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NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1875.

WHOLE NUMBER 2427.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

JOHN S. OWENS, Director
YVONNE HAMILTON, Manager
Last week of the distinguished actress,
MISS JANE COOMBS.
Supported by Mr. J. W. Norton and entire company—
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday matinee—
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.
Wednesday evening—**LOVE CHASE**.
Thursday evening—**THE SPY**.
Friday—**THE BROTHERS**.
Saturday—**THE BROTHERS**.
Sunday—**THE BROTHERS**.
The company will shortly reappear for a few nights.
Feb 24

BOWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

For one week only, commencing Monday, Feb. 22, 1875, at 8 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday and Saturday matinee. **THE BROTHERS**, a new and original play of **THE SPY**.
Friday—**THE BROTHERS**.
Saturday—**THE BROTHERS**.
Sunday—**THE BROTHERS**.
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ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

For one week only, the popular company actor,
MR. F. A. A. A. A.
Sunday evening—**TICKET OF LEAVE MAN**.
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THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

The bill authorizing Charles T. Estlin to sue the State came up in its regular order directly after the expiration of the morning hour.

Senator Whitney moved its indefinite postponement.

The President ruled that this motion was not in order.

Senator Caze moved the final passage of the bill.

The bill was read a third time and placed upon its final passage, when Senator Burch claimed the right to give the reason why he should vote against the bill becoming a law, and that was that he did not consider that Mr. Estlin had a valid claim against the State.

Senator Caze said he would vote for the bill because he felt it was but right every citizen should have the privilege of going into the courts and sustaining their claims against the State as well as against persons.

Senator Anderson said he should vote for the bill because Mr. Graham, as State Auditor, and Mr. Dubuclet, as State Treasurer, had both conspired in selecting Mr. Estlin as the ablest and safest person available to perform the duty of auctioneer on the occasion in question—i.e. being the sale of the free school and other State bonds in 1872.

After the sale Mr. Graham states, in a letter to Mr. Estlin, that Mr. Dubuclet and himself believed that they had an equitable claim for extra compensation for the performance of this arduous and responsible duty, especially as it had resulted so advantageously to the State, but upon consultation they relinquished whatever rights they considered themselves entitled to in the premises in favor of Mr. Estlin in consideration of the very satisfactory manner in which he had performed the duty intrusted to him by the Auditor and Treasurer of the State.

Senator Anderson said he thought this ample evidence why the bill before the Senate should pass giving Mr. Estlin the right to sue the State; but, in addition to what has already been said, Mr. Graham testifies that Mr. Estlin's duties in the Auditor's office did not require him to perform the duties of auctioneer. A vote was then taken, and the bill finally passed by a vote of 13 yeas to 8 nays.

The bill reorganizing the Metropolitan Police force and appropriating \$135,000 for the use of the same, was taken up and finally passed the Senate.

The bill for the relief of Webster Long was taken up and finally passed the Senate.

Senator Stamps called up Senate bill No. 137, substitute for Senate bill No. 39, an act entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of New Orleans, changing the formal organization of the Common Council, to provide for an election of aldermen and assistant aldermen, to reduce the expenses and taxes of said city, to abolish the administrative offices of Improvements, Police, Waterworks and Public Buildings, Commerce and Assessments, and to repeal city license tax, except in certain cases. The substitute abolishes the present form of government and establishes a board of aldermen and assistant aldermen; and provides for an election in sixty days after the promulgation of the act. It is understood that if this bill should become law, the government of the city of New Orleans and the administration of its affairs, and legislative powers, will be vested in a mayor, seven aldermen, seven assistant aldermen, two clerical administrators, consisting of one designated as an Administrator of Public Accounts and an Administrator of Finance, a City Engineer and a City Attorney. These persons are to form the two legislative branches of the city government—the lower board, consisting of the aldermen elected by the seventeen wards of the city, is to be presided over by one of their number elected as chairman half yearly; the upper board to be composed of the seven aldermen elected from the seven districts, the Mayor presiding as president. The Administrator of Public Accounts, the Administrator of Finance and city engineer are to have seats at both boards, but without a vote.

Senator Dumont called up Senate bill No. 15, an act entitled an act to pay to the fifth justice of the peace a salary in lieu of costs in criminal cases, and allow him one clerk at a salary, and providing for the payment of the same. The bill was accompanied by a report from the Judiciary Committee, recommending certain amendments. The report and amendments were adopted, and the bill, under a suspension of the rules, finally passed.

Senator Greene gave notice that he would on a future day introduce a bill for the relief of the Charity Hospital, and for other purposes.

Senator Blunt, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill for the relief of taxpayers throughout the State, and authorizing the receiving of all State warrants and over due bonds for all back taxes and penalties except the school and levee tax; provided that all State warrants and over due bonds be receivable for all penalties attached to said school and levee tax. Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Breau introduced a bill for the relief of persons owning lands in the overflowed districts in this State. Under a suspension of the rules it was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Senator Young introduced a bill to be entitled an act to repeal article 318 of the Civil Code of Louisiana. Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read twice and ordered to be engrossed.

Senator Stamps called up the report on Senate bill No. 48, to be entitled an act amending and re-enacting section 2519 of Ray's Revised Statutes, prohibiting acts of sale of property being passed unless all taxes and assessments have been paid, and providing penalties against recorders, sheriffs and other officers making sales, etc. The report was adopted, and, under a suspension of the rules, the bill finally passed the Senate.

Senator Whitney called up Senate bill No. 130, to be entitled an act to repeal the modifications and additions contained in paragraph four of section one of act No. 27 of 1871, relative to the appointment, duty and salary of a commission of persons, etc. The bill was read twice, ordered to be engrossed, read a third time, and on motion recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Stamps obtained permission to introduce a bill requiring equal and uniform

taxation throughout the State. Under a suspension of the rules it finally passed.

Senator Kelley introduced a joint resolution instructing the Attorney General to discontinue the injunction against the appropriation for the past due indebtedness of the Charity Hospital.

The resolution was amended so as to have him discontinue the injunction against the appropriation for the past due indebtedness of the Iusany Asylum also. The bill, under a suspension of the rules, had passed its first and second readings, been considered, engrossed, and was about to be placed upon its third and final reading, when Senator Caze moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until next Monday.

Senator Breau submitted a motion to have the joint resolution indefinitely postponed and the Committee on Charitable Institutions instructed to bring in a bill for the relief of all charitable institutions similarly situated to the Charity Hospital. His motion being voted down, the motion of Senator Caze was under consideration when the Senate went into executive session.

During executive session the Senate confirmed the appointment of A. G. Brice as district attorney of the second judicial district, vice Zingalus McKay, deceased.

After executive session, Senator Burch called the attention of the Senate to the fact that when it went into executive session the pending motion was the one made by Senator Caze postponing the further consideration of the joint resolution before the Senate until Monday next at ten o'clock.

A vote was then taken, and the motion of Senator Caze adopted.

The Senate then adjourned until tomorrow morning (Monday) at ten o'clock.

House of Representatives.

The House was called to order yesterday morning at a quarter to twelve o'clock by Speaker Hahn.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with, and the journal of Thursday was adopted.

Mr. Dewees offered a resolution providing that William Ward be paid his mileage and per diem for the present session.

Adopted.

Mr. Pierson offered a resolution providing that the Committee on Penitentiary visit Baton Rouge immediately, and make a report before the Legislature adjourns.

Mr. Dewees called up the resolution seating Charles Montaldo as a Representative from the third ward of Orleans.

Mr. Pierson said that he regretted that he so often was obliged to protest against this proposed outrage upon the people of the State and the members of this House. It was asked of the House to seat a candidate who had been defeated by thirteen hundred majority. Why, he asked, did the committee report in favor of Mr. Montaldo, but say nothing of the other Republican candidates who ran side by side with him on the ticket? Another objection to seating this gentleman was that he now held an office from the Governor worth \$4500 a year, and it was a violation of law for a person to hold two offices at one and the same time in this State. He had consistently voted and acted in opposition to every measure of this kind from the commencement of this session.

Mr. Charles Montaldo had sworn, as a United States supervisor in the third ward, that the Democratic candidates were elected, and now he comes to the House claiming that he was elected. An argument in his favor was that 1500 voters had been imported to vote against him. Mr. Pierson asked if, as a sworn officer of the United States, these imported voters had voted in the interest of the Democratic party. Mr. Montaldo would not have felt it his duty to object to their votes being counted. He warned the Republican party against seating candidates who had no more substantial claims than Mr. Montaldo, and closed by moving the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

Mr. Guichard said that the report of the Committee on Elections was sufficient to rein Mr. Montaldo's case. The report of the State Registrar of Voters showed a total registration in the ward of 6194, of which 3573 were white and 2621 colored. The committee estimated that there were 450 white Republican voters. This being allowed, there would still be left a Democratic majority in the ward.

Mr. Sartain inquired of Mr. Lane, chairman of the Committee on Elections, if that committee always made a recommendation in their reports to the House.

Mr. Lane replied that if the contestant made out a perfectly clear case, the committee did make a recommendation to seat the member.

Mr. Sartain inquired if a recommendation had been made by the committee in the case of Mr. Montaldo.

Mr. Lane replied that the committee had reported the case back to the House, with a simple recommendation that the House take such action in the matter as it might deem proper.

Mr. Hay said that he had always objected to seating any contestant unless his case was sufficiently strong to warrant the Committee on Elections to present to the House the evidence bearing on the subject, and thus allow the members to vote intelligently. In the present case the evidence had been produced, and of a character that left no doubt in his mind. There were sworn statements that tickets were taken from the hands of Republicans, and they were forced to vote Democratic tickets. He thought that the House ought not only to seat Mr. Montaldo, but ought also to seat the other Republican candidates from that ward. The seats of absent members ought to be declared vacant. There were in the third ward over 500 white Republican voters, and that ward had always gone Republican until the last election, at which time residents of the stronger Democratic wards voted in the third ward. In this ward, on election day, there were men threatened with discharge, and even murder, if they did not change their political views and vote the Democratic ticket; but finding them firm in their determination to adhere to the Republican party, false oaths were made against them before the commissioner, setting forth that they were not residents of that ward, and they were compelled to go with officers appointed for the purpose to their residences to prove their eligibility to exercise the privilege of franchise. During their trip home and back they were detained by the officers as long as was in their power, and on their return to the polls many of them

found themselves too late to cast their ballots.

A motion was made to lay on the table the motion of Mr. Pierson to indefinitely postpone the resolution. The vote resulted in 13 yeas in favor of laying on the table to 32 yeas opposed—no yeas.

The House then adjourned until Monday, at 11 A. M.

A Reason for Allowing Colored Men to Live.

The *Shreveport Times* gives an account of the shooting of a colored man by white gentlemen of the shot-gun party. It appears that a store had been robbed, and that Mr. Forbin, the proprietor, had offered a reward for the detection of the thief. It occurred to the three shooting gentlemen that they could secure the reward by proper manipulation, and they arrested a colored man as an experiment and maltreated him as an inducement for him to confess to the crime, with the view of pocketing the reward. They were not officers of the law, and made the arrest without warrant. The obstinate negro, being galled of their, naturally objected to confessing, and when he would not the white gentlemen tied him securely and left him in charge of the storekeeper while they went for a more guarded man of the peace next to the house of one Henry Turner. Turner's door was closed, but the gentlemen "fired several shots into the house." The *Times* says, "They also found that Turner was not a good man to confess. Instead of confessing he answered the call of the gentlemen with a musket, and wounded one of them in the arm. The gentlemen then returned to Forbin's store and threatened to shoot the negro left tied there. Mr. Forbin asked them not to shoot and the gentlemen then threatened to shoot Forbin. That settled it. Forbin left the store and the white gentlemen took the negro out and shot him, in the true chivalrous style of the country.

The *Shreveport Times* actually condemns the action of the white gentlemen and trusts that the civil authorities will endeavor to arrest and bring the assassins to justice, and gives an unusual reason for this strange trust and belief. It says:

Such acts of lawless men, aside from the question of humanity and a violation of the law, are calculated to do our people incalculable harm, for all such cases are set down by Radical writers and by such unscrupulous partisans as Merrill to the score of political.

There we see policy and justice enough to satisfy the most exacting. It is one of the most scathing rebukes ever administered to murderers in Shreveport. Aside from the question of violating the law, and aside from the manifest inhumanity of shooting an innocent man, is held up the fear that the Radicals may misconstrue their little pleasantries, and that such fellows as Merrill and Sheridan may venture to assert that human life is held too cheaply in Shreveport.

St. Patrick's Hall.

Hon. William Marcell, of Madison, has started on the right track. Yesterday morning he gave notice in the House of Representatives of a bill to repeal act No. 22 of 1871. This act was passed for the purpose of exempting from taxation the property on the corner of Camp and Lafayette streets. No reason is assigned in the law for its passage, nor any for the exemption from liability for previous years. The property is not owned by any church or charitable corporation, nor is it used for educational purposes. It is simply the property of a private corporation, competing with others for profitable leases.

The Legislature is permitted by the constitution to exempt from taxation property actually used for church, school or charitable purposes, but no power is given to exempt a building only used for a hall, stores and offices.

The Work of Congress Yesterday.

Our readers will find much to congratulate themselves upon in the telegraphic columns. The Senate concurred in the civil rights bill as it passed the House, and shortly after midnight the bill recently drafted in caucus for the protection of life and liberty of the White League States passed the House after a prolonged struggle of several hours, during which the friends of liberty fought their way through every impediment Democratic skill and artifice could bring to bear.

The Very Latest.

It is well that our readers should be reminded that, on the way to the Postoffice for their morning mail, they can drop into Goldthwaite's bookstore, No. 63 Canal street, where they will find Stamboulieff at a series of counters covered with the latest publications from all parts of the country. Not only the immense dailies of Chicago and New York, full of the minutest details of the Beecher trial, but the most popular weeklies and desirable monthly publications may be had at the lowest rates.

Orators.

Every one has felt how superior in force is the language of the street to that of the academy. Ought not the scholar to be able to convey his meaning in terms as sharp and strong as the porter or truckman use? The language of the men of the street is strong, nor can you mend it by what you call parliamentary. You say, "If he could only express himself." But he does already. And he does it for him. A man who knows himself about the matter in hand, can always get the ear of an audience to the exclusion of everybody else. The power of his speech is that it is perfectly understood by all. And I believe it to be true that when an orator at the bar or in the Senate rises in his thought he descends in his language. That is, that when he rises to any height of thought or of passion, he comes down to a level with the ear of all his audience. It is the oratory of John Brown and of Abraham Lincoln, the one at Charlestown, the other at Gettysburg, in the two best specimens of oratory we have had in this country.— *Ralph Waldo Emerson's Last Lecture.*

Dr. Wilkes, in his recent work on physiology, remarks that "it is estimated that the bones of every adult person require to be fed with lime enough to make a marble ball every eight months." It will be perceived, therefore, that in the course of about ten years each of us eats three or four marble pieces and a few sets of front door steps. And in a long life I suppose it is fair to estimate that a healthy American could devour the capitol at Washington, and perhaps two or three medium-size marble quarries besides. It is awful to think of the consequences if a man should be shut off from his supply of lime for a while and then should get loose in a cemetery. An ordinary tombstone would hardly be enough for a lunch for him.—*Adler.*

POLITICAL TOPICS.

A prominent Republican yesterday told of a little episode in the compromise negotiations which is quite interesting. It appears that Messrs. Burke and Zacharie, upon receiving notice from the Conservative legislators of their acceptance of the Wheeler compromise last Thursday evening, thought they saw a way to do something shrewd—something that would give them a little temporary fame. They accordingly drew up the "letter of acceptance," in which, after stating the conditions upon which the compromise was accepted, they indulged in a most lugubrious lament, declaring that the "acceptance was given under protest;" that "in the name of a once free people they solemnly protested against the terrible wrongs which had made that acceptance necessary;" and much more which was in the same bad taste. Not only did they thus add to the business of other parties, which was intrusted to them, their own melancholy views, and might or might not be shared by the gentlemen whom they professed to represent, but they caused it to be transmitted by the Associated Press to all the newspapers in the United States the same night. Accordingly, when the gentlemen of the Louisiana committee perused their Washington and Baltimore papers Friday morning they were astonished to find this grave diplomatic intelligence, together with the accompanying "protest," blazoned to the world through the public press instead of being conveyed to them in the usual manner. They were, to say the least, disgusted with what they believed a breach of courtesy and good taste.

When the representatives of the people called on Mr. Wheeler that morning in the hall of the House and proffered an important looking envelope, containing the wordy "acceptance," that gentleman very politely declined to receive it at his hands. He stated that he could not recognize them as representatives of the Conservative caucus; that in so important a matter he could not be constrained to deal directly with that body, and not through third parties.

Mr. Wheeler immediately telegraphed to parties in this city to the effect that he could make no arrangements through those gentlemen, but would only deal with members of the caucus over their own signatures. Another telegram from the same gentleman says that the agreement, if accepted, must be accepted as originally proposed, and he will require a strict fulfillment of it in every particular.

Mr. Leonard does not appear to have been regarded in the same light as Messrs. Burke and Zacharie, as in the same telegram it was stated that Mr. Leonard would reach New Orleans last night, and "understands the demands as regards details."

All this, of course, is of no very great importance to Republicans, and our only reason for publishing it is to place the information in possession of our Democratic friends, who would never probably have had an explanation through their own papers such a stand toward the "representatives of the people" although the *Bulletin*, in its evening edition of yesterday, broadly hints that they were snubbed by that gentleman. Of course, if gentlemen go to Washington and deal with the President and honorable members of Congress in the same way as they would conduct the diplomacy of a ward club, they will be sure to find their mistake very soon.

The current of political discussion yesterday naturally ran in the direction of compromise. The St. Patrick's Hall meeting of Friday night had a somewhat depressing influence upon the compromisers, but it by no means produced so marked an effect as the Clay state meeting of three weeks since. That meeting acted somewhat like a plunge bath, and having been doused once the Conservative legislators who favored adjustment took the second wave without evincing such a disposition to dodge the issue as characterized them on the previous occasion. It must be said, however, that the orators at St. Patrick's Hall did not handle the gentlemen who voted for the Wheeler plan in so rough a manner as did Messrs. McEnery, Ellis, Ogden and Jonas at the Clay State meeting. Indeed, they were characterized in most gingerly terms as "misguided friends" who had left the councils of "the people," but who would in time return "sadder and wiser men." Dr. Bruns corrects the *Bulletin*, which paper had made him say that "a body of gentlemen for whom he had a high regard"—meaning the compromising gentlemen in the Conservative caucus—were "cravens and traitors." Dr. Bruns declares he did say that, "feeling and thinking as he does upon the subject, if he were to lead his voice or hand to the compact known as the Wheeler compromise, he must be either a craven or a traitor." It is a little difficult for the ordinary mind to comprehend where the difference comes in; but as a means of tending down the indignation which might be excited in the breasts of honest country gentlemen by the use of such language, it may serve a very good purpose an explanation.

The meeting really, however, has had very little effect on the gentlemen who voted for the compromise. In case of another vote to-morrow on the same question, we are assured that not a vote would be changed. The fact that Mr. Wheeler will require the signatures of gentlemen to the agreement does not strike them as being unreasonable either. Upon placing at the protocol it will be seen that the form of the document requires that it should be signed, as it says, "Now, therefore, the undersigned, members of the Conservative party," etc., so that can be no great sacrifice. There does not now appear much reason for the belief that they will "back down," as they did on the previous occasion.

The Conservative caucus met as usual yesterday in Deutsche Company Hall. Mr. Booth read another protest signed by himself and Mr. Maginnis against their own action on the compromise question, and which closes with the following remarkable language:

Without prejudice to any involved equities, if there be such, we reassert our independent rights and maintain, upon the impregnable foundation of the constitution and the law.

Whatever all this means is left to the intelligent reader; but every one, without regard to party, will be pleased to learn that the good Mr. Booth has resumed his "posi-

tion upon the impregnable foundation of the constitution," and no doubt will wonder how so well-balanced a man could ever have allowed himself to wander from that solid basis.

Mr. C. L. Walker, of the third ward of Orleans, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That after having prepared a suitable protest to our constituents, such members of the House of Representatives as shall not be prevented by superior and arbitrary force do proceed in a body to the hall of the House and resume, free and untrammelled, the seats to which they were elected.

Mr. Stafford moved to adjourn, but at the request of Mr. Walker he withdrew the motion in order to allow action on the resolution.

Mr. Walker then said:

In introducing this resolution, Mr. Speaker, you will remember that it is in accordance with the policy expressed by myself as early as December last, more than two months since, and I ask for it the careful consideration of both the friends and opponents of the compromise measures.

I do not offer it as a means of overthrowing or indirectly or directly thwarting the operation of the Wheeler propositions, but I suggest to the majority that it would rather for them the means of facilitating the operation of their measures.

It is now three days since the adoption of the compromise, and as far as regards the development of events, we have made no progress, and are still in a condition of uncertainty; it can not be argued that it will have no effect upon it than to place the members in a more substantial status toward the compromise and its operation.

I trust that from my opponents, the compromise members, it will meet with the same consideration which we of the minority have accorded to them in the discussion of their measures.

The resolution was laid on the table subject to call.

The caucus then adjourned.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The committee to sit during the recess to examine the various branches of the civil service will consist of Messrs. Boutwell, Conkling, Merrimon, Eaton and Allison.

Resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature in favor of the Texas Pacific subsidy were presented.

The civil rights bill finally passed, and goes to the President.

An amendment relieving Southern jurors of the various branches of the civil service will consist of Messrs. Boutwell, Conkling, Merrimon, Eaton and Allison.

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