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THE STATE HOUSE.

Senate.

The Senate was called to order at 9:45 A. M., and on call of the roll fourteen Senators answered to their names.

A recess of half an hour was taken for the purpose of allowing the Sergeant-at-Arms time to bring in the absent members. At the expiration of that time the Senate again met, with a quorum present.

Prayer by the chaplain.

Mr. Robertson presented a petition from the Property Holders' Union, which he wished to have referred to its appropriate committee. Objections being made, it was laid on the table, subject to call.

Mr. Eustis rose to a privileged question, and said:

Mr. President—I find published in one of of the daily papers, of Tuesday, February 29, the following statement:

"The Chief Justice now formally declared the acquittal of W. P. Kellogg."

Mr. President—Under the constitution of this State, and as a member of the Senate, I became a member of the High Court of Impeachment, and I was present during its session from the moment of it organization until the court adjourned sine die. I paid heed to i's proceedings and listened to everything that was said in that court; and I state that there were no specific charges presented against William Pitt Kellogg, but that under the ruling of the court he stands acquitted only of the charge of high crimes and misdemeanors in office; and I note that from the crime of murder down to that of petty larceny, a person can not be tried unless specific charges have been presented against him. William P. Kellogg, therefore, stands acquitted of the charge of high crimes and misdemeanors, simply upon the declaration of the Chief Justice, because, sir, there were no specific charges of any kind preferred against him before that tribunal.

Therefore, Mr. President, I say that it is an imputation cast upon this Senate; it is an imputation cast upon me as a member of this Senate, to have it declared by this Senate sitting as a court of impeachment that W. P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, stands acquitted by that court of the charges of high crimes and misdemeanors, when there were no specific charges preferred against that Governor; when the managers on the part of the House of Representatives were denied a hearing; when there was not a single one heard on the part of the people of the State of Louisiana or the House of Representatives, when by the ruling of a majority of the members of that court, when by the ruling of the presiding officer, not a word of discussion was permitted upon any important question submitted to that court.

Sir, as a member of this Senate and in the name of the constituency I represent upon this floor, I do not hesitate to state that the Governor of the State of Louisiana stands charged of high crimes and misdemeanors in office. I say, sir, that judging by the proceeding of that tribunal, the Governor of the State of Louisiana stands convicted of high crimes and misdemeanors, instead of being acquitted. It is the first time in the history of this country, and I pray God it may be the last, that where a high public official stands accused of any crime the tribunal before whom he is called upon to appear, and before whom he should have been tried, shall deny his accusers the right to be heard—a right, sir, that is given them by the constitution and the law of justice.

I therefore move that a committee of three be appointed by the chair, in order to ascertain and report to this body of what high crimes and misdemeanors the Governor of the State of Louisiana has been acquitted.

Mr. Robertson seconded the motion.

The Chair—Will the Senator be good enough to State his motion again?

Mr. Eustis—My motion was that the Chair appoint a committee of three to ascertain and report to this body of what high crimes and misdemeanors the Governor of this State has been acquitted.

Mr. Burch made the point of order that the Senator from Orleans, fourth district, rose to a question of privilege. He desired to know from the Chair whether he recognized the right of the Senator at the same time to make a motion. Can a Senator who obtains the floor on a question of privilege at the same time make a motion?

Mr. Eustis—A motion is always in order.

Mr. Burch—It is, when a Senator obtains the floor properly.

Mr. Eustis—I was accorded the floor by the Chair, and, Mr. President, I now renew my motion.

Mr. Burch—I would like to have the Chair rule upon my point of order.

The Chair—The Chair is of opinion that it is competent for a Senator to make a motion.

Mr. Blunt—I rise to a point of order. My point of order is that when a Senator obtains the floor upon a privileged question he can not at the same time make a motion, and that the question of privilege to which the Senator arose does not damage his personal character or his official reputation; and, besides, he has made a motion which chokes off the motion pending—the motion upon the reference of the petition from the Property Holders' Union.

The Chair—The point of order made by the Senator from Natchitoches is not within the power of the Chair to control.

Mr. Twitchell—I move that the substitute be adopted.

Mr. Ogden—I rise to a point of order. I desire to know from the Chair whether the substitute is germain to the subject.

The Chair—The Chair is of the opinion that the substitute is germain to the subject.

Mr. Ogden—Upon that I take an appeal from the decision of the Chair.

An appeal being taken the Chair was sustained.

After some further discussion upon the points of order, Mr. Blackburn spoke at some length against the motion of Mr. Eustis, contending that it was the duty of the House, and not the Senate, to prefer charge against the Governor. But the House having failed to do this, in a formal and constitutional way, the Senate, in self-defense and in vindication of the right, had summarily dispose of the case, as unworthy of any great or serious consideration. The Senate would doubtless be found ready to go into a fair and impartial trial of the Governor, should the House bring charges against him in proper form, and show a willingness to prosecute with fairness and dispatch; but the Senate was not disposed to be outwitted by the House, and would not permit the Governor to be suspended from office by any sort of sharp political trickery, founded in partisan hate.

Mr. Burch moved that the subject be laid upon the table subject to call, which was done.

Mr. Robertson again called up the petition from the Property Holders' Union, and Mr. Burch offered a substitute to the petition and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Stamps moved that the whole subject matter be laid on the table. Carried.

The Committee on Finance, through its chairman (Mr. Sypher), reported favorably on the bill fixing the fees, etc., of the criminal sheriff, parish of Orleans. The committee also reported favorably on Senate bill No. 171, being a bill for the temporary relief of the taxpayers of the city of New Orleans

Mr. Sypher moved a suspension of the constitutional rules for the purpose of passing the bill.

Mr. White gave notice that he would file a minority report.

The bill was laid over.

Mr. Sypher moved that the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to communicate to the House of Representatives the final order of the acquittal adopted by the High Court of Impeachment, sitting for the trial of William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, as the final action of the Senate in the matter of the impeachment of said William P. Kellogg.

Mr. Twitchell called for the previous question, and the main question was ordered.

Mr. Robertson, in explaining his vote upon the adoption of the motion, said:

I vote no because the motion does not given a full, fair and correct account of the disgraceful (as I consider) proceedings of this Senate while sitting as a High Court of Impeachment on Monday night, and I do not wonder that Senators and high officials, who were parties to these disgraceful proceedings, should object to having the House or the country informed what these proceedings were. I wish to add that motion, and should have done so if I had not been cut off by the previous question, the following: That this action of the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, had been had without having allowed the House to file specific articles of impeachment; without having notified the House of Representatives that the Senate had resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment; without allowing the managers so appointed by the House, when they appeared at the bar of the Senate, to file articles of impeachment, or make good the impeachment at the bar of said court; and that this acquittal was ordered without knowing for what high crimes and misdemeanors the said W. P. Kellogg had been impeached by the House of Representatives.

The motion was carried by a vote of 23 yeas to 8 nays.

Mr. Wharton called up the special order of the day—the Pacific railroad bill.

Mr. Allain moved that it be postponed and made the special order of the day for to-morrow at one o'clock. Carried.

Mr. Sypher introduced a joint resolution asking Congress to appropriate money for reopening the Mint in New Orleans.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported favorably on a joint resolution instructing the Representatives in Congress to urge the erection of a Marine Hospital at Morgan City.

The report was adopted.

Executive session was called, and after the opening of the doors the Senate, on motion of Mr. Twitchell, adjourned until noon to-day.

House.

The roll was called at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, and afterward Speaker Estilette stated he had appointed managers of impeachment after the House had adjourned on Monday.

Mr. Lowell desired to know by what authority, and the Speaker said it was by the resolution passed by the House.

Some discussion followed, and Speaker Estilette's statement was amended by saying the committee were appointed to prepare articles of impeachment, and it so appears in the minutes. The committee named on Monday were Messrs. Young, Wiltz, Jeffries, Wells and Lafargue, to go to the bar of the Senate and impeach the Governor. The committee appointed after the adjournment were Messrs. Wiltz, Young, Kidd, Kountz and Hall.

Mr. Wiltz moved that the committee have leave to withdraw to prepare articles.

Mr. Matthews, objecting, was defeated by 62 to 37, and Mr. Keeting's motion to adjourn was lost, as was also a motion to reconsider the vote that authorized the committee to retire.

Mr. Matthews presented a joint resolution to authorize the Lieutenant Governer and Speaker of the House to adjourn the bodies over which they presided.

Mr. Matthews, in support of his resolution, stated it was plain no laws could be passed; that there was no disposition to pass any, and that an adjournment was the best thing that could be had, all reform measures being interrupted.

His resolution was rejected by 21 to 59.

Mr. Ray having voted with the majority, in the negative, moved to reconsider, but the Speaker ruled he could only make the motion when voting in the affirmative. Mr. Ray appealed, but it was tabled on motion of Mr. Walker.

Mr. Wiltz then moved to take a recess till one o'clock, it then being a little after eleven.

Mr. Matthews protested in the name of the people of Louisiana against a recess. All the time that was available should be used in legislation for their good. If the reform measures so much talked of are to be passed, this is the time.

The recess was nevertheless taken, and at its conclusion a message of the Senate, announcing its action on impeachment, was presented.

Mr. Wiltz said he desired to make the point that the House had not been notified that the Senate had been sitting as a high court of impeachment, and therefore its judgment could not be received, and he was sustained by a vote of 57 to 29. He proposed to submit the report of the committee.

Mr. Matthews made the point of order that a special committee could not report at this time, on the ground that the regular order of the day was before the House, and no committee could report until that was disposed of. To postpone this would require a two-thirds vote. The time for special committees to report was during the morning hour. He referred to rules thirty, thirty-one and seventy-two.

Speaker Estilette overruled the point and Mr. Matthews appealed.

Mr. Matthews said on the appeal that the majority by adopting the rules had laid down the law that protected the minority, and only asked an observance of it. He only asked them to abide by them. There was no necessity to refer to Barclay's Digest or Jefferson's Manual. The rules were plain, and it was equally plain that the reception of a special committee report would be a violation of them. He detailed the usual order of business as prescribed by them, and claimed that the Speaker had erred in overruling his point. He did not take the appeal for any factious purpose, but only to place on record his consciousness of right. The minority only asked what the rules and the law give them.

Speaker Estilette said the right to impeach was the greatest right that belonged to the House. It was a constitutional right. Under precedent the Speaker should give all privileged questions the prior right. A committee on impeachment was a privileged committee and their report should take precedence. It might report at any time. The Chair would always entertain its report as a great constitutional right.

Mr. Keeting asked if the report was of such great importance as to cause the Chair to disregard all rules.

Mr. Walker called him to order for a gross insinuation against the Chair.

Mr. Keeting said he had only asked to be sure that the Chair considered the report of such paramount importance.

The Chair was sustained, and Mr. Wiltz proceeded to advocate the adoption of his report.

On Mr. Matthew's request he first moved to adopt the report and the articles of impeachment, when Mr. Matthews made the point that it required a suspension of the rules. Being overruled on the reasons given on the previous point, he appealed, and the Chair was again sustained.

Mr. Matthews claimed that by the rule introduced by himself at this session, and adopted by the House, it would require a four-fifths vote to allow the report to be presented. He asked that the points and rulings be noted by the Clerk, and referred to rule seventy-two.

Mr. Kidd asked what was understood by Mr. Matthews as privileged.

Mr. Matthews defined it, but said it was nothing unless the House made it so.

Mr. Demas said he should vote against the Chair. On the previous appeal he had voted with it because the Chair was then right. But now the Chair was wrong, and he felt sure the Chair knew he was wrong.

Mr. Jeffries called him to order, and said the House should not submit to further insult.

Mr. Walker said the words were a reflection on the conduct of the Speaker.

Mr. Edwards said the House had stood this sort of action long enough.

Mr. Demas—You will have to stand it a good while longer.

Mr. Demas was brought to the bar and commenced to explain to the Speaker. At this time, there being much confusion, he was understood to say that the Speaker's dictator should not be allowed to instruct members what to do. [Mr. Harris, the Speaker's secretary, was at that moment speaking to Mr. Walker, but on a subject entirely disconnected with the matter in hand.]

Mr. Dupre demanded the attention of the House to the fact that a further insult had been committed by a base and malicious attack on the Speaker in this reference to his infirmity.

Mr. Walker withdrew the motion previously made by him, and moved to expell Mr. Demas.

Mr. Ray seconded the motion, and called the previous question, the yeas and nays being demanded by Mr. Guichard.

Mr. Wiltz suggested an opportunity be given Mr. Demas to explain, as a matter of law and justice.

In the meantime Mr. Walker had written down what he understood Mr. Demas to say, which Mr. Demas vehemently denied saying, and further said he would not apologize for anything attributed to him that he did not say.

Mr. Kidd moved that he be arraigned before the bar, and on Mr. Demas asking if the Chair considered any words of his were an insult, and being told yes by the Speaker, said in that case he was willing to apologize.

Mr. Dupre claimed that the House was the sole judge, and protested against Mr. Demas saying one word more.

Mr. Lowell said that when a member apologized to the Speaker he apologized to the House of which he was the representative.

Mr. Kidd moved that the matter be referred to a committee of five.

On the reading of the words as taken down by Mr. Walker, Mr. Kidd withdrew his motion.

Mr. Demas said he would accept the first portion as correct; that he had said the Chair knew it was wrong, although it was not the way he said it, nor conveyed what he meant, and would apologize for it. But the last part, relating to the "Speaker's dictator," he had not said. He had only objected to Mr. Harris dictating, as he thought, to Mr. Walker. He was then excused.

Mr. Matthews' appeal then came up, and the Chair was again sustained.

Mr. Wiltz moved the adoption of the report, and detailed all the circumstances since the first appointment of the committee, and called the previous question.

Mr. Matthews called for a division of the question, a separate vote to be taken on each of the fifteen articles. The Chair at first decided adversely, but on an appeal being taken, and Mr. Matthews referring to rule twenty-four and Barclay, page ninety-one, reversed his ruling.

Mr. Hahn explained his vote, expressing his thanks to the Democratic majority that allowed him the privilege. [Mr. Edwards was the only one who objected.] He stood on the floor in a different position from any other member. His parish was largely Republican, but at the same time there were some of the ablest and best Democrats in it. They had a regular ticket, and made a spirited contest for the parish offices, but he had received the vote of every man in it.

Mr. Stewart wished to correct him. In Tensas the Democrats had had a ticket, but withdrew it in favor of Mr. Matthews and himself.

Mr. Ray said that in East Feliciana the Democrats, after calling a convention, had made no nominations.

Mr. Hahn said it was immaterial. In Tensas the Democrats were but a handful. In his parish they were a large and intellectual body. He was therefore justified in his statement that he stood on the floor as nobody else did, and some explanation was required from him. It was useless to say this was not a political question when it is seen that the Democrats are all on one side and the Republicans on the other. He believed in the Republican party and in the national platform, and that every man was equal before the law. He referred to the fact that the Democrats voted in solid phalanx after the caucus and Republicans all the other way. He thought it unfortunate that the question had come up at this late day, when it appeared to be a mere political move, and the public would so consider it. The Governor could not now be tried with the dignity and decorum essential in such cases. The proceeding would be a failure and result in no good except to place on record a series of fifteen charges by the Democrats, which may be used as campaign arguments. When he voted for a measure it was with some hope of success, but there was none here. These charges are only calculated to keep up prejudice, and these proceedings are ill advised. It is said Governor Kellogg is the chief of the Republican party, and therefore this was a blow against it. He would be sorry, indeed, if one man could be considered its leader in a matter of principle, and did not recognize him as such so far as he was concerned. He was not a friend of his, and had never done him an official favor, but he would not at the last moment, without time to examine the charges, vote to impeach him. This action is like a *coup d'etat*, and looks as if it were only to get rid of a Republican Governor. Instead of thus frittering away time the House should be legislating for the good of the State.

The articles were adopted one by one, except the fourteenth, relative to the Governor's contingent fund, which Messrs. Wiltz and Hall asked their friends to vote against, Mr. Hall stating the Governor had furnished an account of its disbursement.

On the last article, charging the illegal calling of an extra session of the Senate, Mr. Lowell called the yeas and nays, and voted yes, he having voted for a similar charge against Governor Warmoth.

The articles were adopted by 51 to 36.

Mr. Levisee's motion to reconsider the legislative appropriation bill was tabled.

Mr. Stafford made his report on the general appropriation bill, Mr. Dupre was appointed chairman of a committee on the North Louisiana Railroad Company, and the House took a recess till 7:30 P. M.

At that time, Mr. Hahn being in the chair, Mr. Estilette moved and secured the passage of a bill for the relief of the family of the late Judge John J. Morgan, giving them the pay for the time left vacant by his decease.

The general appropriation bill then came up.

Mr. Dupre said:

Mr. Speaker, I am compelled for once in my life to differ from the report of a committee composed chiefly of members of my own party. I refer to the report of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. We have been most speciously accused at the hands of the Republicans upon this floor of studiously neglecting the passage of reform measures, which it is alleged crowd our Clerk's desk from the Senate. This evening, at this late hovr, a motion is made by a Republican member to proceed to the consideration of the appropriation bill. I am much more disposed to call up from the Clerk's desk the many wondrous reform measures that the august Senate has vouchsafed us. I do believe that the consideration of any and all such measures will not consume one tithe of the time of this night's sitting that this appropriation bill would, for notwithstanding the strong asseverations of the gentleman from Tensas (Mr. Matthews) as to the reform measures we have received from the Senate, and which are now lying upon our Clerk's desk, I believe they may be counted upon the fingers of one hand, and these reforms, such as they are, apply to local matters only. I defy the most active explorer to find among the papers before this House a single bill of reform that would cover more than a few local matters, and in order to remove any doubt as to the foolishness of or indisposition to reform, I am in favor of going straight to the calendar and taking up the Senate measures and passing them to night. The gentleman from East Feliciana, Mr. Ray, styles this appropriation a reform measure; but I say that the bill is a stereotyped one, which every Legislature under normal conditions would pass with scarcely any discussion, but these normal conditions don't exist now. I, therefore, move that this bill be postponed and made the special order of the day for to-morrow at one o'clock.

The motion was rejected and the bill taken up section by section.

The majority were in favor of the bill, but the minority, led by Mr. Dupre, were determined, and proposed amendments to every item. Other bills were called up for delay, but soon sent back to the calendar, and at nine o'clock the second item of the first section only being reached, the bill bid fair to last a week.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigero's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows:

February 29—At 8 A. M., 51°; at 2 P. M., 68°; at 6 P. M., 62°.

March 1—At 8 A. M., 65°; at 2 P. M., 74°; at 6 P. M., 74°.

Lowest point during the nights of February 28 and 29, 52°. Total rainfall for the month of February nine and three-tenths inches.

The *ad interim* editor of the Homer *Iliad* is making a reputation for the paper during the absence of his chief. He is a mythical and hard fact writer by turns. His spirit is seen in an article which reads as follows:

"Well, he said he would go and prepare for him. He did so, by wrapping his coat around a big slug of 'the crookea.'"

Another item is more direct, and it is strictly local. It is no more than this.

"Crate Moore has let all his meat spoil."

Life is too short to consider this subject in all its bearings, and yet there are hypercritical city editors who complain that country papers contain no news.

BONDS, COUPONS, LAND WARRANTS.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, sell at 12 M. to-day, for account of the succession of John E. Jolly, bonds, coupons and land warrants. See the advertisement.

A Methodist preacher traveling in the back settlement of a Western State stopped at a cabin where an old lady received him very kindly, giving him a warm supper, and asking him many questions: "Stranger, where mought you be from?" "Madam, I reside in Shelby county, Kentucky." Wall, stranger, hope no offense, but what mought you be doing out here?" Madam, I am looking for the lost sheep of the tribe of Israel." "John," shouted the old lady, here's a stranger all the way from Kentucky a hunting lost stock, and I'll just bet my life that old curly haired black ram that came into our yard last week is one of hisen."

A business man of this city, who had some excresences removed from his feet by a local corn docter, about a year ago, called at his office again a few days ago to have a bunion treated. "You are not the person who was here a year ago?" said the patient. "No," responded the chiropodist, "that was my brother." "Is he still in the business?" inquired the caller. "Not exactly; he's not in this branch of the profession; he's now on the lung."—*Detroit News.*

STATE NEWS.

CADDO.

From the Shreveport *Telegram*, February 25:

This morning, February 25, 1876, at the hour of three o'clock, the mortal spirit of Private J. Shaw, of Company K, Third Regiment United States Infantry, departed this life. He died of that terrible disease, consumption. We learn that the deceased was a good and trusty soldier, a true man and friend, and that on to-morrow, Saturday, February 26, his remains will be buried in the Shreveport Cemetery, with military honors. A soldier in the service of his country, ever willing, when health would permit, to stand at his post, has yielded to an insidious disease. Those who cherish the "blue and the gray" can lament his death. Let his remains rest *in pace*.

ST. CHARLES.

From the Hahnville *Mirror*, February 26:

On Friday last, on the Speranza plantation, about three miles below Hahnville, Levi Scott and Henry Fouche sailed into each other with cane knife and dirk. Both made affidavits charging each other with assault and attempt to murder with a dangerous weapon, and consequently both have been lodged in the parish jail. The cane knife and dirk used by these warlike sons of Mars, now in possession of the sheriff, are thickly covered with blood, leading to the conclusion that the battle raged fiercely "and the colored troops fought nobly."

MOREHOUSE.

From the Bastrop *Clarion*, February 26:

On Thursday evening, the twenty-fourth instant, Dr. R. A. Phelps, the mayor of our town and one of its most prominent citizens, was shot and instantly killed by Mr. W. I. Law, an ex-sheriff of Morehouse. Mr. Law was standing within ten feet of his victim, and discharged both barrels at him, literally tearing him to pieces. We have it from a reliable source that Law had frequently threatened the doctor's life. He realized his danger, and at the time of his death was armed with a shotgun, although he was not given an opportunity to use it. Law absconded immediately on doing the shooting. Although the sheriff was in town, it seems to us there was an unnecessary delay in summoning a posse for the pursuit. It is supposed the murderer departed for parts unknown.

Dr. Phelps will be mourned by all who knew him. He is a martyr to the enforcement of order in Bastrop. He died in the service of the town he so much loved, and was followed to his last resting place by a large concourse of our citizens.

COURT RECORD.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1876.

Superior District Court.

Louisiana National Bank and Safe Deposit Company vs. T. B. Price and Attakapas Transportation Company.—Petitioner asks judgment on draft of $1500.

Superior Criminal Court.

SENTENCED.

Carrying concealed weapons—Otway Curray, alias Billy Stewart, on plea of guilty, ten days; George Johnson, on same plea, twenty-four hours.

First District Court.

NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED.

Petty larceny—Kitty McCoy, Emma Smith, J. B. Lewis Francois.

CONVICTED.

John Wilkins, alias Johnson, Mary Rector, Cora Jones, of petty larceny.

ACQUITTED.

Martha Williams of petty larceny.

Fifth District Court.

Samuel Echbero vs. M. Jacobs.—Judgment for $661 86.

Margaret Keir vs. H. W. Kleoppening.—Judgment for $1375 and $655 18, gold.

Sixth District Court.

Henry Bacas vs. Celina Delpurget.—Judgment for $1500.

The Oldest Cent.

The Detroit *News* says:

An item is going the rounds of the papers stating that "the cent was first proposed by Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution. It began to make its appearance from the mint in 1792. It bore the head of Washington on one side and thirteen links on the other." The cent recently referred to in the *News*, belonging to Mr. R. E. Roberts, of this city, has on one side the sun and dial, underneath which the words: "Mind your business," and on the sides: "Fugio" and "1787." On the reverse a circle of thirteen rings, on which is stamped "United States," and in the centre, "We are one." It has always been understood to have been designed by Dr. Franklin. Such is a description of the first cent. In this centennial era correctness in matters of history is important. In this connection the question arises, as it has about pins, where have the millions of old red cents made by the government gone to? Mr. Roberts has also shown us a copper coin about the size of the old United States cent bearing the head of "Louis XVI Roi des Francais, 1790."

To such as really take an interest in such matters, Mr. Andy Boyle, in the counting-room of the REPUBLICAN, is prepared to exhibit two copper coins, known in numismatics as the Louisiana cent. One is dated 1722, four years after the first settlement was made at New Orleans, when Bienville was Governor of the colony. It bears on one side the royal crown and monogram of Louis XV., surrounded by the legend (so far as it can be deciphered): "Sit nomen domini br***tum;" on the reverse: "Colonies Francoises," and the date. The other is dated 1767, and bears the same devices differently arranged. This latter was coined two years after Bienville's death at Paris, and the year before Lafreniere's revolt, in New Orleans, against the newly arrived Spanish rulers of the colony. Mr. Boyle would be pleased to match coppers with anybody who can show an older American cent.

Wrecks in Pensacola Bay.

A late Washington dispatch says:

Lieutenant R. D. Hitchcock, United States navy, assistant coast survey, commanding steamer Gedney, reports, under date of January 31, the positions of three wrecks forming obstructions to the entrance of Pensacola Bay, viz: The wreck of the pilot-boat Nettie, lying three-fourths of a mile north by east-quarter east from the outer bar buoy, in four and a half fathoms water, with her bowsprit awash; the flag-staff of Fort Pickens bearing from the wreck north-northwest-half-west, distant one and three-quarter miles, and the flag-staff of Fort McRae northwest by west, distant two and one-quarter miles. A wreck known as Spanish wreck, on the middle ground at the harbor entrance, lying in two and one-quarter fathoms water, with one timber awash, nearly in the bar range; the flagstaff of Fort Pickens bearing north-east-half-north, distant three fourths of a mile, and the flagstaff of Fort McRae northwest by west-three quarters-west, distant five-eighths of a mile. The schooner Susan, of Pensacola, recently struck on this wreck, was bilged and sunk, and lies just-to the northward, in ten feet water. The wreck of the steamer Convoy, lying to the northward of the channel inside the harbor entrance, with the beacon of the bar range open a little to the westward of Pensacola lighthouse, distant one-half mile nearly, and the flagstaff of Fort Pickens bearing south-east by east-one-eighth-east, distant seven-eighths of a mile. The wreck is in twelve feet water, but the steam drum and connecting rod show above high water, the former about five feet and having the appearance of a buoy. Lieutenant Hitchcock also reports that the old entrance to the lagoon, to the westward of Pensacola, has closed up, and that a new entrance has formed three-eighths of a mile north of Fort McRae.

REFORM OR REVOLUTION.

An Explanation from the Republican Senators to the Public.

SENATE CHAMBER, New Orleans, March 1, 1876.

We, the undersigned members of the Senate, deem it due to ourselves and to our constituents to make the following statement to the public:

When the General Assembly convened, in this, the first regular session since the Wheeler compromise and adjustment, the representatives of both political parties seemed to vie in their demands for reform legislation. By reform measures we understand laws for the reduction of the costs of carying on the government; a reduction of the expense of assessing and collecting taxes, to confine appropriations within the receipts; needed legislation to relieve the financial embarrassments of the city of New Orleans, and kindred enactments. We assert that the Republicans in both houses have stood ready during the whole session to pass these bills. But we charge that the Democratic members, while crying in tones of mock earnestness for reform frittered away the entire session in efforts to gain political and partisan advantages, and to make what they call a record to go to their constituents upon. We charge further, that in every pretended reform bill introduced by the Democratic members, they have purposely inserted offensive political features, which Republican members, in duty to their party, could not accept—the Demorats preferring to defeat such reform measures, rather than not accomplish their selfish partisan ends.

The Republican majority of the Senate have passed a number of honest measures of relief; these bills have not been acted upon by the House in most cases, and where acted upon at all, they have been amended by the insertion of offensive clauses, or by the postponement of their operation. We instance among the bills passed by the Senate, as aforesaid, the new charter for the city of New Orleans, submitted by the Property Holders' Union; an act to reduce the fees of clerks and sheriffs throughout the State; an act to reduce the costs of collecting taxes, and other kindred reformatory measures.

On the other hand, there are still pending in the Senate several important measures which we now wish to consider and pass. We charge that we are prevented from so acting by the revolutionary, partisan course of the Democratic majority in the House. Among these bills are several measures of vital importance to the public welfare. We instance notably the act to assist in the construction of a railroad to Texas; a bill for the relief of the financial embarrassments of New Orleans; an act to equalize assessments of property throughout the State; a bill to enable persons whose property has been sold to the State for taxes to redeem without penalties; a bill to allow all delinquent taxpayers to pay without penalties for a specified period; an act to reduce the amount of penalties for delinquency in the future; and an act to modify the harsh features of the existing laws for the collection of taxes.

We charge that now, at the very end of the session the Democrats have abandoned this unfinished work, to waste the time in a futile and foolish effort to seize the State government by a revolutionary *coup d'etat*.

We charge that the so-called articles of impeachment preferred against Governor Kellogg by the House are frivolous and were trumped up at this late hour of the session in order to consume the time and prevent the passage of reform measures by the Republican majority of the Senate.

Notwithstanding that the Senate, sitting as a high court of impeachment, has rejected this impeachment and acquitted the Governor in due form of law, they still persist in their mad partisan course, and in so doing have suspended all legislation in both Houses, while but one day remains of the session.

The foregoing statement considered, we submit that if the Democratic majority of the House continue in their revolutionary course, and compel the majority of the Senate to adjourn sine die on the assembling of the Senate to-morrow at noon, the responsibility must rest with the Democratic members of the Assembly.

E. L. Whitney,	J. A. Masicot,
William Harper,	T. B. Stamps,
A. J. Sypher,	W. W. Wharton,
J. E. Breaux,	E. F. Herwig,
O. H. Brewster,	J. A. Gla,
R. H. Chadbourn,	Curtis Pollard,
George Y. Kelso,	T. A. Cage,
M. H. Twitchell,	T. C. Anderson,
Raford Blunt,	A. J. Dumont,
E. L. Weber,	P. Landry.
J. Henri Burch,	

Dr. Fowler's Sermon on Moses.

The following correspondence shows that in this city Rev. Dr. Fowler met with an appreciative audience. The opportunity afforded the public to hear him again will be generally appreciated:

NEW ORLEANS, February 29, 1876.

Rev. C. H. Fowler, D D.:

DEAR SIR—Your sermon, preached last Sabbath night at Ames' Church, on Moses, the wonderful deliverer and legislator, elicited the profound attention and awakened the strongest feelings of admiration and delight of all who had the privilege to hear it. It is their desire, and that of others who did not have the pleasure of hearing you, that before leaving the city you will favor them with a repetition of that discourse, and give opportunity to many more to hear it who were not then present. The time and place will be left to your own convenience.

Very respectfully,

B. Wayne,	Moses Greenwood,
L. H. Gardner,	W. C. Shepherd,
B. D. Wood,	C. E. Cato,
Samuel Henderson,	W. C. Black,
R. M. Walmsley,	John T. Hardie.
Cyrus Bussey,	

NEW ORLEANS, March 1, 1876.

Rev. B. Wayne, L. H. Gardner, C. L. Walmsley, Moses Greenwood and others:

GENTLEMEN—I have received your communication of yesterday, requesting a repetition of the sermon delivered by me in this city Sunday evening last. It will give me pleasure to comply with your request to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at Ames Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thanking you for this evidence of your regard, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. FOWLER.

Rivers.

During the past week the Red river has fallen four feet at Shreveport. The Missouri has risen one foot at Leavenworth. The Mississippi has fallen sixteen inches at Davenport, fifteen at Keokuk, two and a half feet at St. Louis, four inches at Memphis, and is now falling at Cairo; it has risen six inches at Vicksburg; the water is now one foot above the danger line at Vicksburg and two feet above at Helena, but one foot below this line at Memphis. The Ohio has fallen three feet at Pittsburg, twenty-one at Cincinnati and ten at Louisville. The Cumberland has fallen fifteen and a half feet at Nashville. The Savannah rose six feet at Augusta during Tuesday and Wednesday, but is now again falling.

A STANDARD ARTICLE.—The Eugene Clicquot champagne has been known in this market for many years, and is a favorite with all who have tried it. Its uniformity in quality recommends it to all who wish to secure a reliable article. Messrs. J. Mandin & Co., No. 57 Decatur street, are the sole agents in the South for this favorite champagne.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Committee on Agriculture reported adversely on the bill to investigate grasshoppers, and favorably on the bill for the protection of agriculture against injurious insects.

Mr. Cockrell, from the Naval Committee, reported adversely on Senate bill for the relief of Edwin Fairfax Gray, late lieutenant in the Texas navy. Indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Alcorn introduced a bill appropriating $3,200,000 for the purpose of repairing and in part rebuilding the levees of the Mississippi river; providing for its expenditure, and for other purposes. Referred to the select committee on Mississippi levees.

Mr. Morton moved to take up the resolution admitting Pinchback.

Mr. Stevenson hoped Mr. Morton would not press the matter to-day. Mr. Whyte is absent on account of the sickness of his wife. If Mr. Morton would let the case go over, it would be nothing more than an act of courtesy.

Mr. Morton's motion prevailed by a vote of 32 to 24:

Yeas—Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Cameron of Wisconsin, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Robertson, Sargent, Sharon, Sherman, Spencer, West, Windom and Wright—32.

Nays—Bayard, Bogy, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, English, Goldthwaite, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Merrimon, Norwood, Paddock, Randolph, Ransom, Stevenson, Thurman and Withers—24.

Messrs. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Howe and Clayton, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Dennis, Saulsbury and Gordon, who would have voted in the negative.

Mr. Wright is paired with Mr. Dawes.

The question was on Mr. Edmunds' motion to insert "not" in the resolution.

Mr. Alcorn argued that Pinchback's credentials were in due form, and upon them he should be seated.

Mr. Edmunds obtained the floor, and the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

House.

Mr. Hawkins, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on the centennial celebration, reported a bill authorizing the President to appoint two centennial commissioners for the State of Texas, on the nomination of the Governor, in the place of those now acting. Passed.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroads, reported a bill amendatory to the act in relation to the filing of reports of railroad companies. Passed.

Mr. Dunham offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure indemnity to the United States for interest on the subsidy bonds of the Pacific railroad companies; and also to secure indemnity against the liability of the United States to pay the principal; also, to what extent the rates of freight and transportation on these roads can be regulated by Congress, so as to make them less burdensome to the people. Adopted.

WASHINGTON.

Disbursements.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The disbursements for February, civil and miscellaneous, $5,250,000; War, $2,250,000; Navy $1,125,000; Interior, Indian and pensions, $3,500,000.

Favorable Action of the House Committee on the Southern Pacific.

The following is more full and accurate than the previous report sent:

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads this morning, by a vote of nine to four, adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Atkins, providing that all bills before the committee relating to aid to or incorporating Pacific railroads upon the thirty-second parallel, or near it, be laid upon the table, with the understanding that none of them shall be called up or acted upon except by consent of the majority of the whole committee at a regular meeting, and that the chairman be directed to notify each member of the committee in writing by giving at least one week's notice. This action is satisfactory to the friends of the Texas Pacific bill offered in the House by Mr. Atkins.

Mint Matters.

Mr. Linderman, director of the mint, was before the Appropriations Committee to-day. He thinks it possible to commence specie resumption now. There are about $15,000,000 in silver coin and bullion ready for use, with a large amount of quarters and dimes on hand. He could start the mints on silver any time.

Fractional Currency.

The committee adjourned undecided whether to withhold the appropriation for printing fractional currency.

The Democrats Still Seeking for a Policy

The Democratic caucus meets Thursday to consider the reports of the consultation committee.

Debt Statement.

The debt statement shows a decrease for the month of $3,250,000. Coin in the treasury $70,000,000; currency $9,500,000.

Confirmation.

Seth J. Crowly, collector of customs Philadelphia.

A Negro Democratic Movement.

A delegation of colored men called at the rooms of the Democratic National Committee, asking political recognition. Their printed declaration, which was adopted by a large meeting held here Friday, February 25, commences:

We, colored men, representing nearly all the States and Territories of the United States, are tired of our self-imposed party yoke, its injustice to us and its flagrant violations of the constitution, in order to trample out local self-government and insult our brave and well disposed fellow-citizens of the South, and earnestly believe that a division of the solid phalanx of colored voters will act beneficially upon the two great parties, and therefore we propose to stand by principles, and will support only those men who will do the most for us. This policy we believe will inure to the lasting tranquillity of the country, and a speedy return to good feeling between the late master and now free citizen will follow.

We invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon this carefully considered departure, and invite the hearty and cordial co-operation of the colored people of the whole country, who, like us, have cause for well-grounded complaint, to organize, to the end that their ballots may subserve the peace of the country, the fraternization of all the people, and the prosperity and unification of all the sections of our indivisible republic.

Committee on Resolutions—Rev. Garland H. White, of North Carolina; Howard L. Smith, of Virginia; Robert D. Mortimer, of Rhode Island; A. Alex Jones, of Massachusetts; N. J. Booker, of Pennsylvania Daniel Lewis, of the District of Columbia D. R. Riley, of Arkansas; C. L. Vincent, o Illinois.

All persons in favor of the movement desiring information, will please address Rev. Garland H. White, president, No. 1013 Eighteenth street, Washington, District of Columbia, or Howard L. Smith, secretary National Independent Political Union, post-office, Washington, District of Columbia.

Mr. Frelinghuysen's Agricultural Bill.

The bill for the protection of agriculture against injurious insects, as amended and reported by Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Committee on Agriculture, to day, provides for the appointment of one commissioner instead of three, who shall investigate and

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]