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THE STATE HOUSE.

Senate.

House bill No. 340 was introduced by Mr. Burch, the bill authorizing the people of New Orleans, by popular vote, to vote whether they shall tax themselves to assist in constructing the Pacific railroad, and adopted.

A message was received from the House suggesting the appointment of a Senate committee of three, and a House committee or five, a joint committee, to pass on reform bills.

The bill to place the civil sheriff of the parish of Orleans on a salary was adopted.

The same for the criminal sheriff.

These bills, it is understood, will go into effect next December.

House bill No. 287, to abolish the Superior District Court, and to transfer the records to the Third District Court, was adopted.

The House bill to pay the clerks of the two criminal courts of the parish of Orleans each a salary of $6000 per year was adopted.

The House bill for the relief of delinquent taxpayers of the parish of Orleans, with a proviso that the delinquents pay their current taxes, was adopted.

Mr. Harper called up Senate bill to reduce the expenses of the city government of Shreveport. Passed.

Mr. Stamps moved that the roll of the Senate be called, and as each Senator's name was called, that he be allowed to call up two bills. Passed.

Mr. Alexander called up the premium bond bill.

Mr. Wharton made the point of order that this bill is a bill upon its second reading, and that the Senate refused to suspend the constitutional rules for the purpose of having this bill placed upon its third reading.

The Chair decided the point of order not well taken.

The yeas and nays were called upon the final passage of the bill.

Mr. Grover, in explaining his vote upon the final passage of the bill, said:

Mr. President, I understand that this bill is now about to be passed; it is a bill known as the premium bond bill; I have always been opposed to the passage of this bill, and I am opposed to its passage even now. I am not opposed to the scheme, because I believe the scheme to be a good one; but I am opposed to the bill insofar as it tends to fund bonds which I do not believe to be due. The scheme is one thing, and the bond that it proposes to fund is another. I do not believe legally all of these bonds are due, and, therefore, I am opposed to forcing a recognition of spurious bonds under the scheme, and consequently forcing the taxpayers to pay that which they do not owe.

Mr. Wharton—I shall vote against the passage of this bill, because, in my opinion, it is an infamous bill; secondly, because the manner in which the bill was called up is an unprecedented one. It conflicts with my sense of honor and dignity as a Senator. It is, however, the last vote I shall cast upon this floor. I shall vote no.

The bill finally passed by a vote of 22 yeas to 8 nays.

Mr. Alexander called up House bill No. 38, an act incorporating the Factors' Warehouse and Bank. Passed.

Also, House bill No. 49, an act incorporating the Mechanics' Society. Passed.

Mr. Burch called up House bill No. 111, an act to incorporate the Savings Bank of New Orleans. Passed.

Mr. Blunt called up House bill No. 72, relative to the Board of Health and quarantine. Passed.

Mr. Breaux called up House bill No. 260, an act to repeal act No. 84, approved March, 1874. Passed.

Also, Senate bill No. 195, an act authorizing the supplying of the parish of Rapides with copies of the public records, etc., that were destroyed by the burning of the courthouse in that parish. Passed.

Mr. Brewster called up Senate bill No. 103, an act to authorize the increasing of the revenue of the State, and for the remission of certain penalties on property seized and sold for taxes. Passed.

Mr. Burch called up Senate bill No. 89, relative to fixing the term of holding court in and for the Second Judicial District, and fixing the fees of the clerk of the court. Passed.

Mr. Goode called up concurrent resolution to address out of office Judge Thomas P. Sherburne, judge of the parish of Terrebonne. Lost.

Mr. Cage called up House bill No. 318, an act to incorporate Protector Fire Company No. 2, of Bayou Lafourche. Passed.

Mr. White called for the special order of the day, which was Senate bill No. 171, authorizing the citizens of New Orleans to contest the validity of the outstanding debt of the city of New Orleans. Passed.

Mr. Detiege called up Senate bill No. 38, relative to the employment of shorthand reporters in courts; also, House bill No. 29, an act authorizing the police jury of Jefferson, right bank, to issue bonds and to provide for the redemption of the same. Passed.

Mr. Dumont called up House bill No. 336, an act authorizing the police jury of the parish of Plaquemines to issue bonds, and provide for the redemption of the same. Passed. Also, Senate bill No. 188, substitute for Senate bill No. 114, to amend the constitution of the State of Louisiana. Passed.

Mr. Eustis called up House bill No. 132, an act relative to the grading of certain streets in the city of New Orleans. Passed. Also, House bill No. 12, relative to public printing.

Mr. Blackburn offered an amendment to the effect that the bill take effect from the first of January, 1877. Passed as amended.

Mr. George called up House bill No. 139, a joint resolution relative to the closing of Mack's bayou. Passed.

Mr. Weber offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee appointed to investigate the outrages in the parishes of East and West Feliciana, East and West Baton Rouge, be allowed five days to conclude report, without expense to the State.

Mr. Goode offered the following as a substitute:

That the committee be discharged from any further consideration of the subject.

Lost, and Mr. Weber's motion was adopted.

Mr. Gia called up Senate bill No. 110, requiring the Auditor of Public Accounts to issue warrants to the constitutional officers of the State in payment for their salaries, and that the tax collectors be required to receive them in payment of taxes, and that the Auditor of Public Accounts be required to receive said warrants in settlement of their claims.

The appropriation bill as it came from the House was taken up, section by section, and acted on, for the year 1876. One or two small amendments were made and returned to the House.

One of the amendments was to increase the appropriation for Speaker Estilette as a member of the liquidating board from $500 to $2000, which was adopted.

A motion to increase a like appropriation for Lieutenant Governor Antoine was voted down.

Mr. Burch, at this juncture, near midnight, said that if they did not act with more speed it would be too late to send the amended bill back to the House.

The bill to incorporate the Merchants' Warehouse and Insurance Company was adopted finally.

House bill No. 202, to address Judge Hawkins out of office, was called up and strongly opposed by Messrs. Young and Alexander.

Mr. Alexander—The only thing that the opposition has shown is that a couple of lawyers, who are incompetent themselves, say that Judge Hawkins is incompetent; therefore I vote no.

Mr. Young—The resolution adopted by the House requesting the Senate to concur in the resolution addressing Judge Hawkins out of office was adopted for political purposes. I believe Judge Hawkins to be a man of honesty and integrity, and I do not believe that we can find a man of more honor and integrity than the present incumbent, and now we are called on to address him out of office without having heard a word of evidence that would authorize us to adopt the report of that committee. I can not and will not vote for the resolution.

The resolution was lost by a vote of 18 yeas to 12 nays.

The Senate then adjourned sine die, but before the members dispersed Lieutenant Governor Antoine addressed the Senators as follows:

Senators—As presiding officer of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, it behooves me at this time to return my thanks to the representatives of the people of the State of Louisiana for the uniform courtesy they have extended toward me as the presiding officer of the Senate. Senators, it gives me great pleasure to state that the Republican and Democratic members upon this floor, and more especially the Democratic Senators, have always treated the presiding officer of this body with that courtesy that was due him.

I therefore return my thanks to the Senators, and call upon Senator White as the champion of the Democracy on this floor, to respond.

Mr. White—Mr. President, my voice is very hoarse to-night—and even if it were not I doubt if I could respond in a fitting manner. I disclaim being the champion of the Democracy on this floor, and do not deem myself fitted for such a position. The Senate has done somethings that I can not approve of, but at the same time it has performed some good actions, and I am glad to see that in a body, composed as this was, of two adverse parties, had been able to agree to such an extent as to pass bills which contain the elements of true reform. At the next session, I hope, we will be able to agree still further.

On this Secratary Bechtel called the roll for the extra session of the Senate, as called by Governor Kellogg. Nearly all the members responded to the call.

When Mr. White's name was called he said that he desired to have placed on the minutes his protest against the calling of the extra session, inasmuch as he considered it to be a flagrant violation of the constitution.

Immediately after roll call the extra session adjourned until noon to-day.

House.

At eleven o'clock the roll was called, eighty-five members answering.

Mr. Wiltz, chairman of the committee to prepare articles of impeachment against the Governor, read a statement, signed by all the committee, detailing its action. It states that the committee, having learned accidentally, after the adjournment of the House, Monday evening, February 28, that the Senate had resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, appeared before the bar and asked to be heard. Permission being granted, they asked to be furnished with a copy of the rules, which was refused; they asked for a recess and sufficient delay to allow the preparation of articles of impeachment, which was also refused, and the right of the committee to appear denied. The chairman therefore entered his protest in the name of the House and the people. The statement proceeds to recite the proceedings of the Senate, the acquittal by a vote of 25 to 9, and closes with a resolution that in the face of these obstacles the House proceed no further.

The report was adopted by 54 to 37.

Mr. Wiltz called attention to the following article in the REPUBLICAN:

REFORM OR REVOLUTION — EXPLANATION FROM THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS TO THE PUBLIC.

He read this extract:

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.

Mr. Wiltz desired to call the attention of the House to the fact that this was not correct. The charter that the property holders desired was not the one that the Senate had passed, and read a memorial from the property holders' legislative committee to that effect.

Mr. Wiltz said that the Senators should be more careful before making assertions, and should at least be consistent. He would leave the whole matter to the judgment of the people.

[Mr. Hahn in the chair.]

The unfinished business of the night before was next in order, which was the appropriation bill, the eighth section having been reached. This includes the appropriations for charitable institutions, and to each section there were amendments.

[Speaker Estilette in the chair.]

On the appropriation to the Charity Hospital, Mr. Hahn said the expense at New Orleans was less than that of any other city in the Union, being only thirty-six and one-half cents per patient. The appropriation in the bill is only $50,000, and the Hospital can not be supported on such a small revenue. The expenses of the Louisville City Hospital are seventy-six cents; those of the Boston City Hospital ninety-five cents for each patient. The expenses of 1875 were $75,000 cash, and the institution can not be run for less. It has no credit, and can not get along on such a small appropriation.

An amendment offered by Mr. Sibilski, increasing the amount by $20,000, was adopted.

Mr. Booth desired to reduce the amount of compensation of the tax assessors, and presented a series of amendments which would result in allowing each assessor $5356.

Mr. Mathews stated the appropriations were in strict accordance with the requirements of the present law.

Mr. Booth said what was created by law could be repealed by it. The bill would repeal all laws in conflict with it. He asked where the law was that gave such compensation.

Mr. Demas said Mr. Booth could find it in the revenue law, and further, that no law could be repealed unless quoted.

The amendments were adopted.

Mr. Demas moved the final passage.

Mr. Dupre said that if the House passed this bill it would be an act of stultification. There are two high privileges. First, the power to impeach; second, the power to hold the purse strings. The Senate had acquitted the Governor, when impeached, before the managers had been able to present charges The House had thus been robbed of its prerogative, and now is to be wheddled into opening the purse strings and force the commonwealth to pay the very man it has impeached. We are asked to give $8000 salary to one who was not Governor of Louisiana, who had sent a message hypocritically saying he wished it reduced, when he knew the constitution prevented it. But he did not think that the House might refuse to give a single cent. Five thousand dollars is to be given for his contingent fund, when it was known that it required threats to make him produce an account of his fund of last year, and he never applies the fund to the purpose for which it is intended. Eight thousand dollars is given for clerical force, when all situations outside of the private secretary are mere sinecures. The House is in the position of being able to retaliate justly and fairly on the Senate. Against its action on impeachment it could only protest. It should not give up the sole thing that it holds against the present usurpation. He moved the indefinite postponement, but the motion was not seconded.

Mr. Murrell was only opposed to the $2000 to the Speaker for a contingent fund, stating the Lieutenant Governor had only $500.

Mr. Stafford showed that the salary and contingent receipts of the Lieutenant Governor, amounted to nearly $5000. On the motion to adopt the bill as a whole he said if it were not passed the State would not save a cent, for the fourteen and a half mills tax would have to be collected, would go into the treasury, and Judge Hawkins would mandamus the Treasurer to pay. The bill appropriated $400,000 less than that of last year and $1000,000 less than those of many other years.

The bill was adopted by 52 to 23.

Messages from the Senate were received announcing concurrence in the New Orleans Pacific railroad bill, that authorizing parishes to subscribe to the stock, that regulating the fees of the criminal sheriff and that abolishing the Superior District Court.

Resolutions for the benefit of sergeants-at-arms and other officers and pages were passed.

On motion of Mr. Walker the Senate amendments to his bill entirely remodeling the printing law, to take effect January 1, 1877, were concurred in and the bill passed.

Several local bills were called up as coming from the Senate, and then on their second reading.

That relative to Monroe was referred to the Ouachita delegation.

Mr. Hahn referred to the bill to authorize the parish of St. Charles to fund and scale their debt as the only thing the parish had asked for in four years. Its debt was now $50,000, and the bill provides for the issue of bonds to one-half of that amount.

Mr. Dupre opposed the bill. That parish had many worthless warrants out for debt that was improperly created. He cited the decising of the Supreme Court and read a petition from residents of the parish.

Mr. Hahn said the petition was founded on the error of supposing the bill was the same as was introduced at the extra session. On the contrary, it was a very different one, and its object was to prevent the payment of this illegal debt. Those who created the debt should not be allowed to fund it, and therefore a board of citizens, taxpayers, was created. He wished the fourteen and one-half mills tax to go toward the extinguishment of the debt and relief of the parish by forcing a diminution of expenses.

The bill was indefinitely postponed.

The Senate bill prescribing a form of government for the city of New Orleans, providing for a Common Council, qualification and election of members, etc., came up, and was referred to the Committee on City Affairs, with instructions to report at six o'clock.

The bill for the relief of the city government of Shreveport was passed.

House bills on the third reading came up. That fixing the domicile of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg railroad in Louisiana was passed.

Mr. Walker reported favorably on the Senate bill allowing the rate of interest to be fixed by the parties, and it was passed.

The House here took a recess to six o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The call to order was made at half-past six, sixty members answering to their names.

All committees were directed to hand in their reports.

Mr. Walker called up the Senate bill relative to the Agricultural and Mechanical College, transferring to it the library, etc., of the State University, with the amendments, locating it at Baton Rouge and uniting the two, and moved its passage as amended. He said the State had some time since purchased an unsuitable tract of land in St. Bernard, which had never been occupied. The college was supported by a liberal donation by the national government, and the city of Baton Rouge proposed to give a hundred acres of land and a square of ground, so that the college there could be carried on much more extensively than at New Orleans, where its usefulness was limited.

Mr. Jeffries supported the bill and hoped it would pass, considering the best location was Baton Rouge.

Mr. Guichard referred to the minority report where it was shown that the liabilities of the State University were $76,749 74 above its cash assets. He considered the uniting of the college with a dead concern like the University, would be disastrous to both.

The bill was finally passed.

[Mr. Dupre in the chair.]

Mr. Jeffries called for order. The members had a grave responsibility resting on them, and he insisted that order should be preserved that they might know what they were doing.

Mr. Dupre said that the Speaker had been worn out by his efforts to preserve order. The present occupant of the chair came fresh to his work, and would preserve order if it could be done. He then directed all members to take their seats, and said he would recognize no one who was not in his seat.

The act from the Senate amending the charter of the New Orleans, Vicksburg and Baton Rouge railroad was passed, on motion of Mr. Hall, by substitute, the rules being suspended by 66 to 7.

The bill authorizing a State librarian at a salary of $1800 was passed by a vote of 38 to 32.

A message was received from the Senate announcing concurrence in the bills establishing the Warehouse Company; extending the charter of the New Orleans Mechanics' Society; amending the terms of the Fifth Judicial District Court in West Baton Rouge; amending the Citizens' Bank charter, and also the bill to legalize the premium bond plan of the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Murrell made the point that the rules had never been suspended.

The Chair stated that some time since he had announced that the rule against smoking had been suspended during the evening session, and that no objection had been made to suspending them on this bill. For captiousness the member from Madison was remarkable. He decided the point not well taken.

Mr. Levisee stated that the bill was on its third reading and did not require a suspension, and the Chair decided he was right and the House proceeded with the calendar.

The act incorporating the Merchants' Exchange of New Orleans, went over on its second reading.

The act for the relief of W. R. White was postponed.

Several minor acts of incorporations of towns and societies went over,

The bill authorizing the Governor to appoint one person from each congressional district, to constitute a board of equalization of assessments throughout the State, came up.

Mr. Young moved that it be indefinitely postponed, and said it was impossible for such a board to perform the duties as well as local boards.

Mr. Lowell seconded the motion, stating the bill, introduced at this late day for the first time, would revolutionize the whole system of assessments.

The bill was indefinitely postponed.

A message was received from the Senate announcing concurrence in the charter of the North Louisiana railroad, the Board of Health bill, the restoration of the charter of Bayou Sara, and asking concurrence in one or two local bills.

The bill incorporating the Home Savings Bank of New Orleans, and that regulating the receipts of cotton presses, passed.

The Senate bills amending Criminal Code 3274, reducing the compensation of the civil sheriff, and fixing that of the clerks of the district courts at $4000, were indefinitely postponed.

The bill regulating the jurisdiction of the Second Judicial District Court and the justices of the peace in the Sixth and Seventh Districts of New Orleans came up.

Mr. Bower was oppose to the bill unless it was submitted to the people of that district, who, he was informed, were opposed to the bill. He did not think their interests had been consulted.

Mr. Elliott was in favor of the bill, considering it a necessity.

Mr. Lowell said the object was to put an end to the litigation caused by the unfortunate annexation of the town of Carrollton. The people of Jefferson, of Carrollton, and of the Sixth District—the property holders and all—were in favor of the bill.

Mr. Bower considered that the people of the Sixth District were almost unanimously opposed to the bill. They had belonged to the Second Judicial District, but did not desire to belong to it now. He called for the yeas and nays on a motion to indefinitely postpone, which the House refused to do.

On the final passage, Mr. Lowell again declared it was the wish of all the people of the neighborhood of Jefferson Market, and the universal desire of the people of the Seventh District. He did not wish his people to be brought down to the district courts of Orleans, and be forced to pay the pany ten cents down and ten cents back again. It would end the legal uncertainty that has prevailed since Carrollton was annexed.

The bill passed by 55 to 32.

Mr. Jones, of Pointe Coupee, said he had been quiet during the whole sixty days, but he desired to call up a bill of vital importance to his parish. Go there, and it would be found it was almost a sea.

At this point it was discovered he was desiring to call up a bill out of the order agreed on, and consequently lost the floor.

Mr. Woods' bill then came up, which provides that the people of West Baton Rouge be required to perform labor on the roads and bridges. He stated it was a bill that was desired by all the people of his parish, who were unable to pay a tax, but were willing to work. Its object was only to keep up the roads.

Mr. Sartain thought the general law was sufficient for the object desired.

The bill passed and the title was adopted.

A message from the Senate was received announcing concurrence in the incorporation of Protector Fire Company of Thibodaux; the relief of J. H. Marshall; authorization of Jefferson and Plaquemines to issue bonds; to ascertain the validity of outstanding obligations of New Orleans, and a concurrence in the House amendments to the proposal to amend the constitution.

[Speaker Estilette in the chair.]

Mr. Billiu declared that the titling of Mr. Woods' bill was defective, and moved a reconsideration, and the House concurred in his motion.

Mr. Billiu then moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, and stated that it contained a provision authorizing a justice of the peace to deprive a man of his liberty without a jury trial or the power of appeal.

The bill was then killed by being indefinitely postponed.

The Chair announced the following committee of investigation on the accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer: Messrs. Aldige, Wiltz, Gilmore, Snaer and Guichard, to sit during the period between the adjournment and the assembling of the next Legislature, in accordance with the resolution previously adopted.

The Senate bill proposing four amendments to the constitution then came up, and the yeas and nays were called on each.

The first amendment provides that appropriations for the expenses of the General Assembly shall be limited to $175,000, a per diem of $5, and twenty cents per mile coming to the Legislature, and was adopted by 74 to 4. Speaker Estilette's vote just saving it.

The second provides that whenever after a bill remains in the hands of the Governor twenty days after the the adjournment of the Legislature, without being vetoed by him, it shall be a law, and was adopted by 77 to 3.

Mr. Wiltz here moved to save valuable time, it then being a quarter past ten o'clock, that members be restricted to three minutes, and, notwithstanding Mr. Sartain desired to speak on a privileged question, it was adopted.

The third amendment deprives the parish judges of certain jurisdiction, giving it to the district courts when the amount is ever $100, an appeal when it is over $50; limiting the jurisdiction of justices of the peace and leaving almost intact the probate and criminal jurisdiction, and also authorizing the clerks of district courts to issue writs of attachment, seizure and sale, etc.

To this latter provision Mr. Billiu objected. This was conferring a power on clerks of a judicial nature that they should not have.

Mr. Stafford said the bill simply gave the clerks the same power they had before the war. It would save $150,000 a year to the State, and he hoped it would pass.

Mr. Young also supported the amendment, but it was lost, only 54 voting in favor to 30 against.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the concurrence in the bill regulating judicial advertisements in the parish of Orleans; that for improving the streets of New Orleans, and the joint resolution improving Mack's bayou.

The fourth amendment reduces the salary of the Governor to $6000, and was adopted by 85 to 2.

The fifth amendment prohibits the reception of any fees by the Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General or any district attorney, and was adopted by 80 to 6.

The committee appointed to investigate the conduct of Hon. William Murrell reported that all the testimony showed that he had used no improper influence on the jury in the case of Clinton and Clarence Travis, in the Thirteenth Judicial District, in the parish of Madison, and that there was no foundation for the charges. The report was adopted and the committee discharged.

The appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments, came up.

Mr. Matthews moved to concur in the Senate amendments, and the motion was declared carried.

The bill regulating judicial advertisements with amendments from the Senate; that regulating those in Orleans and the amendments to the printing bill, all to take effect January 1, 1877, were passed.

Mr. Guichard made and carried a motion to reconsider the vote by which the third constitutional amendment was lost.

[Mr. Wiltz in the chair.]

The Chair ruled that the reconsideration required that the roll should again be called, and the amendment was then adopted by 76 to 14

The bill making the warrants for the salaries of constitutional officers receivable for taxes on the general fund passed.

Mr. Dupre called up Mr. Jones' bill in aid of the parish of Pointe Coupee, and the bill finally passed.

An extra allowance for the Committees on Contingent Expenses and Ways and Means was allowed for ten days.

The committee to investigate the matters connected with the Funding Board were authorized to sit during vacation, and employ experts.

[Speaker Estilette in the chair.]

Another message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of the bill extending the limits of the parish of Jackson, and that incorporating the Merchants' Ware house and Trust Company.

On Mr. Walker's motion the Clerk was instructed to prepare and have printed within ten days, as addenda to the journal, a list and the condition of all bills.

On resolution the Attorney General was directed to proceed against Charles Clinton and his bondsmen to recover moneys illegally disbursed out of the contingent fund of 1875.

Mr. Wiltz moved that the thanks of the House be tendered to the Speaker and all the officers of the House, and being put by himself from the floor, was carried unanimously.

[Mr. Koontz in the chair.]

Mr. Hall read another resolution of especial compliment to Speaker Estilette for his conduct as Speaker, and it was carried with enthusiasm.

Speaker Estilette replied as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—I am at a loss for language in which I may adequately express my gratitude to the members of this body for their uniform and marked kindness to me while I have presided over your deliberations.

The task to which your partiality has called me I have found to be full of difficulties, and I feel that I am indebted to your favor and confidence for any success I have achieved in the discharge of the always responsible and often delicate and difficult functions which devolve upon the officer who presides over a legislative assembly. Your courtesy toward me has always been marked with candor and generosity, for in the many cases wherein I have been compelled to differ in opinion from members on questions of order, my rulings have been entertained in a manner which has proved to me that you confided in my integrity and respected the motives by which I am actuated.

We assembled sixty days ago under unfavorable auspices. In pursuance of our duties as legislators, we have encountered many obstacles which were of such a character that they could only be surmounted by patience and wise forbearance. The session has been, as your resolution suggests, fraught with continued and often intense excitement, which no efforts on my part could suppress; but it is an evidence of your esteem for me, that in the midst of tempestuous debates, where passions were aroused and political and personal antagonism had expression more emphatic than deliberate or parliamentary, none of you have been lacking in respect toward the occupant of this chair. I thank you, gentlemen, for this proof of your esteem and good will, and I shall remember your kindness most gratefully to the latest hour of my life.

I rejoice to be able to testify to the earnestness with which you have applied yourselves this day to the good work of passing measures of reform, which will gladden the hearts of your constituents, and contribute in no little degree, to the prosperity of the State.

Representatives, our hour of parting has struck, and I can only control my emotions of gratitude long enough to bid you a kind and most heartfelt farewell.

The Speaker stated that before the House adjourned he would decide a point of order that had been submitted to him the day before. It was in the message of the Senate relative to impeachment. He detailed the duties of the Senate when notified that the House had impeached an officer, the most important in this question being the necessity of resolving itself into a High Court of Impeachment and sending a notification to the House of its readiness to proceed. This the Senate had failed to do, the House never having been notified. In his opinion, therefore, the Senate was guilty of gross dereliction and violation of its imperative duty. He also found that certain portions of the communication contained an insult to the House, and directed the Clerk to enter on the minutes only such portions as were respectful.

The final message of the Senate, brought by a committee of which Mr. Sypher was chairman, that it was ready to adjourn sine die, was then delivered.

Both Mr. Lowell and Mr. Jeffries moved that the House adjourn sine die, and it was then done, the hour being 12:10 A. M.

Speaker Estilette then read a letter of thanks from Sergeant-at-Arms Flood to the House, expressing his appreciation of the uniform courtesy with which he had been treated by all members, and stating that no body of equal size had ever exhibited such decorum as that shown in the session just ended.

Mr. Murrell wanted an extra session, with Mr. Butler or Mr. Sibilski in the chair, he didn't mind which, but the House was not in the humor, and with three chrees, called for by Mr. Lane, for Captain Flood, the members separated.

THE EXPOSITION.

The visitors to the Fair Grounds yesterday had an opportunity of enjoying one of the most delightful days of the season, in point of weather. Clear, cool and invigorating, it was just such a day as could be fully appreciated in the open air, or wandering through the spacious buildings of the association.

In the art gallery visitors have no doubt noticed an article labeled "Compliments of Philadelphia to New Orleans." This is Marcy's sciopticon, and though occupying a small space, is one of the most important items in the gallery. It is one of the most powerful of magic lanterns, and is extensively used in educational institutions and for amusement in the home circle. It is the invention of Mr. L. J. Marcey, of Philadelphia, and by the most competent judges has been pronounced a very superior article.

J. A. LUM & CO.,

Of No. 162 Gravier street, make a fine display of carriages, buggies, children's carriages, etc. This house is one of the oldest in their line in the South, and, as will be seen by their samples on the Fair Grounds, they are always prepared to furnish the best and most elegant vehicles, both for private and public use.

J. J. DONOHOE,

No. 174 Rampart street, exhibits a new cord-bound mattrass, for which he claims many advantages over the old style. The seams are sewed on the inside, leaving no hiding places for dust or insects. He asks inspection of this new invention, which is a home article and deserves success.

THE KELLY ISLAND WINE,

Exhibited by Messrs. Shropshire & Co., is a native wine, and by competent judges is pronounced equal to the imported article of the same grade. Their port wine is especially recommended. It was fully and carefully analyzed by Dr. James Jones, who pronounced it perfectly pure and free from all injurious ingredients.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

The contest yesterday was for a diamond badge and the championship of Louisiana. Some excellent shots were made, and the match was won by John R. Shaw, of vermilion parish.

THE CHILDREN

Of the public schools and of the orphan asylums will visit the exposition to-day, and a pleasant and enjoyable time may be expected.

Fruit Growers' Association of the Gulf States.

The members of this association resumed their session last night at the hall of the Howard Association, No. 58 Camp street.

After the transaction of their private business, and the adoption of the report of several committees, the members entered into a lengthy discussion on the cultivation of the orange and grape.

It was resolved that the next exhibition of fruits, flowers, vegetables and agricultural productions of the Gulf States be held in the city of New Orleans, commencing on the nineteenth of July next, and lasting for three days.

It was also resolved that the secretary prepare for publication a full report of the proceedings.

The following officers were then elected for the current year:

President—H. W. L. Lewis, of Tangipahoa parish, Louisiana.

Vice Presidents—D. Redmond, of Ocean Springs, Mississippi; I. C. Moses, of Grand Bay, Alabama; R. H. Day, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and A. B. Small, of Houston, Texas.

Treasurer—A. Sambola, of New Orleans.

Secretary—S. M. Wiggins, of New Orleans.

Board of Directors—Dr. Gustavus Devron, of New Orleans; S. F. Gard, of Lafourche, Louisiana; R. S. Venables, of Independence, Louisiana; Alex. McConnell, of New Orleans; E. K. Manard, of New Orleans.

The Impeachment Question in Washington.

The following telegraphic correspondence was published in the evening *Bulletin* yesterday:

NEW ORLEANS, March 1, 1876.

Hon. Randall Gibson, Member of Congress, Washington:

Situation becoming serious. What is opinion of friends in Congress? Should impeachment be pushed to conflict?

To this dispatch General Gibson responded as follows:

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1876.

To Page M. Baker, New Orleans:

They have advised already. Military interference would result. May heaven give our people light to see their way.

R. L. GIBSON.

We are not able to say whether General Gibson's dispatch was received in time to have any influence on the Democratic caucus here, though it is to be hoped impeachment was abandoned on account of other and better reasons.

THIS WEEK ONLY.—Every purchaser of one dollar's worth or more of tea at the tea depot, No. 5 Camp street, will receive a handsome Chinese tea canister free of charge.

Twenty thousand handsome Chinese tea canisters will be given away free this week at the tea depot, No. 5 Camp street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AT FULL BLAST

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO

A SCHEME OF UNIVERSAL PLUNDER

THE OPPOSITION TO LERDO

THE WHEREABOUTS OF PORFIRIO DIAZ

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.

SAN ANTONIO, March 2, 1876.

The revolution in Mexico is in full blast.

A private letter from Laredo, dated February 23, says the revolution is in full blaze in Zacatecas and Jalisco. Oaxaca and other States are up in arms.

The revolution is going to sweep the whole country above, and a universal plundering of everybody who has any money.

A Monterey correspondent writes that the opponents of Lerdo are the extreme reds, who think him too conservative. But that is not the question; they want to make money, and will take it where they can find it.

You will receive full details of whatever transpires.

Day before yesterday Juarez was in Brownsville.

BEXAR.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The bill appropriating $1000, to convey the remains of E. Rumsey Wing from Quito to Kentucky, passed and goes to the President.

The Pinchback case was resumed.

Mr. Edmunds, not being well, hoped the Senate would allow the matter to go over.

Mr. Morton understood several Senators would be absent to-morrow. If so, he would ask that the matter go over until their return. Laid over.

The bill pensioning the widow of General Lorenzo Thomas passed.

The bill reducing the number and increasing the efficiency of the medical corps of the army passed.

The committee reported adversely on the bill making Chattanooga a port of delivery.

The bill allowing New Mexico to form a State constitution was made the special order for Wednesday.

A number of private bills were passed and the Senate adjourned.

House.

The Appropriations Committee agreed to recommend that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to issue $12,000,000 of silver and redeem the fractional currency.

The Committee on Appropriations reported a bill appropriating $163,000 for the bureau of printing and engraving, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver coin in exchange for fractional currency, whether now in the treasury or presented for redemption.

The Committee on Ways and Means will have permission to offer an amendment extending the amount of silver as a legal tender.

Mr. Randall gave notice he would call up the bill as soon as practicable, and moved its re-committal. Carried.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Hawaiian treaty, and without action the committee rose.

Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, presented resolutions of impeachment against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, in the midst of great excitement and with an unusual stillness in the House.

Mr. Clymer rose and said: "I ask permission of the House to make a report from the committee on expenditures in the War Department of so grave importance that I am quite certain that when it is heard the House will agree that I am justified in asking that permission at this time." Permission was given. Mr. Clymer, taking his position at the Clerk's desk, read the following report: "The committee found at the very threshold of their investigation such unquestioned evidence of the malfeasance of General William W. Beldnap, then Secretary of War, that they found it their duty to lay the same before the House. They further report that this day at eleven o'clock a letter of the President of the United States was presented to the committee accepting the resignation of the Secretary of War, together with a copy of his letter of resignation, which the President informed the committee was accepted about 10:20 this morning. They therefore unanimously report and demand that the said William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be dealt with according to the law of the land, and to that end submit herewith the testimony in the case taken, together with the several statements and exhibits thereto attached, and also a rescript of the proceedings of the committee had during the investigation of this subject, and submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Resolved, That the testimony in the case of William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to prepare and report without unnecessary delay suitable articles of impeachment of said William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the House be appointed and instructed to proceed immediately to the bar of the Senate, and there impeach William W. Belknap, in the name of the people of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors when in office, and to inform that body that formal articles of impeachment will in due time be presented, and to request the Senate to take such order in the premises as they may deem appropriate.

Mr. Clymer then proceeded to read the testimony of Caleb H. Maushe, taken yesterday before the committee, showing that he had paid Secretary Belknap about $20,000 in consideration of his appointment as post trader at Fort Sill, Indian Territory. The reading was listened to with intense interest by the members of House and by a large audience in the galleries. In the more pathetic portions of the narrative Mr. Clymer was frequently forced by his feelings to pause until his voice recovered from its tremulousness and himself from his agitation.

At the close of the reading and after the many members who had taken up positions near the Clerk's desk, the better to hear the testimony and accompanying statements, had returned to their proper seats, Mr. Clymer, who had also gone to his own seat, again rose and said with great emotion: Mr. Speaker, I would not if I could and I could not in my present condition, if I would, add anything to the facts reported to the House. Another occasion may be afforded me to do so. They are so plain that everywhere throughout this broad land and throughout Christiendom wherever the English language is read or spoken, they will for long years constitute a record of official corruption and crimes such as there is no parallel for in our own history or that of any other country that I know of. If in this hour one sentiment of pity, one word of sympathy, could find utterance from me, it would be because I feel that the late Secretary of War is but the proper outgrowth, the true exponent of the corruption, the extravagance, the misgovernment that have cursed this land for years past; that being my own reflection, I will discharge my duty best to myself and to this House by demanding the previous question on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Robbins pleaded his mental and

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]