The Real Outrage—The Democratic Revolution.

The spectacle of federal soldiers entering the hall of a State Legislature is not welcome to the traditional sense of the American people. We have frankly expressed our own regret and condemnation. No matter if that body did sink itself to a mere mob; no matter if it let loose the furies of revolution; no matter if it trampled upon every mandate of law; no matter if it was guilty of the most flagrant usurpation, we should have made the appeal to law instead of to force, and should have employed arms only when it became imperatively necessary in order to rescue the State from overthrow and the people from bloodshed. As it seems to us on the present reports, the city should have been protected and the hall spared. In other words, we should have let the wrong, with all its odium, be clearly placed upon these reckless revolutionists. Then the appeal could have been made to the country with undivided and irresistible force. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that the presence of the troops was first invoked by these Democratic revolutionists themselves and that the soldiers, interfering with no rightful member, removed only those intruders who had been illegally thrust in.

So much for the one side. But this is very far from being the whole story. An "outrage" as gross in every aspect, with more malign purposes and more real danger to the country's welfare, was that which was perpetrated by the White League Democratic revolutionists. In the discussion of the military act we must not lose sight of this more insidious and iniquitous performance. In reprobating the presence of soldiers, we must not spare these incomparably greater and revolutionary criminals. Follow us in a brief review of their acts. By the law of Louisiana the Returning Board is the one body authorized to canvass the returns of the election. It discharged its function and declared the result. It may or may not have made wrong decisions—if it did there is redress through law—but until lawfully reviewed and reversed, its determinations were controlling. It declared who were elected to the Legislature—leaving a few cases to be decided by the Legislature after being fully organized—and only those thus declared by the board were entitled to participate in the organization. Their names alone were placed on the roll, and they alone could be recognized as members with the right to vote.

Thus much preliminary to the meeting of the Legislature. That body was to convene on Monday. Before entering the House, let us look in upon the Senate. The Senate holds over from last year, and has a clear, undoubted Republican majority. Under these circumstances a remarkable fact appears. Not a single Democratic member met with the Senate, and not one has met with it since. They have caucused with the Democratic members of the House, but did not go into the Senate at the beginning or afterward. That fact shows that there was a conspiracy, a premeditated purpose of revolution, on the part of the White League Democracy. Why did they absent themselves altogether from the Senate at the appointed time of meeting? Why, unless because there was no hope of overturning the Republican majority there, and because there was a conspiracy to organize a new revolutionary Legislature! Now, enter the House, and what do we see? The law provides that those declared elected by the Returning Board shall be enrolled and organize the House, electing officers by ballot, and that the clerk of the last House shall preside over the new until it is organized. This is the usual practice everywhere, and it is peremptory. In the light of the provison, consider what was done.

It was found that a Republican majority was present and that the White League Democracy must resort to a *coup d'etat* in order to obtain control. Accordingly, instead of following the lawful process, one of their men jumped up and moved that Mayor Wiltz be made chairman pro tem, and without any count, without anything but a rebel yell, in the face of the presence of a clear Republican majority, the motion was instantaneously pronounced carried, and Wiltz, who stood ready under that prearranged plan, immediately seized the chair, over the head of a rightful presiding officer, and assumed to appoint a clerk and sergeant-at-arms. Then, though the House could lawfully do no other business until fully and legally organized, a motion was declared carried through the same rebel yell—still in the face of a Republican majority—to seat five persons who were not on the rolls and who had no right to the floor until their cases were examined. This violent usurpation gave the Democrats a majority, such as it was, and Wiltz proceeded to preside over his own "election" as Speaker! Next, he had the amazing assurance to call in the federal troops—and this was their first appearance on the scene—to keep the overawed Republicans in their places and to clear the police out of the hall.

Such were the successive scenes in this revolutionary drama. It was an infamous usurpation throughout—a usurpation in the so-called election of the chairman pro tem; a usurpation in the so-called admission of the five White League Democrats necessary to make a White League majority; a usurpation in the so-called choice of the Speaker. All this is the real Louisiana outrage. The outrage which so excites the Democratic papers consisted simply in the exclusion of the five intruders, and did not in the remotest degree touch the right of a single member. We do not approve it. But we do say that, in its spirit and its purpose, it was less criminal and dangerous than the riotous mob, conspiracy and revolution of these White League Democrats. That conspiracy and revolution had one of two objects. It was either insidiously designed to provoke interference, and so inflame passion throughout the land, or else it hoped to succeed far enough to organize a new revolutionary Legislature, which should assume to topple over the existing government, and thus bring about an inevitable conflict. In either case it was infamous, and fraught with the most disastrous consequences; and, while the country should be cool and calm in deploring the military act, it should at the same time not permit these red-handed revolutionists to escape its righteous wrath!—*Albany Journal.*

No Temporizing.

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

Congress has a plain duty to perform in the Louisiana case. If it fails to do it, if it is incapable of rising to the demands of the occasion, so much the worse for the Republican party and for the country. The facts are not doubtful. The falsehoods which are current in the Democratic press are transparent. There is no alternative before the government but the enforcement of the laws or abdication of its power in the presence of an armed and rebellious league as implacable as the rebel array which inaugurated civil war at Fort Sumter.

This defiant rebel power, now as in 1861, is "greeted" and cheered on by the Democracy of the North. Now, as then, the conspirators are encouraged by promised aid—such as Jeff Davis in one of his Richmond messages reproached his Northern allies with having proffered only to delude and betray the secessionists in the hour of trial—and now, as then, with firm action on the part of the government, the people of the North will firmly sustain a faithful administration in defiance of Democratic braggadocio in support of treason. Then, as now, the corrupt and contemptible politicians of New York city made loud professions of sympathy with the "outraged" South, and ere long that city found itself, like New Orleans, "crushed under the iron heel of a military despot" in the person of Ben Butler. Must the history of fourteen years ago so soon repeat itself?

It is too late in the day to inquire whether Kellogg is the lawful Governor of Louisiana. He has been recognized as such for two years. It was at his call that the United States troops were ordered by the President to New Orleans, as provided by the constitution, to prevent a further continuance of the domestic insurrection which has already cost the lives of more than 3000 persons, slain for their Republican opinions in the State of Louisiana. It is too late to inquire whether the law under which the late Returning Board acted was a wise and wholesome law. It was enacted for the very party which now complains of it—a notorious device to enable Warmoth to hand over the State to the Democratic minority in 1872.

The board declared who were elected members of the Louisiana Legislature in the last election, and their decision stands until the legal remedies can be applied in any case of fraud or injustice. The law, too, prescribing the mode of organizing the House precludes all possibility of recognizing the Wiltz usurpation as anything but a mob; and the fact is also clear that Colonel DeTrobriand (for General Sheridan had personally nothing to do with the matter, directly or indirectly) acted in obedience to law in aiding Speaker Hahn to preserve order in the body over which he presides.

What, then, has Congress to do in the case? Not to annul any law of the State of Louisiana, certainly, or any proceedings of the people of that State conformable to such law—unless, indeed, the whole work of reconstruction in such States as Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama are to be set aside and those communities set back into the condition where the close of the war left them. To talk of "ordering a new election" is a palpable absurdity on any other basis. Are there weak kneed and lame backed Republicans who imagine that an utterly false charge of military usurpation in regard to the organization of one branch of the Louisiana Legislature, is to be silenced by a congressional intervention, wiping out the whole Louisiana government?

The President is exactly right in sustaining the *de facto* government of Louisiana. He is right in indorsing Sheridan. Congress will be greatly in the wrong if it fails to sustain the course entered upon at New Orleans for the suppression of the new rebellion and for the enforcement of the laws. It is idle to talk about rose-water lotions when surgery is a necessity.

The duty of Congress, we have said, is a plain one. That duty is to sustain the President and his Lieutenant General.

Condemn the Wrong but do not Strengthen Revolution.

[From the Albany Journal.]

The name of the venerable and honored William Cullen Bryant heads the list signed to the call for the Louisiana meeting in New York. A reputation so spotless, a patriotism so pure and unquestioned, go a great way. Doubtless they have been potent in influencing other names. Certainly his own eminent purity of motive, sincerity of character, and conscientiousness of public action can not be mistaken.

Mr. Bryant ought to be able to give the keynote to the meeting, and to put it upon the true plane of high, public-spirited and patriotic declaration. That he will pronounce his strictures upon the act of the military in removing from the hall persons claiming seats, whether rightfully or not, we do not doubt and can not deprecate it. So far there need be no disagreement. If that point can be eliminated from the rest, we can pronounce judgment upon that act without affecting the other phrases, if we can condemn that proceeding without encouraging every red-handed revolutionist in the land, there would be no difficulty. We expect that Mr. Bryant and his associates will unhesitatingly declare the accepted American principle upon this one point, and against that we have nothing to say.

But if our voice may reach Mr. Bryant we should say to him—what we hope may be superfluous, but what, in this hour of excitement, should still be pressed upon all: Take care how you discharge the solemn duty you have assumed. Take care that, in protesting against a military interference which is confessedly repugnant to American ideas, you do not send cheer to the heart of every unrepentant rebel and nerve the arm of every White League revolutionist. Take care that, in asserting a right principle, you do not strengthen wrong and revolutionary purposes. Take care, in a word, how you lend your great and respected name to utterances which may fire the rising passions and quicken the malign impulses of those who are only waiting the chance to grind the hapless blacks to the dust and drive the patriot whites from their homes, and who, unless your words are wisely said, may gleefully, exultantly accept them as the assurance of their coming opportunity.

And we should be glad to add another word: If you condemn one wrong, condemn all. If you reprobate the presence of the federal soldiers, reprobate those who first called them into the hall. If you censure the exclusion of any claimants, censure the false and fraudulent seating of claimants. If you brand military interference, be sure also that you brand the usurpation and revolution of the White League leaders. Then your utterance will not be subject to misconstruction. Then it will vindicate law without stimulating those who stand ready to assassinate law and the executives of law.

This is a critical time and these are grave emergencies. The question can not be reduced to a single fact or a single issue. It has many phases and the wise, earnest, patriotic man will solemnly consider the bearings of all. We grant that the principle of the freedom of legislative assemblage from military domination ought to be asserted. But that is not the only question at stake. Thousands of loyal men in the South whose only protection is in the arm of the government are watching this matter with intense solicitude. Thousands of implacable Leaguers are watching it with ill-concealed delight and anticipation. Beware how you crush the first and serve the second.

The Effects of Alcoholism.

The *Journal des Connaissances Medicales* publishes an article, by Dr. Cornil, on certain experiments made by Dr. Magnan to investigate the effects of alcoholism on the economy. The first series comprises the administration of brandy to dogs. The animal at first evinces some excitement, which gradually increases, and ends in stupefaction and a comatose sleep, accompanied by a fall in the temperature of the body, insensibility, and paralysis of the hind legs. This state is transitory; but if the experiment be indefinitely repeated, a peculiar nervous sensitiveness may be remarked at the end of a fortnight. The subject pricks up its ears, watches, then starts at the slightest noise, shows fear, and experiences illusions and hallucinations which assume the form of a regular delirium within the space of a month, with fits of trembling. If the brandy be suppressed, death ensues, accompanied by indifference and stupefaction.

There is a great difference between the action of mere brandy and the liquor known as absinthe, which is an alcoholic tincture of Artemisia absinthum, or wormwood; and Dr. Magnan's experiments go far to reunite the opinion of those who consider this favorite beverage to be inert except in so far as it is alcoholic. Given in a weak dose to a dog, a shivering is observed to take place, with muscular twitches and jerks in the neck, and rapid but limited motions in the head, shoulders and back. Administered in heavy doses, convulsive fits are the consequence, but differing materially from paraplegia or dellirium tremens. Hallucinations moreover appear at the very first experiments, instead of being nearly in the last stage, as in the case of mere brandy. In man, Dr. Magnan divines intoxication by alcohol into three stages: mania, dedelirium tremens and stupor.

The Bloody Record in Franklin Parish.

The Franklin *Sun*, of the ninth instant, speaking of the recent assassination of two respectable colored men in that parish, says:

The horrible tragedy which took place last week has caused a deep sensation throughout the community. There appear to be no palliating circumstances in the case. Two peaceable and unoffending men were called from their beds at the dead hour of midnight and, without any apparent provocation, ruthlessly murdered the one at his fireside and the other on the gallery while attempting to escape. It is not our province to pronounce upon the innocence or guilt of the parties who stand accused of the heinous crime, and who have, so far, succeeded in making their escape, but all right thinking citizens will unite with us in deprecating such acts of violence. No effort should be spared to bring the guilty parties, be their standing what it may, to justice and punishment.

The Republican convention of New Hampshire has nominated Person C. Cheney, of Manchester, for Governor, and Charles F. Powers, for railway commissioner. The resolutions on the subject of Southern troubles demand an uncompromising, vigorous policy. They denounce the White League military organization as the chief source of the turbulence which reigns in Louisiana, and as guilty of the murder of thousands of innocent citizens.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE

FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA

SENATE.

Tenth Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER, New Orleans, January 15, 1874.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the Hon. C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor of the State and President of the Senate.

The following Senators answered to their names:

Messrs. Allain, Blunt, Breaux, Brewster, Burch, Chadbourn, Crozier, Detiege, Gla, Greene, Harper, Landry, Masicot, Pollard, Stamps, Twitchell, Weber, Wharton, Whitney—19.

The President announced that there was a quorum present.

Prayer by the chaplain.

The Secretary commenced to read the journal.

On motion of Mr. Whitney, the further reading of the journal was dispensed with, and the journal corrected and approved.

Mr. Whitney requested the President to enforce rule fifty-three.

The President requested the Sergeant-at-Arms to enforce rule fifty-three.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Pollard:

Of a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the town of Delta.

By Mr. Detiege:

Of a bill to be entitled an act to provide for the census of the State, in accordance with article twenty of the constitution of the State of Louisiana.

By Mr. Landry:

Of a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the police jury of the parish of Ascension to levy a tax upon all taxable property within the limits of said parish sufficient to pay laborers employed by said police jury to protect the levees during the high water.

Also, of a bill to be entitled an act for the better protection of laborers on plantations throughout the State.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

By Mr. Twitchell:

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Isaac Colman, treasurer of the board of school directors for the parish of Bienville, and C. T. Coleman, surety, and G. A. King, and M. H. Twitchell, sureties on the bond of H. J. Twitchell, late treasurer of the board of school directors for the parish of Red River.

The bill was read the first time.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths vote, the bill read the second time and ordered to be referred to the Committee on Finance when appointed.

INTRODUCTION OF JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Blunt, by unanimous consent, introduced the following joint resolution:

WHEREAS, A body of men attempted to take illegal possession of the legal State government on the fourth day of January, 1875, and civil revolution was on the eve of being inaugurated; and

Whereas, Persons not entitled to seats in the General Assembly illegally took possession of the same, and by the prompt and efficient action of Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan in assuming command of the United States troops on the night of January 4, 1875, and by his said prompt action in so doing bloodshed and violence prevented and a civil revolution and riot crushed;

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana do indorse the prompt and efficient action of Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan in assuming command of the United States troops on the night of January 4, 1875, and by his said prompt action in so doing bloodshed and violence prevented and a civil revolution and riot crushed.

Resolved, That W. P. Kellogg, the legal Governor of Louisiana, forward an official copy of this joint resolution to the members representing the State of Louisiana in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That this joint resolution take effect from its adoption.

The joint resolution was read the first time.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths vote, the resolution was considered engrossed, read the third time and finally passed; its title was adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

The following veto message was taken up:

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, January 4, 1875.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I return without my approval a bill originating in the Senate, to limit the fees of the district attorney of the parish of Orleans. This was one of a series of reform measures reducing the expenses of the city which I submitted to the last Legislature. Had they all passed, this bill would have received my approval with the rest, and would have then been fair and just; but as the Legislature refused to reduce the fees of the civil sheriff, amounting to nearly $100,000 a year in cash, and the fees of the criminal sheriff, amounting to about the same sum in city scrip, I think, under these circumstances, to reduce the fees of the district attorney, which do not exceed $7000 a year, would be an act of injustice to a faithful and efficient officer.

This view was concurred in by the late City Council, to whom I submitted the bill.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

The President put the question: "Shall this bill pass, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding?"

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate refused to pass the bill, two-thirds of the members present not voting in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Alexander, Blunt, Breaux, Brewster, Cage, Chadbourn, Greene, Herwig, Landry, Stamps, Sypher, Twitchell, Wharton, Whitney—14.

Nays—Allain, Blackburn, Burch, Crozier, Gla, Harper, Masicot, Pollard, Young—9.

The veto message of the following bill was taken up:

An act authorizing the attorney for the town of Donaldsonville, Louisiana, to institute suit to declare forfeited a charter granted by the General Assembly, under act No. 16, extra session of 1870.

On motion of Mr. Landry, the veto message of the Governor and the forgoing entitled bill was postponed till next Friday at one o'clock.

On call of two members the Senate went into executive session.

Executive session having been raised, the following Senators answered to their names.

Messrs. Alexander, Anderson Allain, Blackburn, Blunt, Breaux, Brewster, Cage, Chadbourn, Crozier, Detiege, Dumont, Gla, Greene, Harper, Kelso, Landry, Masicot, Pollard, Stamps, Sypher, Twitchell, Weber, Wharton, Whitney, Young—26.

The President announced that there was a quorum present.

Mr. Crozier moved that the vote taken this day upon the question "whether the bill limiting the fees of the district attorney of the parish of Orleans shall be passed, the veto to the contrary, notwithstanding," be reconsidered.

Mr. Cage seconded the motion.

On the call of the yeas and nays, by two Senators, the Senate voted to reconsider the vote taken on the veto by the following vote:

Yeas—Anderson, Blunt, Breaux, Brewster, Cage, Crozier, Dumont, Gla, Greene, Harper, Herwig, Landry, Masicot, Pollard, Stamps, Sypher, Twitchell, Weber, Wharton, Whitney—20.

Nays—Alexander, Allain, Blackburn, Burch, Young—5.

The President announced that the veto message was before the Senate.

On call of two Senators the Senate went into executive session.

Executive session having been raised, the following Senators answered to their names:

Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Allain, Blunt, Breaux, Brewster, Burch, Cage, Chadbourn, Dumont, Gla, Greene, Harper, Kelso, Landry, Masicot, Pollard, Stamps, Sypher, Twitchell, Weber, Wharton, Whitney, Young—24.

Mr. Chadbourn, in the chair, announced a quorum present.

On motion of Mr. Burch the Senate voted to adjourn.

The President, in the chair, then announced that the Senate stood adjourned to meet at 12 M. Saturday, the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1875.

P. E. BECHTEL, Secretary of the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Eleventh Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, New Orleans, January 16, 1875.

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

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

Speaker Hahn, and Messrs. Armstead, Butler, Baker, Carville, Crawford, Connaughton, Cousin, Drury, Davidson, Dewees, DeLacey, Dickenson, Demas, Guichard, Grant, Gracien, G. L. Hill, C. H. Hill, Hubeau, Honore, Hunsaker, Jourdain, T. Johnson, J. J. Johnson, M. Jones, Keating, Lane, Lowell, Levisse, J. S. Mathews, Murrell, Milon, Marie, Parker, Piersen, Poindexter, Randall, Ridgeley, Ray, Raby, Stewart, Sutton, Southard, Snaer, Sartain, Souer, Tyler, Triplett, Thomas, Wright, Wilson, Woods, Ward, Yorke—55.

Fifty-five members present and a quorum.

Prayer by the chaplain.

The journal was corrected so as to add Mr. Drury, of Assumption, to the committee to whom was referred House bill No. 5, and it was then approved.

Mr. Murrell, of Madison, moved the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to examine the books, accounts and acts of the funding board, and they be authorized to send for persons and papers.

Lost.

Mr. Demas, of St. John, moved its reference to the committee on retrenchment and reform when appointed.

Carried.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Notices were given that at some future day the following entitled bills would be introduced:

By Mr. Keating, of Caddo:

A bill asking State aid in building the Southwestern railroad.

Also an act regulating the fees of recorders.

By Mr. Guichard, of St. Bernard.

An act to provide for the taking of the census of the State of Louisiana in accordance with article twenty of the constitution of the State, the appointment of officers and the mode of taking the census, and making an appropriation to defray the expenses that may be incurred, and the manner of the disbursemet of the same and for other purposes.

By Mr. Butler, of Ascension:

An act entitled an act to regulate the labor of convicts in the State Penitentiary, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Dickinson, of St. James:

An act entitled an act for the relief of Thomas O'Malley.

By Mr. Baker, of Bossier:

An act to compel outgoing and defaulting tax collectors to deliver the books and papers of their offices to their successors, and pay over all money due by them as such collectors.

By Mr. Levisee, of Caddo:

An act to amend and re-enact section one of act No. 96, entitled an act to authorize the police jury of the parish of Caddo to issue bonds.

[Mr. Stewart, of Tensas, in the chair.]

Under a previous notice Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, introduced House bill No. 8, an act to amend section 925 and section 926 of the Revised Statutes of the State, etc., which was read.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rules the bill was read a second time and ordered to be referred to the Committee on Judiciary when appointed.

Previous notice having been given, Mr. Snaer, of Iberia, introduced House bill No. 9, an act to remit all legal penalties due by tax payers delinquent for the years 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873, on condition that said delinquent taxes be paid within ninety days after the passage of this act, which was read, and under a suspension of the constitutional rules, the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to the Committee on Judiciary when appointed.

Mr. Demas, of St. John, having given previous notice, introduced House bill No. 10, an act to repeal and re-enact sections 2187, 2188 and 2192 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Louisiana, and to repeal act No. 51, approved March 18, 1873, which was read.

The constitutional rules being suspended the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to the Committee on Judiciary when appointed.

Under a previous notice Mr. Drury, of Assumption, introduced House bill No. 11, an act to repeal section 3946 of Ray's Revised Statutes, which was read.

The constitutional rules having been suspended, the bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Under previous notice, Mr. Souer, of Avoyelles, introduced House bill No. 12, an act relative to the assessment of property for State and municipal taxes and for the collection of State taxes in the parish of Orleans, which was read the first time.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the bill was read a second time and ordered to be referred to the Committee on Judiciary when appointed, and ordered printed.

Mr. Milon, of Plaquemines, having given previous notice, introduced House bill No. 13, entitled an act to relieve delinquent taxpayers in Plaquemines parish from the penalties accrued for non-payment of taxes for the years 1869 and 1873, on condition of said delinquent taxes being paid within ninety days from the passage of this act, which was read.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to the Committee on Way and Means when appointed.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications, through its chairman, submitted the following report, which was received, read and adopted.

COMMITTEE ON CONTESTED ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS, New Orleans, January 16, 1875.

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

Your Committee on Contested Elections and Qualifications, in the case of William F. Schwing, contesting the seat of Hon. L. A. Snaer, beg leave to report adversely to the claims of William F. Schwing for a seat in this House, and recommend that the Hon. L. A. Snaer be confirmed in his seat as the duly elected Representative for the parish of Iberia.

Your committee would further report that having made requisition on the Secretary of State for documentary evidence in the contested election cases in the parishes of St. Helena, Lincoln, and seventh ward parish of Orleans, and the Secretary of State having failed to furnish to this committee the papers called for, we were unable to pass upon the above named cases in time to report to-day. Your committee would respectfully ask that your honorable body take such steps, by resolution or otherwise, compelling the Secretary of State to furnish to this committee the documents asked for.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. LANE, Chairman.

Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, moved to reconsider the vote whereby the report was adopted, and also moved to lay that motion on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Dewees, of Red River, moved that the Secretary of State be requested to furnish to the House the papers referred to in the report.

Carried.

Upon motion of Mr. Sartain, of Carroll, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider House bill No. 3, the appropriation bill.

[Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, in the chair.]

After considering the bill the committee rose and through its chairman reported that it was recommended by it that the bill, with amendments, be referred to the Committee on contingent expenses, when appointed.

[Mr. Stewart resumed the chair.]

The report of the committee was concurred in and the bill so referred.

Mr. Sartain, of Carroll, moved an adjournment until Monday next at twelve o'clock M.

Carried.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Chief Clerk.

THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

Eleventh Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER, New Orleans, January 16, 1875.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the Hon. C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor of the State and President of the Senate.

The Senators on roll call were as follows:

Present—Messrs. Alexander, Allain, Blackburn, Blunt, Breaux, Brewster, Burch, Cage, Chadbourn, Crozier, Detiege, Dumont, Gla, Greene, Harper, Herwig, Kelso, Landry, Masicot, Pollard, Stamps, Twitchell, Weber, Whitney, Young—25.

Absent—Anderson, Eustis, George, Ogden, Grover, Kelly, Robertson, Stevens, Sypher, Wharton, White—11.

The President announced that there was a quorum present.

Prayer by the chaplain.

Mr. Whitney requested the President to enforce rule fifty-three.

The President requested the Sergeant-at-Arms to enforce rule fifty-three.

Mr. Greene raised a question of privilege, and read from the report of the Congressional Committee concerning himself and family, and explained at length how and wherein the committee had misrepresented himself and family.

Mr. Blunt also raised a question of privilege, and explained why the report of the Congressional Committee was incorrect concerning certain parties in his senatorial district by the name of Boult.

The Secretary commenced reading the journal.

On motion of Mr. Young the further reading of the journal was dispensed with, and the journal corrected and approved.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Weber:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to establish an insane asylum and to regulate the same, approved March 15, 1855 (1761 Revised Statutes), and also to amend an act in reference thereto, approved March 12, 1874.

The bill was read the first time.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four fifths vote of the members present.

The bill was read the second time, and referred to Committee on Charitable Institutions, when appointed.

Also, by Mr. Weber, a bill, to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of St. Francisville, in the parish of West Feliciana.

The bill was read the first time.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill was read the second time, and referred to the Committee on Corporations, when apponted.

Also by Mr. Weber:

A bill to be entitled an act to compel farmers and other persons to take out and pay a license for furnishing supplies or selling goods, liquors, or merchandise of whatever kind or nature, and to provide for the manner of assessing and collecting the same.

The bill was read the first time.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths vote, the bill read the second time, and refered to the Committee on Finance when appointed.

By Mr. Dumont:

A bill to be entitled an act to pay to the fifth justice of the peace a salary in lieu of costs in criminal cases; and to authorize for one clerk at a salary, and providing for the payment of the same.

The bill was read the first time.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths vote and the bill read the second time and referred to the Committee on Finance when appointed.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Brewster:

Of a bill to be entitled an act to amend the constitution of State of Louisiana, prohibiting the chartering or establishment of monopolies by the General Assembly.

Also, of an act to amend the constitution of the State of Louisiana limiting the expenses of the General Assembly.

By Mr. Greene:

Of a bill to be entitled an act to reduce the fees of district attorney, clerks and sheriffs of the parish of Orleans.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS LYING OVER.

Mr. Weber called up the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, That whereas, eight Senators entitled to seats in the Senate, and fifty members in the House of Representatives, have failed to attend the sessions of our respective Houses, and have absented themselves without cause or consent from either House, in violation of the constitution of the State and the rules of our respective bodies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a joint committee of eight members be appointed, three by the President of the Senate and five by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, whose duty it shall be to ascertain if said members have any legal cause or reasons for absenting themselves from their respective posts of duty without the consent of the Senate and House of Representatives, in violation of the constitution of this State and the rules in such cases made and provided for; that said committee report the result of their investigation in writing three days from and after the passage of this resolution.

Mr. Weber moved that the resolution be postponed till next Tuesday at one o'clock, and made the special order of the day.

Mr. Cage moved to lay the whole subject matter on the table.

On call of the yeas and nays by two Senators, the Senate was a tie, being 10 yeas and 10 nays, as follows.

Yeas—Allain, Cage, Crozier, Detiege, Dumont, Harper, Kelso, Pollard, Stamps, Young—10.

Nays—Blunt, Breaux, Burch, Greene, Landry, Masicot, Twitchell, Weber, Wharton, Whitney—10.

Absent—Alexander, Anderson, Blackburn, Brewster, Chadbourn, Eustis, George, Gla, Grover, Herwig, Kelly, Ogden, Robertson, Stevens, Sypher, White—16.

The President gave the casting vote in the negative, and the motion was lost.

The President declared the motion to postpone the resolution till next Tuesday in order.

The Senate voted to postpone, by the adoption of Mr. Weber's motion as above.

On motion of Mr. Whitney the President called for the—

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The following veto message was taken up:

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department, New Orleans, January 4, 1875.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I return without my approval a bill originating in the Senate, to limit the fees of the district attorney of the parish of Orleans. This was one of a series of reform measures reducing the expenses of the city which I submitted to the last Legislature. Had they all passed, this bill would have received my approval with the rest, and would have then been fair and just; but as the Legislature refused to reduce the fees of the civil sheriff, amounting to nearly $100,000 a year in cash, and the fees of the criminal sheriff, amounting to about the same sum in city scrip, I think, under these circumstances, to reduce the fees of the district attorney, which do not exceed

AUCTION SALES.

By Nash & Hodgson.

VALUABLE BARONNE STREET PROPERTY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE MINOR PETER G. RIDDELL.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 25,902.

BY NASH & HODGSON—W. I. HODGSON, Auctioneer—Office No. 5 Carondelet street.—On SATURDAY, February 6, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, in the basement rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel, in this city, by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. A. L. Tissot, judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated December 30, 1874, court docket No. 25,902, for account of the matter of the minor Peter G. Riddell, at public auction will be sold—

A CERTAIN LOT OR PORTION OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Baronne, Perdido, Poydras and Fortier or Penn streets, designated as lots Nos. 5 and 6, on a plan made by C. A. Hedin, surveyor, dated March 18, 1850, which said portion of ground measures, altogether, about 44 feet 10 inches front on Baronne street, the same front on the rear (fronting on Fortier or Penn street), by a depth between parallel lines of 86 feet 10 inches, running through from Baronne to Fortier or Penn street, all, more or less, American measure.

The improvements consist of some old one-story stores or sheds, used for shops, etc.

Terms and Conditions—One-third cash, at the passing of the titles, in United States treasury notes, and the balance in equal payments, at one and two years, with interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, with special mortgage and vendor's privilege, from day of sale until final payment. The mortgage to embrace the clause of five per cent for attorney's fees in case of suit; the buildings to be kept insured and the policies transferred to the holders of the credit notes. The taxes for the current year 1874, due and payable in 1875, to be paid equally by the vendor and the purchaser.

Act of sale before W. J. Castell, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. ja3 17 24 31 fe6

By Sheriff Waggaman.

SUCCESSION OF THE LATE FRANCOISE LUSCY WIDOW OF FRANCOIS BAUDOIN, DECEASED.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 37,464.

BY VIRTUE OF AND IN OBEDIENCE TO an order of sale dated December 11, 1874, to me directed by the honorable the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, January 18, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., for account of said succession, the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in Suburb Marigny, Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Frenchmen, Craps, now Burgundy, Union and Love, now Rampart, streets, making part of lots numbers 233 and 234 of the general plan of said suburb, said lot commencing at a distance of eighty-two feet, French measure, from the corner of Frenchmen and Burgundy streets, measures twenty feet front on Frenchmen street, by the following depths, viz: On the side of Burgundy street, first, thirty-one feet eleven inches five lines, thence closing at right angle, eight feet six inches two lines, and a further depth of fifty-eight feet seven inches two lines, and on the side of Rampart street, first, fifty-three feet deep, thence opening at right angle three feet, with a further depth of forty-seven feet six inches seven lines to the rear line, which measures fifteen feet four inches in width, all American measure.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. de17 26 27 ja3 10 17

By A. Gerard.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, FANCY GOODS, ART WORKS, PAINTINGS, JEWELRY DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ETC.

BY A. GERARD, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE and sales rooms Nos. 12 and 14 Bourbon street near Canal, commencing at eleven o'clock—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, FANCY GOODS, ART WORKS, PAINTINGS, JEWELRY DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc.

Tri-weekly sales TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Liberal advances made on consignments. no10

By J. B. Walton.

THREE-STORY BRICK, FIRST CLASS DWELLING No. 218 CAMP STREET, BETWEEN JULIA AND ST. JOSEPH STREETS.

SUCCESSION OF SARAH A. WALTON, DECEASED.

BY J. B. WALTON, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE No. 3 Gallier court.—On WEDNESDAY, January 27, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange Royal street, by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the honorable the Second District Court, dated December 22, 1874, No 37,344, will be sold—

THAT CENTRALLY LOCATED, FIRST CLASS BRICK DWELLING No. 218 Camp street, near St. Joseph street, containing halls, two parlors, and six bedrooms in main building; two-story back building, containing pantry, store room, kitchen, ironing room, servants' bedrooms, etc.; all in good order. The lot, in the square bounded by Camp, St. Joseph, Magazine and Julia streets, measures 25 feet front on Camp street, by 95 feet in depth, between parallel lines, bounded in the rear by a common alley, opening on St. Joseph street, 4 feet wide.

Terms—Cash in United States treasury notes.

Act of sale before A. Hero, Jr., notary public, at the expense of purchaser. de25 ja7 9 16 23 27

By C. E. Girardey.

A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, NO. 29 TREMÉ STREET, BETWEEN CANAL AND CUSTOMHOUSE STREETS.

SUCCESSION OF C. A. WIEMANN.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 37,621.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 21 Camp street.—On SATURDAY, January 30, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, will be sold at public auction, by and in pursuance of an order from the Hon. A. L. Tissot, judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated the twenty-eighth of December, 1874, and rendered in the above entitled succession, the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Treme, Bienville, Conti and Franklin streets, designated by the No. 4, on a plan annexed to an act passed before P. E. Laresche, late notary, on the seventeenth of January, 1859, and measuring 40 feet 4 inches front on Treme street, by 105 feet 6 inches 4 lines deep, between parallels. Together with all the rights, ways and servitudes thereto and the improvements thereon, comprising a two story frame house, known by the No. 26 Treme street.

Terms—Cash on the spot, and the purchaser to assume all the taxes for 1874, payable in 1875, over and above the