

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Congress Will Meet the Second Monday in May for a Session of Six Weeks.

The Administration Confident of Electing Its Speaker.

The Louisiana Matter to be Settled Before Congress Meets.

Southern Democrats Depended on to Do This.

Northern Members to Dictate Terms.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, April 4.—It is now definitely stated that a call will be issued by the President for an extra session of Congress some time next week, and that the call will fix the second Monday in May as the time for meeting, instead of the first Monday in June as was predicted. This change of programme in the Administration is due to two causes.

1. Because it is evident that this extra session must last at least six weeks, and it is desirable that it end in June, so as to avoid the extreme heat of July, which is very disagreeable here.

2. Because the President and his advisers think it the best policy to bring on the organization of the House at once, and while the effect of his Southern policy is still warm in the minds of the Southern Democrats, and before the Northern managers of the party can have an opportunity to reassert the old caucus influence that has hitherto controlled Southern Democrats.

It is the intention of the President to have the Louisiana case settled just prior to the convening of Congress, for obvious reasons.

The Republicans, or rather Administration state makers, assert with the utmost confidence that they are assured of from 28 to 30 Democratic votes from the South in organizing the House. They go so far to name their men in many cases.

On the other hand, Sam Randall declares that the full Democratic strength of 149 members will go into regular caucus and abide its action without a single defection. From my own knowledge of the situation and from written evidences I have seen and oral promises I have heard, I am compelled to believe that the Republican managers know what they are counting on better than Randall does, and that they will receive some Democratic votes.

It is decidedly probable that the break in party lines will occur upon the preliminary organization of the House by the Clerk, as it is well known to be the intention of leading Republicans to question the correctness of the roll, if he omits the names of any contestants having prima facie cases; and as this will be done in at least five cases, a row is certain to occur at the very beginning.

An active correspondence is being now carried on between the Republican managers and certain leading disaffected Southern Democrats with a view to a perfect understanding before the session opens. The basis of this negotiation is that the Southern men shall hold a caucus of their own, and present their candidates for all the House offices except the Speaker, who is to be named by the Republican caucus. The Southern caucus is also to name the chairmanships of the committees on appropriations and Pacific Railroad; to select a majority of the members thereof. It will not do for Northern Democrats to whistle down this movement, because it is rapidly sapping away the vitality of the "national Democratic organization."

BUZZ.

CONCORDIA PARISH.

A Mass Meeting of Citizens, White and Black.

Taxes to be Paid to the Nicholls Government, and no Other.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 4.—A large meeting of both the white and colored taxpayers of the parish of Concordia was held at Vidalia to-day. Col. Walton presided as president of the meeting, and Wade Young as secretary.

J. P. Jackson, a colored man, made a fine speech in favor of Nicholls and Pinchback.

Resolutions were passed by the citizens, heartily endorsing the Nicholls government and pledging themselves to pay their taxes to the Nicholls government, and to no other. Great enthusiasm.

G. B. SHIELDS.

THE TREASURY.

Sherman Insulating Radical Changes

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Secretary Sherman is inaugurating radical changes in

the Treasury Department in the interest of reform. The secret service force will be placed in charge of one of the assistant secretaries, as well as the special agents. Arrangements of these details, as well as other considerations, have prevented Secretary Sherman from taking a very active part in the discussion and decision of the Southern question.

EN ROUTE.

The Louisiana Commission. WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Louisiana Commission has departed, via Louisville.

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—F. C. Humphreys, Florida elector, becomes Collector Customs of Pensacola. Hon. Richard McCormick qualified as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury this morning.

A DEFICIT.

Not Atoned, Only Diverted. WASHINGTON, April 4.—Half of the million realized from the old Philadelphia Navy Yard appears not to have been taken, but was diverted to uses not authorized by law.

THE ST. LOUIS MAYORALTY.

Overstolz Gets 5000 Majority. ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Overstolz will have 5000 majority for Mayor.

FOREIGN.

MEXICAN TROUBLES.

Lerdo Gaining Supporters. CITY OF MEXICO, March 25.—The dissensions between President Diaz and Gen. Mendez are beyond settlement. During the absence of Diaz, when Mendez had charge of the Government, the latter sent 10,000 Enfield Rifles and several batteries into the Sierra de Puebla for distribution to his followers. Diaz ordered the return of the rifles, which Mendez refused. Mendez charges the President with bad faith in the election of President of the Supreme Court.

The quarrel has been carried into Congress, where dissension is rife. Diaz's friends were defeated in the election of a committee of scrutiny on the fifty seats contested in Congress. Restoration of the constitution and the return of ex-President Lerdo is openly demanded.

A pronouncement against Diaz has been issued in Chihuahua. Oliveria has pronounced for Lerdo in the Sierras of Queretaro.

THE PROTOCOL.

The Porte Will Protest Against It. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4.—It is almost certain that the Porte will protest against the protocol when officially presented.

Peace Not Probable.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 4.—A peaceful solution of the present difficulties is not expected, despite the protocol.

Bismarck Insists on Retiring.

BERLIN, April 4.—Bismarck persists in his request for permission to retire on account of ill-health.

Preliminary Meeting of the Taxpayers of Carroll Parish at Providence.

Resolutions of Support to Gov. Nicholls.

In obedience to posted notices, a large number of the taxpaying citizens of Carroll parish assembled in the town of Providence, on Saturday, the 31st day of March, 1877, for the purpose of preparing for a mass meeting of the taxpayers of the parish, the object being to express their views in regard to the present political condition of this State, irrespective of political parties, but in support of Gov. Francis T. Nicholls.

At 1 p. m. they repaired to the courthouse, and finding the door of the courtroom locked, and the sheriff absent with the key, they met in the hall of the building.

Gen. Ed. Sparrow was called to the chair, and A. W. Roberts was elected secretary.

The chairman opened the meeting in the crowded hall with a beautiful and eloquent address, full of pathos and fervency, and was often interrupted by enthusiastic applause, especially in those portions of his speech wherein he declared the unalterable purpose of the taxpayers of Carroll to be to maintain Gov. Nicholls and his appointees, and to pay their taxes to none other than his tax collector.

After the chairman had explained the objects of the meeting, Dr. J. L. Davis offered the following preamble and resolutions, which, after being seconded by D. L. Morgan, F. F. Montgomery and others, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the present meeting is only preliminary to a general mass meeting of the citizens of the parish, and in view of the fact that the call for the meeting had not been sufficiently circulated throughout the parish, by reason of the want of a newspaper in the parish representing the interests of the taxpayers; and whereas, the sheriff or his deputy has deprived us of the use of the court room by locking the door and taking away the key; therefore be it

Resolved, That a regular meeting of the taxpayers and citizens generally be called to meet in the Firemen's Hall, in this town, on Saturday, the 7th day of April, 1877, at 12 m., for the purpose of giving expression to their views on the political situation of Louisiana, and duty to the government of their choice.

Resolved, further, That in this preliminary meeting we declare our purpose to maintain and uphold the only true and legal government of Louisiana, that presided over by Gov. Francis T. Nicholls.

That the Vicksburg Herald and New Orleans Democrat be requested to publish these proceedings.

Mr. B. H. Lanier then rose to a personal explanation, and declared that, while he was a Republican, opposed to Gov. Nicholls, he denounced such action as that of shutting the citizens out of places of public resort. He proposed to break open the door, but was made to know that the meeting was composed of orderly, law-abiding people, who would not break locks so long as it could be avoided.

On motion the meeting adjourned to Saturday, April 7, at 12 o'clock.

EDWARD SPARROW, Chairman.

A. W. ROBERTS, Secretary.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Are used and endorsed by the best hotels, confectioners, grocers and the first families in the country.

DOUBLE DAILY.—On and after Sunday next, the 4th inst., the Jackson Road will have two passenger trains daily, running to and from the city, making connections for all points North, East and West.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN POLICY.

The Troops To Be Removed from the South Carolina Capitol.

Instructions to the Louisiana Commission.

The President writes to Geo. W. McCrary, Secretary of War, of date April 3, that there is no longer any fear of domestic violence in South Carolina, and that therefore the detachment of United States infantry in the State House at Columbia can safely be removed and the people of South Carolina left to settle their difficulties by peaceful methods.

Geo. W. McCrary accordingly telegraphs to Gen. Sherman, commander-in-chief of the United States army, directing the withdrawal of the troops from the South Carolina State House to the barracks occupied before they moved there.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMISSION.

The following are the instructions sent to the members of the Louisiana Commission by the Attorney General:

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1877.

To Hon. Chas. B. Lawrence, Joseph B. Hawley, John M. Harlan, John C. Brown, and Wayne McVeigh, Commissioners:

Gentlemen—I am instructed by the President to lay before you some observations upon the occasion and object, which have led him to invite you, as members of the commission about to visit the State of Louisiana, and to undertake this public service. Upon the situation of affairs in Louisiana such as to justify and demand his prompt and solicitous attention, for the situation presents as one of its features the apparent intervention of the military power of the United States in the domestic controversies which undoubtedly divide the opinions and disturb the harmony of the people of that State.

GRANT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MIDDLE. This intervention arising during the term and by the authority of his predecessor, throws no present duty upon the President, except to examine and determine the real extent and form and effect to which such intervention actually exists, and to decide as to the time, manner and conditions which should be observed in putting an end to it.

It is in aid of his intelligent and prompt discharge of this duty that the President has sought the services of this Commission to supply, by means of its examination, conducted in the State of Louisiana, some information that may be pertinent to the circumspection and scrutiny of any measures that he may resolve upon.

THE LATE ELECTION NOT TO BE EXAMINED INTO.

It will readily be understood that the service desired of and intrusted to this commission does not include any examination into or report upon the facts of the recent State election, or of the canvass of the votes cast at that election. So far as attention to that subject may be necessary, the President cannot but feel that the reports of the committees of the two houses of Congress, and other public information at hand, will dispense with and should preclude any original explanation by the commission of the field of inquiry.

THE IMPEDIMENTS TO PEACE AND LAW.

But it is most pertinent and important in coming to a decision upon the precise question of executive duty before him, that the President should know what are the real impediments to regular, legal and peaceful procedure under the laws and constitution of the State of Louisiana, by which the anomalies in the government there presented may be put in course of settlement without involving the element of military power, as either an agent or a make weight in such solution. The successful ascertainment of these impediments the President would confidently expect would indicate to the people of that State the wisdom and the mode of their removal.

AN APPEAL TO LOUISIANIANS.

The usual circumstances which attended and followed the State election and canvass from its relation to the excited feelings and interests of the presidential election may have retarded within the State of Louisiana the persuasive influences by which the great and material interests common to the whole people of a State, and the pride of the American character as a law-abiding nation, ameliorate the disappointments and dissolve the resentments of close and zealous political contests, but the President both hopes and believes that the great body of the people of Louisiana are now prepared to treat the unsettled results of the State election with a calm and conciliatory spirit. If it be too much to expect a complete concurrence in a single government for that State, at least the President may anticipate a submission to the peaceful recourse of the laws and the constitution of the State, of all their dissensions, at once relieving themselves from the reproach, and their fellow-citizens of the United States from the anxieties which must ever attend a prolonged dispute as to the title and the administration of the government of one of the States of the Union.

ONE GOVERNOR FOR LOUISIANA.

The President, therefore, desires that you should devote your first and principal attention to a removal of the obstacles to an acknowledgment of one government for the purpose of an exercise of authority within the State, and a representation of the State in its relations to the General Government, under section four of article four of the Constitution of the United States; leaving, if necessary, to judicial or other constitutional arbitration, within the State, the question of ultimate right.

THE LEGISLATURE.

If the obstacle should prove inseparable from whatever reason, and the hope of a single government in all its departments be a disappointment, it should be the next endeavor to accomplish the recognition of a single Legislature as the depository of the representative

will of the people of Louisiana. This great department rescued from dispute, the rest of the problem could gradually be worked out by the authority which the legislative power, when undisputed, is quite competent to exert in composing conflicts in co-ordinate branches of the Government.

NO MILITARY INTERFERENCE.

An attentive consideration of the conditions under the Federal Constitution and the acts of Congress to provide or permit military intervention by the President in the protection of a State against violence, has satisfied the President that the use of this authority in determining or influencing the disputes in a State is most carefully to be avoided. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS THE RIGHT TO INTERFERE.

Undoubtedly, as was held by the Supreme Court in the case of Luther v. Borden, the appeal from a State may involve such an inquiry as the lawfulness of the authority which invokes the interference of the President in the supposed pursuance of the constitution, but it is equally true that neither the constitutional provisions nor the acts of Congress were framed with any such design; both obviously treated the case of domestic violence within a State as of an outbreak against law and the authority of established government which the State was unable to suppress by its own strength.

THE PRESENT A DIFFICULT CASE.

A case wherein every department of the State government has a disputed representation, and the State, therefore, furnishes to the Federal government no internal political recognition of authority upon which the Federal Executive can rely, will present a case of much difficulty. That it is of pressing importance to all interested in Louisiana that it should be avoided. A single Legislature would greatly relieve this difficulty, for that department of the State government is named by the constitution as the necessary applicant, when it can be convened, for military intervention by the United States. If, therefore, the disputing interests can occur in or be reduced to a single Legislature for the State of Louisiana, it would be a great step in composing their unhappy strife.

THE WHOLE MATTER LEFT TO THE COMMISSION.

The President leaves to the commission the conciliatory influences which in their judgment formed on the spot may seem to them to conduce to the proposed end. His own determination, in the community at large upon the general questions which affect the peaceful and safe exercise within the State of Louisiana of all legal and political privileges conferred by the constitution of the United States upon all citizens. The maintenance and protection of these rights and privileges by all constitutional means, and by every just, moral and social influence, are the settled purpose of the President in his administration of the government.

PUBLIC OPINION TO BE COLLECTED.

A second and less important subject of attention during your visit to New Orleans will be the collection of accurate and trustworthy information from the public officers and prominent citizens of all political connections as to the state of public feeling and opinion in the community at large upon the general questions which affect the peaceful and safe exercise within the State of Louisiana of all legal and political privileges conferred by the constitution of the United States upon all citizens. The maintenance and protection of these rights and privileges by all constitutional means, and by every just, moral and social influence, are the settled purpose of the President in his administration of the government.

A CONFIDENCE IN THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA.

He will hope to learn from your investigations that this purpose will be aided, and not resisted by the substantial and effective public opinion of the great body of the people of Louisiana. The President does not wish to impose any limit upon your stay in Louisiana that would tend to defeat the full objects of your visit. He is, however, extremely desirous to find it in his power at the earliest day compatible with a safe exercise of that authority to put an end to the appearance of military intervention in domestic affairs of Louisiana, and he awaits your return with a confident hope that your report will enable him promptly to execute a purpose he has so much at heart. The President desires me to add that the publication of the results of your visit he shall hope to make immediately after their communication to him.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

WM. M. EVANES.

WISER THAN HAYES.

Four Men Who Know More Than Mr. Hayes Seems to Know.

[From the Charleston News and Courier.]

There are four persons in South Carolina who know who is Governor. They are Tilda Norris, Amzi Rosborough, David Gordon, and one of the Hausmann murderers. The first three have been pardoned by Gov. Hampton, and released from jail. They are now at liberty. The other was sentenced to be hanged, and was reprieved. His companions, who were not reprieved, were executed. These are concrete facts. Gov. Hampton can release from jail, and save from the gallows. On the other hand, there is not a county in the State, that we know of, where a warrant issued by an appointee of Chamberlain would be respected; nor is there a jailer who would pay any regard to his so-called pardons. All the power and strength and authority are on one side, and that is the side of Hampton.

A Short Answer.

[N. Y. World.]

Affable young man, who is smoking his after-supper cigar on the roof of a Broadway stage, asks the driver why the checkstrap is like conscience, intending, of course, to amuse him with the time-honored explanation that it is an inward check on the outer man. But the charioteer's answer, "Because it stretches," showed a more thorough knowledge of the practical workings of both elements of the comparison.

PARADES OF THE LION.—Which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Compound.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate.

The Senate met at the usual hour, 12 m., Lieut. Gov. Wiltz presiding. Mr. Goode, for the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on the bill in regard to records of surveys.

The Chair announced the appointment of Senator Allain on several committees.

Mr. Steven, for Finance Committee, reported favorably on House bill 275, relative to salaries of clerks of State officers.

The bill was taken up and finally passed.

Mr. Texada, for committee, reported enrolled Senate bills 135 and 138.

A message from the House stated that the House had concurred in Senate amendments to House bill 37, relative to drainage assessments, and asked concurrence of the Senate in House bill 322, relative to reports of banks, etc.

The Senate joined the House to ballot for United States Senator.

After joint session: House bill 280, to authorize police juries to fix the fees at not less than 25 cents, the maximum to be not over 50 cents, was finally passed.

House bill 178, to authorize the City Council to fill vacancies in office, except Mayor and Administrators, was finally passed.

Senator Texada in the chair. Concurrent resolution from the House, to request Congress to grant recognition of the Barataria Canal enterprise, was adopted.

Mr. Boatner asked to take up the report of the Judiciary Committee.

House bill 227, amending act 14, of 1872, relative to keepers of cotton presses, pickeries and gineries, was laid over for future consideration.

The report of the committee on the bill above noticed, relative to records of surveys, was adopted, the report being unfavorable.

The Barataria bill, House bill No. 241, to incorporate the Barataria Ship Canal Company, was taken up as the special order.

The bill asks no aid from the State further than the rights of way and toll for the use of the canal, and remission of taxes on marsh lands to be reclaimed by the company by drainage and levying.

The incorporators named are: Messrs. John Cowden, Bronson Bayless, Thos. J. Semmes, A. J. Keller, T. W. Brown, Robert Mott, J. C. Neely, Ed. Conery, Thos. P. Leathers, Napoleon Hill, Enoch Ensley, Charles Carroll, F. S. Davis, John T. Ferguson, William L. Vance, Thos. H. Allen, W. B. Miller, J. C. Lonsdale, Sr., M. Galin, W. B. Galbraith, and their associates.

Mr. Eustis moved to postpone indefinitely, and spoke strongly against the bill as being antagonizing to the jetty scheme.

Mr. Boatner spoke in favor of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Zacharie, who replied elaborately and forcibly to the arguments of Senator Eustis.

On the motion to postpone the vote resulted: Yeas—Allain, Ellis, Eustis, Kelly, Wheeler—5. Nays—Boatner, Breaux, Duoros, George, Goode, Mitchell, Perkins, Robertson, Stubbs, Texada, White, Zacharie, Steven and Grover—14.

Mr. Eustis now moved that the bill be considered by sections.

Mr. White offered an amendment, so as to bring the exit of the canal within the corporate limits of New Orleans, or a point of the river in the Fifth District.

Mr. Zacharie said he believed the plan of the company was to use the Harvey Canal as part of the canal.

Mr. White hoped his amendment would be adopted, as otherwise a city might be built up to draw away the trade of this city.

Mr. Grover thought this weak ground for amendment.

The vote on Mr. White's amendment resulted, yeas 10, nays 8—no quorum voting.

On motion, the Senate, at 2:45 p. m., adjourned till 12 m. Thursday.

The House.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Bush in the chair and a quorum present.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Brady, of St. Tammany.

RESOLUTION.

By Mr. Steele, of Union, a resolution requesting our representatives in Congress to urge Congress to give aid toward the improvement of Bayou Bartholomew, as recommended by the Chief Engineer of the United States.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

By Mr. Leeds, of Orleans, chairman of the Special Committee on City Affairs—Unfavorably on House bill No. 120, relative to the collection of city taxes, the jurisdiction of district courts in relation thereto, and fixing fees of sheriffs, clerks of courts and recorder of mortgages in such cases.

Favorably on House bill No. 307, to abolish the office of park commissioner, and relating to the park tax.

Mr. Ryland, of West Feliciana, by consent, introduced a bill to repeal Act No. 93 of 1873, relating to the incorporation of St. Francisville, West Feliciana. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

PREFERENCE CALENDAR.

House bill No. 318, the general revenue bill, was taken up on the amendments of the Senate, increasing the compensation of the tax collector of the Second District of New Orleans from one and a quarter to one and a half per cent on the taxes collected, and that of the Fourth District from two per cent to two and a half.

Mr. Lyons, of East Feliciana, opposed concurrence in the amendments. The bill had been shaped by a joint committee and was passed by the House as reported. It had occupied the Legislature for too long a time, and he was not prepared to make any further concessions which would increase the expense of collections.

Mr. McGehee and Mr. Ryland, of West Feliciana, thought the bill should pass, else it would fall through, and the objectionable laws now in force would remain in operation. Mr. McGehee added that the onus of the increase would rest upon the Senate.

Mr. Bell, of Orleans, objected to the amendments at all events, and said that the Senate should bear the onus of falling to pass the bill.

Mr. Kernechan, of Plaquemine, in

answer to Mr. Bell, said it was very well to lay the responsibility upon the Senate for failing to repeal the existing laws, but the taxpayers, he thought, would prefer the present bill, even with the Senate's amendments, than the existing law. He, therefore, favored the adoption of these amendments.

Mr. Lyons objected further to the amendment increasing the compensation of the tax collector of the Fourth District to 2 1/2 per cent, on the ground that it would give him a salary equal to \$7500 a year, should he collect all the taxes.

Pending consideration of this bill, the Senate met the House in joint session, and the General Assembly proceeded to ballot for a United States Senator, with the following result:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Total votes: 29.

No choice, and the Senate withdrew. The general revenue bill was taken up, and both amendments were concurred in.

Mr. Kidd, of Jackson, chairman Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled House bills Nos. 312, 229, 167 and 165.

Mr. Jonas, of Orleans, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on House bill No. 316, extending for five years from taxation the Calcasieu Sulphur Mining Company; also on House bill No. 321, to authorize W. B. Merchant to sue the State; also on House bill No. 309, making appropriations to pay back indebtedness of the State Insane Asylum. Favorably on House bill No. 295 relative to acts establishing a State Insane Asylum.

By substitute for House bill No. 310, to amend and re-enact section 3042 of the Revised Statutes.

By substitute for Senate bill No. 126, relative to the floating and funding debt of the city of New Orleans; to authorize the city to sue in any court, etc.

Mr. Jonas, also, made a special report, recommending the impeachment of Theodore Fontelleu, Judge of the Third Judicial District Court, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

SPECIAL REPORT. To the Hon. Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

The Judiciary Committee, instructed to prepare articles of impeachment against Theodore Fontelleu, Judge of the Third Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, respectfully beg leave to report that, having carefully considered the subject, they herewith submit for the consideration of the House the articles of impeachment prepared by them and recommend their adoption by this honorable body with the accompanying resolutions.

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That Theodore Fontelleu, Judge of the Third Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, be and he is hereby impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, against the constitution and laws of Louisiana.

And be it further resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to go to the Senate of Louisiana and at the bar thereof to impeach Theodore Fontelleu, Judge of the Third Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office; and at the same time to exhibit the particular articles of impeachment against him and to demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of said Theodore Fontelleu; and that the same committee be authorized and instructed to take charge of and prosecute said articles of impeachment.

Article 1.—That the said Theodore Fontelleu, Judge of the Third Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, at and in the parish of Iberia, State of Louisiana, on the 18th day of March, 1877, unmindful of the high duties of his office, to the evil example of others, and in violation of his duty as judge, did publicly unite with others and encourage them in refusing to recognize the Governor of the State of Louisiana as the lawful Executive thereof, and has continually ever since so refused whereby the said Theodore Fontelleu, Judge of the Third Judicial District, did violate the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, and did then and there, and continually ever since, commit and was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

Article 2.—That the said Theodore Fontelleu, Judge aforesaid, has, during the month of January and continuously ever since, refused to recognize