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## ASSEMBLING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

### Senate.

Within a few minutes of twelve o'clock yesterday a large number of Senators appeared and took their seats. Shortly afterward Lieutenant Governor Antoine took his seat and called the Senate to order and instructed the Secretary to call the roll. Seventeen of the Senators holding over answered to their names. The names of the newly elected members were then called and those present were requested by the President to come forward and be sworn in. A quorum being present a short prayer was rendered.

Mr. Brewster moved that the House be informed that the Senate was organized.

Mr. Sypher raised a point of order. He thought the Senate not organized until it had elected a secretary and such other officers as were necessary to conduct its proceedings.

The President decided the point well taken, and the Senate, on motion, proceeded to the election of its officers, which resulted as follows:

P. E. Bechtel, secretary; J. A. Green, assistant secretary; C. C. Packard, minute clerk; Alphonse DeBlanc, assistant minute clerk; William Mulford, sergeant-at-arms; William Mercer, assistant sergeant-at-arms; [illegible] Renfro, doorkeeper; John Marks, assistant doorkeeper; D. P. C. Hill, chief enrolling clerk. They were sworn in.

The following is the roll of Senators:

J. R. Alexander, T. C. Anderson, W. J. Blackburn, Raford Blunt, O. H. Brewster, T. A. Cage, E. Detiege, Allen Greene, William Harper, E. F. Herwig, G. Y. Kelso, J. A. Lostpot, Curtis Pollard, T. B. Stamps, J. V. Sypher, E. L. Weber, W. W. Wharton, E. L. Whitney, T. T. Allain, John E. Bonneux, J. Henri Burch, R. H. Chadbourn, Oscar Crozier, Andrew Dumont, J. B. [illegible], J. A. Gla, J. H. Grover, A. B. George, J. W. Kelly, Pierre Landry, H. D. [illegible]n, W. A. Robertson, W. Steven, H. M. [illegible]ell, E. D. White, David Young.

The following Senators did not answer [illegible]:

[illegible] Eustis, J. H. Grover, A. B. George, [illegible] Kelly, H. D. Ogden, W. A. Robertson, E. D. White.

[illegible] elected Senators present were [illegible]

[illegible] Secretary was instructed [illegible] House of the organization of [illegible]

[illegible] went into executive [illegible] recess for an hour, [illegible] called the Senate [illegible]

[illegible] stated that in consequence [illegible] excitement prevailing [illegible] would move that the [illegible] further recess of thirty minutes.

[illegible] this motion Lieutenant [illegible] informed the Senate that [illegible] desired to make a report of [illegible] to the House.

[illegible] Bechtel then stated that he had [illegible] to obtain admission to the [illegible] but found it in such an uproar, [illegible] on to a state of revolution, that it [illegible] impossible for him to enter and make his [illegible] known.

Mr. Stamps' motion for a recess of thirty minutes was then put and carried.

On reassembling, a number of veto messages were read from the Governor. They will be found in the official proceedings of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Chadbourn, the veto messages were made the special order of the day for Thursday next at one o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Chadbourn, the Secretary was instructed to inform the House of the organization of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Burch a committee of two from the Senate was appointed by the Chair, to join a committee of the House, to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the organization of the General Assembly, to the end that any communication from him could be received.

Messrs. Burch and Alexander were appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. Brewster the rules of the past session were adopted, to be used until new rules were promulgated by the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Brewster the Chair was authorized to appoint a special committee on rules, consisting of five members.

Mr. Herwig offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a joint committee of five be appointed, to consist of two members of the Senate to be appointed by the President, and three members of the House to be appointed by the Speaker, to examine the books and accounts of the Auditor of Public Accounts and the State Treasurer, in compliance with sections 1540 and 1552 of the Revised Statutes.

The resolution was ordered to lie over under the rules.

A committee of three, headed by Mr. Lowell, informed the Senate that the House had organized by electing Michael Hahn Speaker and William Vigers Clerk.

A committee was appointed to act with a similar committee, on the part of the House, to inform the Governor that the Legislature was organized and ready to receive any communication he might have to make it.

On motion of Mr. Blackburn, the President of the Senate was authorized to appoint the necessary number of assistant sergeants-at-arms.

The Governor's annual message was then received and ordered to be read. It will be found printed in another portion of the REPUBLICAN.

On motion of Mr. Chadbourn 500 copies of the message were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Stamps the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to furnish seats in the lobby for the accommodation of visitors.

The Senate then adjourned until to-day at twelve o'clock.

### House of Representatives.

It was evident, from the anxiety depicted on the countenances of politicians of both parties at the State House yesterday morning, that the day was to be an eventful one. The Capitol was strongly guarded by a force of Metropolitan Police, and bodies of soldiers were stationed near the building. Previous to the meeting of the House a large number of prominent gentlemen gathered inside the bar, among them Senator Pinchback, Superintendent of Education Brown, Congressmen Smith, Darrall and Morey, General W. L. McMillen, General Hugh J. Campbell, ex-Speaker Brewster and others.

Mr. Wiltz and ex-Governor Hahn, the candidates for the speakership, took prominent positions in the front part of the House—Governor Hahn calm and imperturbable, and Mr. Wiltz pulling away vigorously at a cigarette, but looking pale and a little uneasy, tapping the desk at which he sat in a nervous manner. Senator Pinchback and General McMillen seemed to be on good terms, chatting together and laughing pleasantly.

Just previous to calling the House together Messrs. Foster, Phelps and Potter, comprising the Congressional committee now investigating Louisiana affairs, entered the House, and after being introduced to many members, took seats near the Speaker's platform.

At precisely twelve o'clock Chief Clerk Vigers ascended the Speaker's stand and called the House to order, and announced that in accordance with law he would proceed to call the roll of members of the House of Representatives elected to serve during this session of 1875 and 1876.

Messrs. E. A. Dur, Whitefield Hood, M. T. Martin and A. J. Cousin were absent during the calling of the roll. Verbal protests were made against calling the names of Representatives from Rapides and Terrebonne. One hundred and two members were found to be present—52 Republicans, 50 Democrats.

Immediately after the calling of the roll, a motion was made to proceed to the election of a temporary Speaker. Chief Clerk Vigers declined to entertain the motion, and before he had an opportunity of explaining his reasons, Mr. Billiou, of Lafourche, nominated ex-Mayor Louis A. Wiltz, and asked that all in favor of the motion respond by voting yea. A few responses were heard, not many in the House understanding what the motion was. Mr. Wiltz, who was sitting on the steps of the Speaker's platform, sprang quickly up to the desk and, seizing the gavel from Mr. Viger's hands, announced himself temporary chairman of the House of Representatives, and asked Mr. W. T. Houston, justice of the peace, to administer to him the oath, which Mr. Houston proceeded to do. A scene of excitement here ensued, during which nearly all the members were on their feet demanding Mr. Wiltz' attention.

Mr. Wiltz announced the first business in order would be to administer the oath of office to members, and he accordingly requested them to rise, and he administered the oath to the whole House as a body.

A motion was then made from the Republican side of the House to elect a permanent Speaker. On that motion a demand was made for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Wiltz refused to entertain the motion. The motion was made from the Democratic side to lay the motion to elect a Speaker on the table, and after a viva voce vote Mr. Wiltz declared the motion to lay on the table carried, notwithstanding the Republicans had a majority of three in the House.

Mr. Demas, of St. John, rose to the point of order that no motion could be recognized by the Chair pending a call for the yeas and nays.

The Chair decided the point not well taken.

Mr. Demas said he came to this House expecting justice and fairness from the other side of the House.

Mr. Wiltz called Mr. Demas to order.

Mr. Murrell, of Madison, protested against the unlawful action of the gentlemen representing the Democratic party.

A resolution was introduced seating the Democratic contestants from the parishes of Grant, Winn, DeSoto and Bienville, which were not acted upon by the Returning Board.

A call for the yeas and nays was not entertained by Mr. Wiltz, and on a viva voce vote the resolution was declared adopted, although the Republicans still had a majority on the floor. The members whose cases had just been passed upon entered and were sworn in by Mr. Wiltz.

A motion to adjourn was declared lost.

Mr. Wiltz, addressing the House, declared that he would do full justice to the colored members. He had been in office a long time and the colored people had seen his course. During his administration as Mayor he had met the ill will of his own party in protecting the interests of the colored people. He would uphold the laws impartially. He had taken an oath to do his duty. He only asked that colored members rise and address him respectfully as presiding officer, and they should receive full recognition at his hands.

Mr. Lowell said that he did not suppose there was a gentlemen in the House who intertained any doubts as to his election as a member of the House of Representatives. As a representative of the Republican party, as a citizen of the State of Louisiana, he protested against the unlawful acts of this day, they were in violation of the laws of this State. He protested against the ruling of the presiding officer in refusing to allow the calling of the yeas and nays from the roll as furnished by the Secretary of State. He was surprised at this revolutionary action, and moved that the legal roll of members be called. The motion was seconded.

At this time considerable excitement occured at the door, caused by the entrance of a crowd of men representing themselves as sergeants-at-arms.

Mr. Wiltz desired to answer the remarks of the gentleman from Jefferson (Mr. Lowell). He said that Mr. Lowell had taken it upon himself, and he did not blame him, for protesting against the manner in which the House had been organized, but they had as a precedent for their action the example of the Republican party in 1868, which organized the House by the election of Mr. Lowell himself, when Mr. Wiltz was a member of that body, in the same manner in which Mr. Wiltz had to-day been elected. The Democrats at that time protested against the organization. The Democrats to-day had followed that precedent, and they thought they were right. At the time mentioned the Democrats remained in their seats, notwithstanding their protests.

Mr. Ray, of East Feliciana, said he was not one of those who believed that because his neighbor violated law it was right for him to violate it also. He believed the act referred to in 1868 was in violation of law. Mr. Ray reviewed the unlawful manner in which the House had been organized, and called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Lowell's motion. He was frequently interrupted during his remarks with cries of "order" from different parts of the House.

Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, considered Mr. Lowell's motion the only one which could legally be considered by the House. The House was not at present organized in accordance with law. The Republicans had come here prepared to abide by whatever decision might be legally arrived at. They were not sure of electing their Speaker, but they were willing to take their chances. The roll-call showed that there were fifty-two Republicans and fifty Democrats present, one Republican and three Democrats absent. He called the attention of the gentlemen composing the congressional committee to this fact. He asked gentlemen of the opposition if they thought they would be successful in illegally organizing the House and having it recognized. All the Republicans asked was for a fair show. If the Democrats had a majority they should have the benefit of it, but he was astonished at the manner in which Mr. Wiltz had taken the chair.

Mr. Lowell said that Mr. Wiltz' statement in regard to 1868 was perhaps correct; but since that time a law had been passed which provided the manner in which the House was to be organized, and which provided against the possibility of such a *coup d'etat* as we had witnessed to-day. He asked that the clerk read the section of the law of 1870 on this subject.

Mr. Wiltz read the law.

Mr. Matthews supposed they were going to carry the thing through as they had commenced, but he ventured to call for the yeas and nays.

A motion was made to lay Mr. Mathews call for the yeas and nays on the table, and Mr. Wiltz declared the motion carried.

Mr. Lowell supposed Mr. Wiltz was familiar with the constitution, and referred him to a provision that any two members of the House were entitled on demand to have the yeas and nays called.

Mr. Wiltz declared that until a permanent organization was effected he would not entertain a call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Lowell—Then you deprive us of our constitutional privilege.

Mr. Young, of Claiborne, moved that the House proceed to the election of a permanent Speaker. A call for the yeas and nays was ignored.

A member called for the appointment of a sergeant-at-arms, and without the motion being put the sergeants-at-arms suddenly put in an appearance in great numbers, who proceeded to eject the sergeants-at-arms who had been on duty up to this time. Many of the old sergeants-at-arms would not leave, which caused a good deal of flurry and excitement.

Mr. Matthews said that as he had stated some time since, he protested against this illegal organization. He moved that Mr. Lowell be elected Speaker, by acclamation.

Loud cries of yes and no were heard, continuing for some time, and calls were made on Mr. Lowell to take the chair. Great excitement prevailed, and nearly every one present was on his feet. Several rushed to the Speaker's stand, apparently for the purpose of preventing Mr. Lowell from taking the chair. He, however, evinced no disposition to follow the example which had been set by the Democrats.

Mr. Wiltz warned members against any exercise of violence. He did not wish to gag the Republican members.

A voice—You have done so already.

Mr. Lowell said his name had been mentioned in connection with the speakership. He had protested against the manner in which the present presiding officer claimed to have been elected, and he would not be made Speaker in the same manner. A mock form had been gone through with. Members had not been sworn according to law. He declared the whole lobby had been sworn in. The Republicans had that morning held a caucus and decided upon a gentleman as their choice for Speaker, and that gentleman should have his support. He referred to the law of 1870, which provides for no such office as temporary chairman. It is the duty of the Chief Clerk holding over to call the roll and conduct the election of permanent Speaker. Nothing to-day had been done in accordance with law.

Mr. Wiltz announced the names of Louis A. Wiltz and Michael Hahn as candidates for Speaker.

Mr. Lowell called on Republican members not to vote, and most of them left the hall.

When the name of Mr. Hahn was called he rose and asked permission of the Chair to explain his position. Objection was made that it was out of order; but Mr. Wiltz recommended that that courtesy be extended Governor Hahn, and he was accordingly granted permission to speak.

Governor Hahn said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I thank you for the courtesy you thus extend me. My name comes before you as a candidate for Speaker without solicitation on my part. I am by no means desirous of holding that position. I came here for the purpose of assisting in the work of relieving my State of the heavy burden of taxation under which she labors. With these views I consented to allow my name to come before you. The position can give me no honor. There has been too much of violence, too much peculation. If by withdrawing I could secure the election of good officers who would benefit the State, I would be in favor of the strongest Democrat for Speaker. [Applause.] But I must say the record of Democracy is not calculated to inspire confidence; I do not charge the sad condition of the State entirely upon that party. Much—too much—can be laid at the door of the Republican party. Since the election of Governor Warmoth the taxes have been increased to a prodigious extent.

But, fellow citizens, when you do as you have done to-day, you drive from you the friendship which you might gain from the more conservative of my party, and perpetuate bad government. All I ask for myself is that I shall be allowed to assist in the work of bringing about an era of peace and good will. Vice and crime to-day are rampant. It is time that good men should come together. We have grave duties to perform—financial problems to solve. There are offices to be abolished, and laws to be repealed. But if we resort to such violations of law as we have witnessed to day what good can be accomplished? I entertain for Mr. Wiltz the most profound respect and friendship, but this is not the way to settle these questions. I admit the election laws are unjust, and I shall be glad to assist you in repealing them. But until laws are repealed we must stand by them. While I am willing to act with you, gentlemen, in general measures of reform, I can not honestly, and without violence to my sense of right, vote and participate in this unlawful assembly. I, therefore, decline to cast my vote for Speaker.

The clerk proceeded with the call of the roll, and at its conclusion the vote was announced as fifty-five votes for Mr. Wiltz and two for Mr. Hahn, Messrs. Drury and Murrell voting for the latter gentleman.

The clerk announced L. A. Wiltz elected Speaker of the House.

Mr. Wiltz said that he desired to tell the people of the State that this was a position he did not seek. He objected to his name being used in the caucus, but his partial friends had forced him into the position. He promised to perform the duties of the position honestly and conscientiously. Mr. Wiltz called on Mr. Lowell, as the oldest member of the House, to administer to him the oath as Speaker.

Mr. Lowell declined to swear in anybody.

Mr. Wiltz called on Justice of the Peace Houston, who seemed to be willing to do any amount of swearing in a professional way, who administered an oath to him.

Mr. Wiltz called on Mr. Billiou, who administered the oath as Speaker, this being the fourth time Mr. Wiltz took an oath during the session.

The members were then called up in groups of fours and were administered the oath as members of the Legislature.

While this proceeding was going on most of the Republicans left the House. Mr. Wiltz ordered his sergeant-at-arms to prevent members leaving, but as the police in the lobby were about as numerous as the sergeants-at-arms inside, they pulled the members out about as fast as they presented themselves, while the sergeants-at-arms were holding them back. This was about the most exciting part of the day's proceedings. It certainly looked as if there would be bloodshed at this time. Pistols and knives were flourished in the air, but fortunately no initial shot was fired. Mr. Potter, the Democratic member of the congressional committee, happened to be near the bar at the time, and although having an excellent position to see what was going on, was still rather too close to the scene of action to be quite comfortable. Mr. Foster was in another portion of the House, and Mr. Phelps sat quietly in the same seat which he occupied when he first entered the hall.

During this trouble a resolution was introduced asking that a call be made on General De Trobriand, who, it was said recognized the legality of the organization, to furnish a military force to preserve order in the House.

The resolution was declared adopted by Mr. Wiltz, and a committee was appointed to wait on General De Trobriand.

About this time Captain Lawlor, of the Metropolitan Police, was ordered by Mr. Wiltz to clear the lobby of everybody—police and all, and he proceeded to obey the order.

While Captain Lawlor was doing what he could in this direction, General De Trobriand entered the hall and accompanied by a member of his staff proceeded up the aisle to the front of the Speaker's stand, amid vociferous cheers from the Democratic members.

The following conversation ensued:

Mr. Wiltz—General De Trobriand, as Speaker elect of this House I address you. I desire to say a few words to the persons in the lobby.

General De Trobriand—Can not the police maintain order? I do not understand. Do you wish me to remove the people from the lobby?

Mr. Wiltz—I desire you to say a few words which will have the effect of clearing the lobby of the police and all others. I believe an organized attempt is to be made to precipitate a conflict on the floor of this House.

General De Trobriand—Will you order the lobby cleared of police and others?

Mr. Wiltz so ordered his sergeant-at-arms. In a few moments the sergeant-at-arms reported that all had left except the police.

Mr. Wiltz then called upon the General to have the police ejected, who went down to the bar and said a few words and the police retired. The General then advanced to the Speaker's stand and reported the order obeyed, when he was again cheered.

The swearing in of members was then proceeded with. Three Republican members remained and were sworn in—Messrs. Hahn, Drury and Murrell.

Upon the completion of this business Mr. Wiltz made a few remarks adjuring the members to maintain good order.

Mr. Billiou moved that a Committee on Contested Elections be appointed. The motion was carried, and Mr. Wiltz appointed Messrs. Dupre, Young, Hammond, Thomas and Hahn.

Notices of contest were read from all the gentlemen who were declared elected by the Democratic committee, and who were not returned by the Returning Board—twelve in number; and they were all referred to the Committee on Contested Elections.

The committee retired to make a report on the contested cases. While they were absent General De Trobriand again appeared at the Speaker's desk accompanied by Chief Clerk Vigers, and addressed Mr. Wiltz, stating that he had two communications from Governor Kellogg which a member of his staff would read. They were to the effect that an illegal body of men had taken possession of the hall of House of Representatives and prevented the legal organization of the House. He was required to eject all from the House who claimed to be members and were not on the rolls of the chief clerk as furnished by the Secretary of State.

The General, after the document was read, handed it to Chief Clerk Vigers. Mr. Trezevant, acting clerk, protested against Mr. Vigers receiving the document, as he desired to file it. The General said he could not decide as to who was clerk, but his orders were to recognize Mr. Vigers. He then gave the documents to that gentleman. The General then addressed Mr. Wiltz and said it was his duty to eject the members mentioned.

Mr. Wiltz—Have you submitted these documents to General Emory?

General De Trobriand—I have.

Mr. Wiltz—General, I wish to say to you before retiring that since our organization we have admitted five members. Are these members to be ejected?

General De Trobriand—As an officer I can not enter into the consideration of that question. I am under orders from General Emory.

Mr. Wiltz—I respect you, General, as a gentleman and a soldier, and I dislike to give you trouble; but I must ask you to use force in the carrying out of your orders.

General De Trobriand—With great regret, I shall be compelled to use force.

The General then asked Mr. Vigers to point out to him the gentlemen who were to be ejected, but Mr. Vigers not being acquainted with them was unable to do so.

After some search, General De Trobriand called on General Hugh J. Campbell to point out to him the gentlemen sitting who were not members. Previous to this, Mr. Dupre reported from the Committee on Contested Elections, favoring the claims of all the Democratic members, and recommending that they be seated. Mr. Hahn presented a minority report from same committee, in favor of Republican claimants. As Governor Hahn was reading his report, the soldiers filed into the lobby, which created renewed excitement. Mr. Wiltz asked the House to keep quiet.

Mr. Vigers here attempted to call the roll, the Republican members, meantime, having entered the hall.

Mr. Wiltz protested, but General De Trobriand said that could not change his orders.

Mr. Wiltz ordered his sergeant-at-arms to arrest Mr. Vigers and eject him from the hall, if it was in his power.

General De Trobriand objected when called on by General Campbell to protect Mr. Vigers in the discharge of his duties.

Cries were then made for the sergeant-at-arms to arrest General Campbell, which he proceeded to do by taking hold of the General's arm, and letting it go again.

Mr. Lowell inquired who was the presiding officer of this body.

Mr. Wiltz pleaded guilty.

Mr. Lowell thought they ought to be able to organize without so much fuss.

Mr. Wiltz said the House had been filled with soldiers, otherwise the present organization would be satisfactory.

Mr. Ray demanded that the Speaker's platform be cleared of "that crowd."

Mr. Wiltz objected to the form of expression, and Mr. Ray declared he meant no disrespect to that gentleman personally.

At this time Mr. Wiltz took a vote on the report of the Committee on Contested Elections, declared it adopted, and swore in a few more gentlemen.

General Campbell had by this time succeeded in finding the parties he was looking for, and as each gentleman insisted on being escorted from the hall by a file of soldiers, and making a speech of protest, it was some time before quiet was restored.

Mr. Vigers again attempted to call the roll, when he was interrupted by Mr. Wiltz who made a final protest and requested the Democratic members to retire, and accordingly most of them left, although Mr. Vigers ordered the sergeant-at-arms to keep members in the House.

Governor Hahn was then nominated for Speaker and elected by exclamation; a committee consisting of Messrs. Murrell and Dewees escorted the Speaker elect to the chair.

Governor Hahn said:

The honor which you have this day conferred on me is fully appreciated, although I would have preferred that it had been under other circumstances. I make no pretense of being *au fait* in parliamentary rules, but I will perform the duties of my office with honesty and fidelity. I still hope a better feeling may be brought about in this community. I desire union and harmony. It is for us to organize first in accordance with law, and then I have confidence that we will act in harmony with the other branch of the General Assembly and with the executive in measures of relief for our State. I hope a spirit of indulgence will be extended me by members in the discharge of my duties. I call on Mr. Lowell, as the oldest member of the House, to administer to me the oath as Speaker.

Mr. Lowell—Before any further business is transacted I desire that the military be removed from the hall.

Some discussion ensued with regard to this question, during which the military were withdrawn.

Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, then administered the oath to Speaker Hahn, he having been called to the desk to perform that duty, while Mr. Lowell was discussing the question of the presence of troops.

The members were then called to the Speaker's stand and administered the oath by Speaker Hahn, in groups of fours.

A resolution was adopted seating four members from the parishes turned over to the Legislature for decision by the Returning Board. They were administered the oath.

Mr. Murrell moved that a Committee on Contested Elections be appointed. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Demas, of St. John, the rules of the House for 1873 were adopted for the time being.

Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, moved to proceed to the election of Clerk of the House, and that a majority of the votes should elect. Carried.

Nominations were opened. Mr. Sartain, of Carroll, nominated William Vigers; Mr. Demas, of St. John, nominated Charles A. Baquie; Mr. Stewart, of Tensas, nominated J. W. Roxborough. Mr. Baquie was subsequently withdrawn. Mr. Roxborough received fifteen votes; Mr. Vigers forty-one, and was elected. Mr. Roxborough was elected assistant clerk by acclamation.

Mr. Lowell, of Jefferson, moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Senate and inform that body of the organization of the House, and a committee of three to wait upon the Governor and notify him that the House was ready to receive the message.

The first committee was appointed as follows: Messrs. Lowell, Stewart and Snaer. The second, Messrs. Hunsaker, Poindexter and Ray.

The following Committee on Elections and Qualifications was appointed: Messrs. W. G. Lane, of East Baton Rouge; G. H. Hill, of Ascension; L. W. Baker, of Bossier; H. Raby, of Natchitoches; J. E. Parker, of Jefferson; two vacancies.

Various papers were referred to the committee.

R. C. Howard was elected postmaster by acclamation.

The committees appointed to wait upon the Senate and upon the Governor returned and reported their duties performed.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting some forty vetoed bills of the session of 1874. They were laid upon the table subject to call.

The Governor's message was then read by the clerk.

A committee of five was appointed, on motion of Mr. Lowell, to investigate and report upon the attempt to revolutionize by force the government of the State.

The House then adjourned.

### The Temperature.

Mr. Louis Frigerio, No. 50 Chartres street, reports the weather for the past two days as follows:

| | 8 A. M. | 2 P. M. | 6 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January 3 | 52 | 52 | 51 |
| January 4 | 50 | 50 | 47 |

Lowest point during the nights of January 2 and 3, 49°. Rain January 3, one inch and two-tenths.

### Sunday School Concert.

A great vocal and organ concert will be given at the Coliseum Place Baptist Church this evening, by the Sunday school. The pupils are said to be remarkably proficient in their musical exercises, having had the rare advantage of tuition from the pastor, Rev. Mr. Taylor, who adds to his many other accomplishments that of being an excellent musician. The concert will begin at half past seven o'clock.

### Mortuary.

Dr. S. C. Russell, secretary of the Board of Health, favors us with his mortuary report for the city for the week ending January 3, showing the number of deaths to have been 113. Consumption caused eleven of the deaths, a larger number than any other one disease. Four persons died from gunshot wounds.

### United States Senator Pinchback.

This gentleman visited the Legislature yesterday and was a witness to the revolutionary and disorderly proceedings attempted by the Democrats in the House during the early part of the day. He afterward visited the Senate and observed the orderly proceedings of that body.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### WASHINGTON.

**No Sale of Gold.**

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The Treasury will not sell gold this month.

**Re-assembling of Congress.**

There will be a quorum in both Houses to-morrow.

**The Spanish Question.**

The change in the Spanish government naturally occasions comment as to what course our government will pursue concerning it, and already there is much speculation connected with the unsettled question between the United States and Spain, involving those growing out of the Virginius affair.

The mere fact that the President and Secretary Fish may, in common with all public men and citizens generally, have recently conversed upon the subject of the change of government certainly does not certify the assertion that a more vigorous policy than heretofore will characterize the executive, or that these gentlemen are not in accord relative to the Cuban and kindred questions. Both these gentlemen are known to be of the same opinion—respecting them the Secretary always reflecting the views of the President in his official communication. It may therefore be safely stated that there is no divergence of views between them.

It is known that our government has from time to time plainly set forth to Spain the character of our grievances and the measures of redress. But Spain has oftentimes in reply presented as an excuse for non-action the unsettled condition of that country, and may do so again, now that a change of government has taken place. It can not, of course, be stated precisely what our government will or will not do in the present state of affairs, as but little is accurately known here of the condition of things in Spain beyond the general fact that the monarchy has been restored and Alfonso declared King, and this with the apparent acquiescence of the people, as he has not yet reached the territory of Spain.

It would not be in accordance with the diplomatic usages known to independent nations to deal at present with the important questions at issue between the two countries in anticipation of events in Spain. There is no doubt, however, that our government will be less urgent now than in the past, for settlement of the pending questions so closely affecting the interests of the United States; the negotiations which were commenced with the late government will continue. The President in his annual message said an early settlement in part at least of the questions between the two governments was hoped. In the meantime, awaiting the results of the immediate pending negotiations, he deferred a further and fuller communication on the subject of the relations of this country and Spain. Should the results not be favorable, Congress, to whom the information will be transmitted, may take such action as the interests of the United States require.

It has been ascertained from an altogether creditable source that there was no modification of that part of the message in relation to Spanish affairs previous to the transmission of the document to Congress.

### FOREIGN.

**Stranded.**

LONDON, January 4.—The German bark Uriel, from Savannah for Revel, is stranded near Bologna.

**French Politics.**

Paris dispatches state that another conference of the leading members of the Assembly and President MacMahon was held at Elysee last Saturday. A semi-official note is published concerning the proceedings. It says that in response to the appeal from President MacMahon each deputy explained the ideas of the party he represented with perfect frankness. No further details of the meeting are given.

The note concludes with the hope that the conference will dispel misunderstandings and efface disagreements.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs that the note signifies that no party is willing to sacrifice its pretensions. Misunderstandings have indeed ceased, for impossibility of an agreement is no longer denied. Other special correspondents make similar reports.

The election to fill the vacancy in the Assembly was held yesterday in the department of the Haute Pyrenes. The Bonapartists, Republicans and Septennats each had a candidate in the field. Thus far only partial returns have been received, and they indicate that no choice has been made, each of the candidates having about the same number of votes.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Court Matters in Pennsylvania.**

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—The Supreme Court commenced its session to-day. A number of opinions were delivered touching the cases in Alleghany county. The murder case of Ortween vs. the Commonwealth was decided. The sentence of the court was affirmed. The new courts affirmed by the new constitution went into operation to-day. The old district court which has been in operation for sixty-four years was abolished. The judges now rank as common pleas judges.

**Boston's Debt.**

BOSTON, January 4.—The city debt is $29,000,000.

**A Bursted Boiler.**

The boiler in the Wareham Iron Works burst to-day, killing one and hurting four.

**Ashore.**

NORFOLK, VA., January 4.—There is no change in the condition of the steamship San Marco, ashore south of Cape Henry. The sea has been too rough to admit of communication at any time between ship and shore, except by signals.

**Raising the Steamer John B. Maude.**

MEMPHIS, January 4.—The officers of the steamer Phil Allen report that the steamer John B. Maude was in a fair way to be raised when they passed her yesterday. Bulkheads had been built around the leaks, and the hatches were battered down, and everything was ready to start the pumps to work. In all probability she is now afloat again.

**New York Legislature.**

ALBANY, January 4.—The Democratic caucus nominated Jeremiah McGuire, Speaker.

**Beecher-Tilton.**

NEW YORK, January 4.—The Beecher-Tilton case was called to-day. Tilton was not ready.

**New York Finances.**

The message of the mayor says the debt of the city of New York is $142,000,000. The expenses of the current year is $37,000,000. He says wooden pavements are neither useful nor safe.

**Probabilities.**

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, January 4, 1875, 4:35 P. M.

Indications Tuesday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, high barometer, lower temperature, northwest to northeast winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail, except possibly light rains on the immediate coasts.

**River and Marine News.**

SOUTHWEST PASS, January 4, 6 P. M.—Bar broken [illegible]. Wind north, strong. No arrivals or departures.

PASS A L'OUTRE, January 4, 6 P. M.—Wind north, light. Weather thick and rainy. No arrivals. Sailed—Steamships Cuba.

VICKSBURG, January 4.—Passed up—Belle Lee, at 6 A. M. Down—Frank Pargoud, at 10 P. M. Arrived—La Belle, at 12 M.; Natchez, at 5 P. M. The river rose two inches. Weather cool and cloudy.

MEMPHIS, January 4.—The river rose nine inches since last evening, and is still rising. Weather cloudy and very cold. Departed—Paragon and Lady Lee, for St. Louis; John Kyle, for New Orleans; Charles Rodmann, for Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—River thirty-one feet and falling. Weather cloudy and cold.

PITTSBURG, January 4.—River eight feet six inches and about stationary. Weather cloudy and cold.

EVANSVILLE, January 4.—River two feet six inches. Mercury 20°. Weather clear.

CAIRO, January 4.—No arrivals or departures. River twenty-one feet three inches and rising. Weather clear. Thermometer 20°.

LOUISVILLE, January 4.—River falling, with twelve feet three inches in the canal. Weather cloudy and cold. Passed up—Peytona, from New Orleans to Louisville; Hale, from New Orleans to Cincinnati. Passed down—Cherokee, from Cincinnati to New Orleans.

### MARKETS.

**Domestic Markets.**

NEW YORK, January 4.—The Post's financial article says: Wall street markets are more active than last week, and speculative shares are lower. Gold opened at 113, there having been reports from Washington about complications with Spain. These were, however, promptly denied, and the price has fallen to 112¾. On gold loans rates have been 3@7 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum, and 1-32 ⅌ day for carrying, these high rates having been in part caused by activity in the money market. The money market is active, with call loans at 6@7 ⅌ cent. Rates for mercantile paper unchanged.

Government bonds were strong in the early part of the day, but have since declined, prices moving in sympathy with gold. In State bonds business was confined to Missouris, which long bonds sold at 95, ex-interest and to Tennessees, the new sixes having sold at 78¾, and the sixes, new series, at 55¼. The stock market, at the opening, was irregular, and has since been feverish, and, in the main, weak, prices now being at or near the lowest of the day.

The extreme sales have been as follows: Western Union Telegraph 79@77¼; Pacific Mail 34¾@33½; Erie, which opened 1 higher than Saturday's closing, 30¼@29¾; Lake Shore 79¾@79¾; Union Pacific 37¼@36¼; Northwest 48¾@47¾; St. Paul 39¾@38¾; Rock Island 103¼@102¼; Wabash 20½@20¼, and Ohio and Mississippi 23¾@22¾.

Sugar—Fair to good refining 8¼@8¾c; prime 8⅝c; Mexican 8¼c. Molasses—New Orleans firm; moderate demand; 100 bbls sold at 64@66c.

Cotton closed quiet and nominal; middling uplands 14¾c; middling Orleans 14¾c; sales to-day 171 bales; net receipts 423; gross 57.

Futures closed quiet and steady; sales 45,000 bales, as follows: January 14 5-16; Febuary 14 23-32@14¾; March 15 7-32c; April 15¼@15 21-32c; May 15 31-32@16c; June 16 5-16@16 11-32c; July 16¼@16 21-32c; August 16 13-16@16 27-32c.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer, prices generally without decided change; fair demand; $1 20@1 29 for winter red Western; $1 29@1 32 for amber Western; $1 30@1 37 for white do. Corn—More active, a shade firmer for new; old quiet and firm; 97@98½c nominally for old Western mixed; 87@89 for new Western mixed yellow; 87@88½c for new Western; 86c for new white do. Oats quiet and firm. Sugar quiet, very firm. Rice unchanged, fair demand. Tallow steady; 8⅝c. Rosin dull; $2 10@2 15 for strained. Turpentine firmer 36@36½c. Pork firmer; $20 50@20 75 for new mess; old to $20. Beef unchanged. Lard firmer; prime steam rendered 13 13-16c. Whisky more active and lower; 93½c. Freights firm.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—Cotton quiet, middling 13⅞c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; $1 08. Corn steady at 68@69c. Oats [illegible]. Pork firm at $19 25. Lard advanced [illegible] 12½; kettle 14@14½c. Bulk meats [illegible] moderate; shoulders 6⅝@6¾c; clear [illegible] clear 10½c. Bacon steady, demand [illegible] unchanged. Whisky—Demand fair [illegible] firm at 94c.

**Foreign Markets.**

LIVERPOOL, January 4, 5 P. M. [illegible] on the basis of middling uplands, [illegible] low middlings, shipped January [illegible] 7 7 64. Sales on the basis of [illegible] nothing below low middling [illegible] and January, 7 11-16d. Rosin [illegible]

**End of the [illegible]**

Cable dispatches to the New York [illegible] announce the Cabinet of King [illegible]

Castro, Minister of F[illegible] denas, Minister of Justice; [illegible] ister of War; Salaverria, [illegible] nance; Molius, Minister of [illegible] Minister of the Interior; Ovelar, [illegible] Commerce; Ayala, Minister of [illegible]

Alfonso XII., the Prince who [illegible] declared King of Spain [illegible] year. His mother, the [illegible] II., was compelled to qu[illegible] cess of the revolution of 18[illegible] her residence at the chateau of Pa[illegible] at her disposal by the French [illegible] From there she issued a protest (Sept[illegible] 30, 1868) against the new order [illegible] Spain, the provisional government [illegible] declared her forfeiture at the th[illegible] June 29, 1869, she renounced all [illegible] to the Spanish crown in favor [illegible] Alfonso. The royal exiles have [illegible] ternately at Paris and Geneva [illegible] the election in the Cortes for [illegible] Prince Asturias received eight [illegible] others of his adherents casting their votes in blank. From Geneva the ex-Queen issued a protest against the election of Amadeus to the throne. Don Alfonso meanwhile was receiving the usual education of a Bourbon prince, under the supervision of priests and Spanish courtiers who still adhered to the fortunes of the exiles, until last October, when, by permission of the British government, he was admitted to the military school at Sandhurst, England, where he remained until he received the invitation to visit the Spanish army of the North, and acted upon it. On the twenty-second ultimo an address of congratulation was sent to him by Spanish grandees, to which he replied, assuring them that the monarchy alone could terminate the disorders and uncertainty which prevail in Spain, and that a majority of the people of Spain were agreed, and had declared that he only is "the rightful representative of the Spanish monarchy."

The Spanish republic has lasted a little less than two years. On Saturday, the eighth of February, 1872, King Amadeus announced to his ministers his intention to abdicate. They endeavored to dissuade him, but without effect, and at nine in the evening of the following Tuesday the Cortes, specially assembled to deliberate on the emergency, adopted a Republican form of