

New Orleans Republican

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ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF LOUISIANA

To the People of the State of Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS, January 12, 1872. George W. Carter's administration of the State during the session of 1871 was considered by the Republican members of the House a fraud upon the State and disgrace to our party.

Carter decided this motion out of order, and would not entertain an appeal from his decision, when, following the precedent of John Quincy Adams in the United States Congress, Hon. Mortimer Carrut put the question to the House, and it was carried by a large majority.

Carter surrounded himself with a body of armed men, previously concealed in his private room adjoining the Speaker's stand, and defended and intimidated the majority. When order was restored, Messrs. P. Y. Carter, J. B. Matthews, his acknowledged champions, pledged in the name of Speaker Carter, that he would resign at twelve o'clock M. the following day if the majority would permit an adjournment.

From the beginning, these illegal and revolutionary measures have been conducted under the auspices of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and the result of our jurisdiction has been to transfer the State to the control of that party. The appeals for martial law and the so-called indignation meetings are instigated by the Democratic State Executive Committee.

George W. Carter, for two days past, has been hidden from the police, who hold a warrant against him for murder, in some secret place within the Customhouse building. To-day he has surrendered to a Democratic Judge, to be released on bonds, the said judge fearing the result will be that any grand jury assembled to consider his case, and which will find a true bill against him as a party to the murder of Mr. Weyland.

By order of the Committee. JOHN W. FAIRFAX, Corresponding Secretary.

Report of the Committee on Temperance. To the Bishop and Members of the Louisiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR BROTHERS—Your Committee on Temperance respectfully invite the attention of the Conference to the following, which is submitted as our report.

WILLIAM YIGERS, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

EIGHTH DISTRICT COURT

Important Petition—The Begun Legislature Perpetual Injunction Asked.

State of Louisiana vs. George W. Carter.—The Governor of the State, in his official capacity, asks for a writ of injunction to restrain an unlawful assemblage of persons, conspiring to overthrow the legitimate authority of the State, from acting as the House of Representatives.

Assuming the allegations of the petition to be true, the first inquiry which presents itself is whether a case is presented for the writ of injunction.

First—That the Governor of the State, acting for the State, and represented by the Attorney General, is plaintiff.

Second—That the defendants are the members of the Louisiana Legislature, who are not 'interior courts' in the sense of the constitution, but, as legislative organizations, are vested with certain powers of public administration, for reasons which are clearly imperative.

It will be conceded a State has a great right to have her interests protected whenever they are threatened as an individual.

By order of the Committee. JOHN W. FAIRFAX, Corresponding Secretary.

THE HOUSE MEETS, QUORUM

January 6—The House meets, quorum present, and adjourns.

This day, the sixth January, the petition in the case of the State vs. George W. Carter is filed in this case, verified by the affidavit of the Governor.

Each house, says Mr. Justice Cooley, in his admirable treatise on constitutional limitations, p. 157, "has also the power and other contents of its authority, and also to expel a member for any cause which seems to the body to render it unfit that he continue to occupy one of its seats."

This power is sometimes conferred by the constitution, but it exists whether expressly conferred or not. It is a necessary incident of the power to elect members to the House to perform its high functions, and is necessary for the safety of the State.

Now, there can be but one government for the State of Louisiana, and it is not questioned that the plaintiff to the petition now before the court is the Governor.

It is within the judicial notice of this court that the Senate has convened daily in the Capitol of the State since January 1, 1872, and has taken a quorum.

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