given Out in Several Departments.

[Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, April 16.—One of the obstacles to the postponement of the extra session of Congress is the deficiency in the Department of Justice and the Navy Department. The former department is very hard up, indeed, and has not money enough to keep the United States courts going until the end of the fiscal year.

The United States Marshal for Boston came here to-day for the purpose of securing further provision, the sum of money allotted to him being exhausted. He succeeded in obtaining barely enough to pay the jurors and witnesses during the May term. There will be a heavy deficiency in the court expenses at the end of the year, and several courts will probably have to be closed.

SENATOR OGLESBY.

He Falls in Line With the President's Southern Policy.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

The two Illinois Senators visited the Legislature of that State last Wednesday, and improved the occasion to make addresses. Senator Oglesby in his remarks declared in favor of the remonetizing of silver and a conciliatory policy toward the South. He said: "I am in favor of the return of the era of good feeling. I have no more bitterness toward the Southern people than I have toward the people of the North. I wish the era of good feeling to come when the people of the South shall bow respectfully before the flag. It would not be in good taste for me to go further now. If I did, I might get myself tangled up, and get you tangled up."

GRAIN.

Where England Will Have to Get Her Grain.

[Courier-Journal.]

The American and European grain dealers are negotiating a regulation of the war rumors and the possible closing of the Black Sea ports, the outlets of Russia's great grain-producing region, from which England alone has in the last six months drawn 4,564,830 hundred weights of wheat. The English, however, assert that they will in a few years draw their whole supply of grain from India. Great Britain's importations of wheat amount annually to \$70,000,000, but it will not do for her to rely upon India, as the fearful droughts in that country make it hazardous to supply her with grain from that source.

STATES RIGHTS.

The Sovereignty of a State Over All Matters Not Transferred to the Federal Government.

[Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The United States Supreme Court yesterday decided in the case of the United States vs. Fox that the United States could not accept or hold real estate devised to it in a State whose statutes forbade such a transfer. The property in this case was the entire realty of a man, Chas. Fox by name, who wanted the government to apply the proceeds to the extinguishment of the war debt. The right of a State to make such prohibitory laws, the decision says, "follows from its sovereignty within its limits as to all matters over which jurisdiction has not been expressly, or by necessary implication, transferred to the Federal government."

NEW MEXICO.

Another Rotten Borough for Radical Senators.

[Correspondence St. Louis Republican.]

It is reported that the preliminary intrigues for the admission of New Mexico as a State are in process of elaboration and development at Washington, perhaps with the beneficent intention of providing John Logan, of Illinois, or possibly U. S. Grant, late of Galena, with another opportunity in life. There are many good reasons why the lazy and venal "Grassers" of New Mexico should not be placed upon a political equality with the inhabitants of the Eastern, Southern and Western States, in the fact that they are of another race, speaking another language, and of very nearly the same character as the natives of Santo Domingo, whom the late lamented U. S. Grant desired to annex. In the proposed admission of New Mexico we may be sure there is concealed a personal plot which bodes no good to the Democracy. Let us take warning by Nevada and Colorado, two rotten boroughs created by and for the dirty tools of Radicalism. No more States should be admitted until the Senate is Democratic.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Both Russia and Turkey Arming Themselves in This Country.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

It has been ascertained that Turkey is much better supplied with arms than was at first supposed, she having received over 300,000 stand of arms from Providence, K. I., within the past two years, under a contract for 500,000 Peabody guns, a breech-loading rifle similar to the Martini-Henry rifle used in England. These rifles are still being manufactured for and delivered to the Turkish Government, several officers of which have been in this country for some months past inspecting the arms and superintending their manufacture. The Turks also have contracts with various firms in this country for 200,000 rounds of metallic cartridges, and for a large number of cartridge cases, which are now being made at Bridgeport and New Haven, Conn., and other places. Russia has also received a good supply of arms from this country, in pursuance of contracts with Smith & Wesson, Colt, and other manufacturers. These contracts were for revolvers, a large number of which have been delivered.

CABINET WRECKERS.

A Vain Attempt to Intimidate the President.

[N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Stanley Matthews lounged about the Supreme Court room all day to-day, waiting his turn to present a case in which he was interested. He was the centre of curious observation. Wags spoke of him as the President, or the man who did Hayes' thinking.

His presence here has set agoing the old rumors. The first real virulent attack of Cabinet-breaking appeared among the sensations of last night, following Matthews' arrival. Some of the crassest of these stories mounted Attorney General Devens upon the Supreme Bench, moved McCrary into his place, transferred Dick Thompson to the War Office, and put ex-Gov. Rice in the Navy Department. Of course, such a tissue of nonsensical statements was not worthy of official denial. Thus far there are no evidences to show any possible change in Hayes' Cabinet. Dick Thompson is thoroughly immersed in his naval investigation, and there is no doubt the Cabinet family is in full accord upon the one subject of holding on to what they have now in hand.

Of course there is no truth in these rumors. They are the work of the bad-cuis and carpet-baggers, with whom the wish is father to the thought that there may be trouble in the Cabinet, of who would like the public to believe there is. The carpet-baggers, seeing the handwriting on the wall again in Louisiana as they saw it in South Carolina, are making a last desperate effort to frighten the President and to divide and distract public sentiment concerning him, his Cabinet and his policy. Hence they have called to their help the Cabinet-wreckers, who are as unscrupulous as their employers.

BABCOCK.

A Probability of His Being Court-Martialed.

[Courier-Journal.]

There appears to be a prospect of ridding the public service of Orville E. Babcock, who has been attended by such marvelous luck in escaping the punishment he so richly deserves for his manifold crookedness. A Washington dispatch to the St. Louis Republican says with reference to the vindication of Bristow's decepted friends:

"A no small part of this general vindication is to be the retirement of Babcock from the army. It is well known that army officers have desired he should be tried by court-martial. Just before he left Washington he sent from the botanical gardens, which were under his control, a large basket of flowers to the wife of Gen. Sherman. The flowers were returned with a note saying that Major Babcock was certainly mistaken, as he could not have meant to have sent the flowers to Mrs. Sherman. That his retirement from the army is to be a result of court-martial, or otherwise, there seems no doubt. His old enemies who have fought him in the courts are after him in the new government. If this vindication is brought about, and the information to that effect proves reliable and positive, it will signify that Hayes is a bigger man than John Sherman, inasmuch as that gentleman is a most relentless enemy of Bristow."

AUSTRIA'S WEAKNESS.

A Divided Empire and People.

[Courier-Journal.]

The cable dispatches indicate that the most nervous power in Europe during the present complications is the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is reported that the desire of the government is to form a coalition with England against Russia, and that Austria may possibly occupy Bosnia. Austria is made up of antagonistic elements. Her population is susceptible of the following divisions: Germans, 9,000,000; Czechs and Slovaks, 9,000,000; Poles, 2,500,000; Ruthenians, 3,000,000; Slovaks, 1,200,000; Croats and Serbs, 3,000,000; Magyars, 5,700,000; Italians, 600,000; Roumans, 2,685,000; Jews, 1,372,000.

It will be perceived that the Germans, Magyars and Slavics predominate. The Magyars sympathize with Turkey; the Slavics sympathize with their brethren, the Slavics of the Turkish provinces; the Germans are not strong enough to maintain the Imperial government.

The public debt of Austria, exclusive of the special debt of Hungary, is \$1,550,000,000. The revenues do not cover the expenditures. The army, on a peace footing, numbers 300,000 men. The navy consists of fifty-seven vessels, of which ten are ironclads. It is evident from this brief statement of Austria's condition that she is not prepared to go to war.

RUSSIA'S DANGER.

The Socialists Agitating a Complete Reorganization of the Empire.

[Courier-Journal.]

According to the St. Petersburg dispatches, the war in which Russia is about to embark is immensely popular. This patriotism is somewhat surprising when it is remembered that the laboring classes in Russia have to bear the burden of taxation, the estates of the nobles and the property of the Church being exempt from taxation. One of the dangerous elements in Russia is the powerful body of Socialists, who contemplate the complete political and social reorganization of the empire on a republican basis.

THE SCLAVONIC COMMITTEE.

Has been active in promoting antagonism to Turkey.

The Sclavonic Committee, which has been so active in promoting antagonism to Turkey, is the prime factor in this Socialistic organization. The government has appreciated its danger from this internal mass of dynamite, and, instead of leaving it to explode, has very wisely fostered the war feeling, and, by welding the country together in the crusade against the Turks, obtains control over this most dangerous political element. The Panslavic agitators look for the establishment of a Sclavonic empire, but the Czar will utilize this national feeling to more firmly establish Russia's system of absolutism.

A NEW LOT OF BOTTLED ARSENIC.

In great variety, which are offered cheap, at M. L. Byrne & Co.'s, 163 Canal street.

FIRE ARTS.

Balance of oil paintings and water colors will positively be closed out this evening at 7:30 p. m., at corner Camp and Natchez streets, by Messrs. Montgomery.

REMYNT DAY.

Look out for bargains to-morrow at 183 Canal street. The wide-wake merchants, M. L. Byrne & Co., are offering a beautiful lot of remnants at half price. Their place of business is thronged daily with ladies, all eager to inspect the exquisite assortment of spring goods just received from New York. These merchants have displayed great taste in the selection of their spring goods, and the ladies will doubtless patronize this popular dry goods house.

IN STOCK ONE YEAR'S IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER.

Stock one year's importations of Paper-Headstock in good reach, 63,000 baskets.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate.

The Senate met, as usual, at 12 o'clock. Lieut. Gov. White presiding and nineteen Senators present. Mr. Goode, for the Judiciary Committee, reported on House bill 34, to amend the charter of the American Printing House for the blind at Baton Rouge, unfavorably.

Mr. Richardson, for the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, reported on House resolution No. 294, relative to a survey of Bayou Teche, favorably.

House bill No. 175, to repeal the act creating the Board of State Engineers, etc., was, on motion of Senator Bostner, taken up as the special order, and amendments made by him were withdrawn.

Joint consideration of the bill the Senate joined the House to table for United States Senator.

AFTER JOINT SESSION.

Senator Goode asked one day's leave of absence for Senator Perkins. Granted.

Mr. Stubbs reported for conference committee on House bill 200, with Senate amendments thereto, being the Registration bill. The report is as follows:

Mr. Mitchell, for committee on railroads, reported favorably on House bill 337, to repeal the act chartering the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Lakeburg Railroad Company. The report is as follows:

The special order—the levee and engineer bill of Mr. Bostner—was resumed. The bill repeals the old act, and further provides that "the police jurats of the several parishes of the State are to be invested with the management and control of all public levees of the State, etc." They are to make necessary regulations for the construction and repairs of the levees. The Governor is to appoint three engineers for two years, one of them to be known as the chief, the salary of each to be \$300 a month and to assist each \$200 each. They shall make a careful survey of all public levees of the State, said survey to be completed as soon as is practicable after the submission of high water, in order that the contracts for work may be let out and commenced at the earliest moment possible. The Governor, after estimates from the engineers, is to advertise for proposals for contracts for the work, etc.

The bill was finally passed and goes to the House.

HOUSE BILL 268.

To promote education by requiring better qualifications for admission to the bar in this State, was considered. It requires three years' study under some efficient attorney before application for admission to the Supreme Court, graduates of law schools excepted.

Senator Ellis thought three years would be a hardship for poor young men whose talents and ambition might sooner fit them for practice. He proposed two years as ample for one of students of the law, and the other for one of students of the law. Judge George advocated three years and combated the idea that it would be a hardship. It should be impressed on the minds of young men that they must be thorough in their knowledge of the law. It was no kindness to them to permit them to become merely nominally half-fledged attorneys. Public interest and the honor of the profession required a high standard of qualification for such a profession.

Senator Bostner thought it would be fair to fix the term of probation at two years, as young men who attend the law schools are admitted after two years—one as students in some law office and the other at the college.

Senator Ellis thought that one year's tuition at the law school as we had in this State was equal to two years of such study as young men generally pursued upon these levees in law offices. Louisiana was the last State where anything less than three years should be required for legal study. The fact of study here was what that in any other State, requiring a thorough knowledge of civil as well as common law. The more time you give to a young man to study, the more competent he will be to discharge the duties of the profession.

Senator White said, as he understood the bill, he prepared a discrimination in favor of the Law University, and if he was correct in this he could not, under his oath as a Senator, support the bill.

Senator Goode argued that it was the duty of the State to raise the standard of the profession, and he therefore opposed the amendment.

Joint consideration of J. E. Bryant, who has appeared on the floor and the Pecker's conclave, was taken up, and, at the instance of Mr. Mitchell, Senator Mitchell called for executive session, which lasted for a short while.

After executive session, Senator Wheeler being in the chair, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to bring in about nine minutes to the Senate.

Mr. Texas, for the committee, reported a bill to amend the charter of the State of Louisiana, and on motion of Senator Stubbs the report of the committee was adopted on the part of the Senate.

Senator Mitchell called up House bill 327, to repeal the act incorporating the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Lakeburg Railroad Company. The bill was passed.

Senator bill L, amending section 29 of act of this session relative to public education, by inserting \$275,000 instead of \$225,000, was passed.

Mr. Eustis called up House bill 271 relative to the jurisdiction of the Third District Court, enlarging the amount made subject to the action of the court to \$100 exclusive of interest, and giving the court certain exclusive jurisdiction.

Mr. Eustis said he would introduce a section providing for a speedy test of the constitutionality of the bill, and with that he hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. George said he had failed to find any occasion for this bill and spoke in opposition to it.

On motion of Mr. Eustis was adopted, and on further consideration being pressed, the bill lies over.

Senator Steven, for committee, reported favorably on House bill No. 328, increasing the appropriation to pay for tax rolls, the increase being \$100. The bill was finally passed.

The same Senator moved to take up the reports of the conference committee on preferred calendar. The reports were adopted.

Mr. Texas, for committee, reported enrolled bills 105 and 146, of the Senate.

The Senate at 3:30 p. m. took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Senator White in the chair, and a quorum present.

Senator Robertson called up the report of the Committee on Contingent and other Expenses of the Senate. The report was adopted.

House bill No. 228, relative to evidence of physicians, passed. It allows them to testify before Justices of the Peace as a matter of convenience, so as not to interrupt their practice by attendance at District Courts.

Mr. Texas, for committee, reported enrolled bill 37, amending article 48 of the Code of Practice, relative to evidence, was passed.

House bill 351, to authorize a tax by the parish of Morehouse, was called up by Senator Wheeler and passed.

House bill 306, to incorporate the Bayou Sara Fire Company, passed.

House bill No. 353, to revive the charter of the First Baptist Church in New Orleans.

Mr. Stubbs thought the general law for incorporation sufficient without enumerating the books with new statutes.

Mr. Texas moved to refer and Mr. Wheeler to adopt the bill.

A motion being made to postpone, the Senate refused to postpone.

Mr. Ellis moved to make the bill the order for Friday.

No quorum voting, absent Senators were sent for and produced.

The range of discussion led to some pleasant remarks on the part of Senators White, Ellis and others.

Pending further consideration executive ses-

THE HOUSE.

MORE MEMBERS SWORN IN.

The House assembled pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Baskin in the chair and a quorum present.

Mr. Billion, of Lafourche, presented a petition from his colleagues, Chief Justice of Assumption, and Oscar Hill, of West Baton Rouge, were on the floor of the House and wished to be sworn in. Both were thereafter called up to the Speaker's desk and were sworn in as members of the House.

RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution to issue a warrant in favor of the widow of the late W. S. Cocke, for the partition and sale of the late Cocke's estate, was adopted.

Mr. Cressy, of Orleans—A resolution officially informing the Governor of a vacancy in the House occasioned by the decease of W. S. Cocke, of Iberville.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

By Mr. McColson, of West Feliciana, for the Committee on Railroads, by substitute on House bill No. 312.

The substitute House bill No. 312 was taken up and read twice and laid over.

The substitute provides for an extension of the term for the construction throughout Louisiana of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, and New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad to the 1st of February, 1878, in default of which all rights and privileges granted to those railroad companies by act of Feb. 26, 1859, joint resolution No. 67 of 1862, act of 1870, and joint resolution of 1871, shall be forfeited.

The bill is in the following words:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the charter, franchises and privileges of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, or New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, be and they are hereby declared null and void, unless before the first day of February, 1878, the said company shall comply with all the duties and obligations imposed upon it by virtue of act No. 26 of 1859, joint resolution No. 67 of 1862, and joint resolution No. 67 of 1870, and joint resolution No. 67 of 1871, giving the title of said act, provided, nothing contained in the present act shall be construed as a recognition by the State on behalf of said corporation, that said corporation may be entitled to any right of subsidy or State aid under the terms of the said statutes, it being the sole purpose and intent of the present act to enable the said corporation, without State aid or subsidy, to build and complete said railroad line throughout Louisiana to a point on the Mississippi river within the limits of the State, and to avoid the forfeiture of all the rights, privileges and franchises of said corporation.

Sec. 2. This act to take effect from and after its passage, and that all acts in conflict herewith be, and the same are hereby declared null and void.

Mr. Berry, of Orleans, for the special committee presented a substitute for House bill No. 333, requiring hotel keepers to provide for the escape of their guests in case of fire. Laid over.

Mr. McColson, of West Feliciana, presented a petition from foreign insurance companies asking for a reduction of license.

Pending consideration of the result in the Senate joint resolution and bill was proceeded with for United States Senator, with the following result:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Senate, House, Total. Includes B. F. Jones, H. L. Gibson, William L. Lawrence, J. G. Barron, P. J. Kennedy, W. W. Carlos, Andrew Canziani, Ed. McColson, Capt. J. J. Brown, Hon. W. W. Farmer, L. H. Bowden, Black.

Total: Senate, 17; House, 81; Total, 98.

Mr. McColson, of Terrebonne, was nominated by Mr. Billion, Capt. Brown by Mr. Young, of East Baton Rouge, and Mr. Farmer by Mr. Bridger.

No choice and the Senate withdrew.

Mr. Bell's report on the reduction of license taxes on foreign insurance companies was taken up again by the House.

On motion, after desultory debate, the petition was recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Bowlen, of Franklin, chairman of the Committee on Parochial Affairs, reported back a bill relating to returning a portion of St. Martinville territory to Iberia parish, recommending the references to the Committee on Railroads. Adopted.

The Senate and House conference committee to which was referred the Registration bill, made a report of agreement on the bill.

PREFERENCE CALENDAR.

The Registration bill mentioned above was taken up.

The question came up on the committee's report, which agreed, on the part of the Senate, to recede from all amendments of the Senate except that portion which requires that each party shall be represented in the election of clerks of registers and the increase of salary of the registers of New Orleans from \$1500 to \$2400.

The report was adopted.