

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate.

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bill to authorize payment of pro rata of taxes due on lands in certain cases. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. McGehee moved up his joint resolution, providing that no extra compensation shall be allowed to the chairman on outgoing expenses and enrollment of the House, and the chairman of the committees of enrollment and finances and audit of the Senate, except for ten days after the session of the Legislature. The communication was ordered to be spread on the minutes.

A lengthy communication was received from citizens of Houma favoring and endorsing the Nicholls government and condemning any proposed compromise that would affect the result of the late election. The communication was ordered to be spread on the minutes.

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 3 columns: Name, Senate, House. Lists names like B. F. Jones, R. L. Gibson, H. L. Billings, etc.

No choice, and the Senate withdrew.

Previous to the following Mr. McGehee withdrew the name of Geo. Randolph, and nominated Mr. Andrew Caness, Mr. Hammond withdrew the name of Mr. J. H. Brigham; Mr. Singleton nominated Col. G. W. McGraw.

Mr. Billen, of Lafourche, introduced a resolution providing for the compensation of the clerks of the House.

Mr. McGehee offered an amendment providing that the clerks of the House should be paid for the number of days that they have actually served. He did not wish the clerks to be paid for doing nothing.

Mr. Young, of East Baton Rouge, and Mr. Cressy, of Orleans, also they were in favor of the number of days that they have actually served.

Mr. McGehee said that he knew of one committee where a special contract was made with the clerk to pay him for the time for which they were actually employed.

Cain Barin said because the committee had failed to make such contracts, was no reason why the clerks should not be paid.

Mr. Huntington said against the amendment that the clerks should be paid for the number of days that they have actually served.

Mr. McGehee contended that the clerks had not been actually employed. He wanted to settle the matter now for the future.

Gen. Young replied by asking how the rule would apply to the gentleman himself, who had been absent from the House for several days.

The yeas and nays were called on a motion to lay on the table Mr. McGehee's amendment. Yeas 30, nays 33. Lost.

Cain Barin was on his feet again, and made a vigorous argument in favor of paying the clerks who had been engaged on a solemn contract.

Mr. McGehee spoke again. The law said that the clerks were to be employed with authorization of the House, and that on the thirty-first day of the session that such authorization was asked.

Mr. Young said the resolution placed before him, as Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, the alternative of paying the clerks of the House in greater amount than the law would follow the instructions of the House.

Mr. Cressy, of Orleans, suggested the necessity of paying in full the clerk of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Huntington said that he would oppose the amendment, for in doing so he was doing an act of consistency and complying with the law, which was explicit in this matter of paying the clerks.

At the suggestion of Mr. Billen, Mr. McGehee offered a second amendment, requiring that the clerks should be paid for the number of days that they have actually been engaged, except the clerks of the Judiciary Committee, who shall be paid for full time.

Mr. Carlos, of Webster, and Mr. Gaslin, of Lincoln, both opposed the amendment on grounds already stated.

The yeas and nays were called on the adoption of the resolution in 35 yeas, 29 nays. The resolution was then adopted. Mr. Voorhies, however, giving notice that to-morrow he would move a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. Toler, of Richland, called up House bill No. 328, to appropriate \$1500 for assessment and to amend an act in relation to the thirty-first day of the session.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider the bill.

Mr. Hill in the chair. Mr. Hill explained that a previous appropriation of \$2500 for blank assessments and tax rolls, to be furnished by the Auditor, was insufficient.

The bill was adopted by the committee, which, on rising, reported in favor of the bill to the House.

Mr. Lyons, of East Feliciana, chairman of the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon House bill No. 322, to amend an act in relation to the thirty-first day of the session.

Mr. Ferguson, of Orleans, by consent—a bill relative to garnishments and to attachment suits to be put on the summary docket of the Supreme Court. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Huntington—a bill to authorize L. C. Maclin to sue the State. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A motion to adjourn was rejected. Mr. Hill in the chair.

Mr. Leede, of Orleans, called up Senate bill No. 141, to regulate public education in Louisiana, reported with amendments by the Committee on Education.

CITY AFFAIRS.

THE HIGH JINKS.

A 4 to 1 Report Probable.

The Commission Will Effect Nothing.

The Commission were engaged Tuesday morning in receiving the visit of a colored delegation from a city Republican club.

The matter of compromise is the topic of conversation around the Commission rooms, and various plans are suggested as the most likely one to meet the Commission's acquiescence.

The people outside of those engaged in politics are a unit against a compromise of any kind. They say they will not stand another barter of their rights, and that they have either won or lost the fight, and knowing they have won, they refuse to give up their victory even at the sacrifice of a large sum of money.

There was some very strong language used about this compromise talk, and many "ones" were shook in the air.

There is considerable difference of opinion about the attitude of the Commission on the adjustment question. Gov. Brown's stand is supposed to be one entirely in keeping with HAYES' INAGURAL.

but Kellogg has had his friends surround him in order to neutralize his opinions, if possible, and render them more conciliatory with Billy Pitt's ideas, as yet without success, however. It looks now very much like a 4 to 1 suggestion of compromise.

The Commission will surely finish its labors before Saturday. Every body agrees now that the Commission will go back to the President and show that they were powerless to move the people in their determination to hold on to their rights.

This will undoubtedly be the upshot of the matter, and nothing will come of the long conference and consultations of the colored people here.

The reception yesterday afternoon was that of the representatives of the colored people here. About thirty members were present, all claiming to be property holders. They said that they had no objection to the Hayes and Tilden government, and the upholding of the National constitution. They further said that inasmuch as they had

they believed it was their duty to uphold Packard's government to the last, and that the maintenance of Packard was necessary to the salvation of the city under both Republican and Democratic rule. The special commission was with his delegation until quite a late hour. After the delegation had retired.

FOUR GENTLEMEN FROM THE COUNTRY were introduced. They were old-time planters and knew the people of the State well. They had voted in the last election for Hayes, but now thought Nicholls should be the Governor and ought to be sustained. They said that if Packard should attempt to pry into the weakness of the present situation, there would be a sanguinary war, and that they would not be responsible for other words, Packard would rather remain in a subordinate condition than be an aspirant for any promotion.

Other property holders also visited the commission, and said that the recognition of the Hayes government would do more towards effecting a pacification of the people here than anything else. After the visit of the members of the colored committee the Council of the city was admitted, and they gave a succinct statement of the affairs of the city under both Republican and Democratic rule. The statement presented showed the imposition of the park and other taxes, and how much had been acquired by Radical machinations. It is evident that now the Commission must do something, and that they are without work and ought to adjourn.

The Great Maehant Bond Case. Legality of City Bonds at Issue.

The case of Rosalie and Louise Maehant, who reside in Belgium, and others, against the city of New Orleans, the Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, Ibernia National Bank, Levee Steam Cotton Press Company, Eger, Ellerman & Co. and Wm. Van Norden, was before the United States Circuit Court Tuesday on the chancery side.

It will be recalled that in this case there is involved the question of the legality of the issue of premium bonds by the city.

The bill in chancery sets forth that the complainants are the holders of consolidated bonds issued by the city under the authority of an act of 1852, February 15, 1852, to consolidate the municipal debt of the city under both Republican and Democratic rule. This act required that no obligation or evidence of indebtedness whatever except those authorized in the act, was to be issued by the city, nor should any loan be contracted unless authorized by a vote of the people.

The bill further sets forth that the bill that there is now outstanding a bonded city debt of over twenty-two millions of dollars.

The complainants claim that they are entitled to a specific tax on the real estate of the city to pay the interest on the consolidated bonds.

It is to be deemed that the first and paramount duty of the authorities each year before any act be done, is to provide adequately the sum of \$650,000 for the payment of such interest, and that an injunction be granted to restrain the city from paying any of the bonds issued since 1853.

K. Bernardez, for the plaintiff, presented the case in an elaborate argument, contending that the act of 1852 having been decided by Judge Wood, the act was unconstitutional and void, and was a violation thereof, and especially the act of 1876, authorizing the premium bonds and repealing all previous acts, providing for the issue of bonds, and limiting the tax of the city to 1 1/2 per cent on the real estate of the city.

After the commencement of this suit, and after the decision of Judge Wood that the act of 1852 created a contract in favor of the consolidated bondholders; that the premium bond act was a gross perversion of the law which had been

SET ASIDE BY THE ACT OF 1853, to pay the interest on the consolidated bonds, all such acts by the Legislature or the city government were illegal and void, and the equity powers of the court were appealed to, to declare such illegality, to compel a specific performance of the contract with the consolidated bondholders, and to stop and prohibit the application of the taxes on real estate imposed and collected by the city, to any other object, until the \$650,000 required to be set aside for the consolidated bonds should be appropriated to satisfy that debt.

Mr. Bernardez referred to and read from the report of the Master in Chancery, Judge T. Warton Collins, to show that already the city was a delinquent to the amount of over two millions of dollars, which were due to the consolidated fund. He also read various authorities, Henry T. for the defendant, and the plaintiff's attorney, who had obtained all the relief which equity could give; that their claim to be paid was not disputed, and the necessary fund to meet accruing coupons

would be provided for, and this was all their proposed decree called for; no mandamus was asked, or could be granted by that court. But it was impossible to concern the three plaintiffs' contract of the act of 1852, forever tie up and control the political discretion of the State to regulate the taxing power of a political corporation.

Mr. Miller argued in few points at length, citing several authorities. At the close of his speech, the court adjourned over until to-day, when Mr. Jones for the city, and Judge John A. Campbell for the plaintiffs, will close the argument.

MEETINGS. Their Reception Last Night. Last evening there was a large turnout of the nine Conclaves of this city to receive the visiting members of that popular order. Early in the evening, the home Conclaves paraded the streets, and after serenading the newspaper offices, they marched to the depot of the Mobile road to receive their guests from that city. On the arrival of our visiting friends a salute was fired

by the Washington Artillery, and afterwards the guests of our home Conclaves were conducted to rest and quiet.

After the salute fired by the following squad of the old battalion, the resident members welcomed their guests at the depot of the Mobile road. Judge Tiesot made the speech of welcome, and it was responded to by the Hon. Wm. E. Foster, of Virginia. After the visitors had been welcomed, the body paraded the streets and serenaded the several papers.

Pay Your License. Administrator Denis has requested the Chief of Police to arrest all drivers of public vehicles who have not paid their license for 1877.

The Minerva Dramatic Club give their fourth entertainment at Minerva Hall, on Friday evening, 13th inst., at 7 o'clock.

House Surgeon. Dr. George H. Pratt was elected on Monday night House Surgeon of the Charity Hospital, against Dr. Smythe, originally appointed by Ben Butler, and who has occupied the situation since the advent of the woman-in-law in New Orleans.

An Annual Council. The thirty-sixth annual council of the church in Louisiana will be held in Trinity Church, Jackson street, this day (Wednesday), at 10 o'clock. The council will continue in session three days. Morning prayer, with a sermon, each day at 10 o'clock. On the first day the sacrament of the Holy Communion will be celebrated. The business sessions will be held in the evening at 7 o'clock.

The Wrangling in of Jake. Jake Brown was furnished a suit of apartments in the Central Station, charged by John Sulder with embezzlement.

It appears that Jake borrowed John's gold ring to ornament his hand, but after he had worn it a few days he discovered that his pocket-book was empty, and pawned the ring to replenish his pocket-book.

John heard of the little transaction and, yesterday, meeting Jake at the corner of Claiborne and Gasquet streets, called Officer Clark and had him arrested.

Heading Matter. Genuine enterprise is always sure to be crowned with success. Stamb, who has established a cheap news-stand at Goldthwaite's bookstore on Exchange Alley, is a brilliant example of the above aphorism. Every day enlarges his list of newspapers and periodicals, and proportionally increases the number of his customers. One of his latest acquisitions is *Puck*, a finely illustrated and rare satirical weekly, now at its fourth number.

Short Items. At 7 o'clock Sunday evening a burglar broke into the office of E. McDonald, No. 115 Carondelet street, and succeeded in stealing the following articles, to-wit: a coat, case chair, looking glass, one pair of clippers, one wash pitcher and four umbrellas.

For the larceny of \$250 Martha Annson was imprisoned in the Third Precinct Station. Joseph P. Toucheur preferred the charge.

At the instigation of John Sambrado, Andrew Half was arrested and incarcerated in the Third Precinct Station, charged with the larceny of twenty dollars.

John Williams, a steamboatman, is tied up in the Third Precinct Station, charged with the larceny of a revolver, the property of one Wm. Martia.

Charles Fox, at the request of Thos. Wilson, was arrested at the corner of Old Levee and Barataria streets and locked up in the Third Precinct Station, charged with assault and battery and robbery.

For the larceny of \$21 and a brass watch, Andrew Cards was given a new deal in the Third Station-house.

Jake Woomer, John Francois, Joseph Ager and Peter Steinhil, sugar and molasses pilferer by profession, were locked up in the Third Precinct Station.

Mary Fullman, for having twenty pounds of cotton in her possession, supposed to have been stolen, was incarcerated in the Harbor Station.

Thomas Wood, who broke jail on the first of April, in the Seventh Precinct, was arrested by Officer Munden yesterday.

Last evening a buggy belonging to G. W. Leonard collided with street car No. 69, at the corner of Poydras and Canal streets, and overturned the car from the track. No one hurt. Damage slight.

Officer Riley, while making an arrest on Dumaine street, near Royal, lost a fire key, with brass bit, numbered 33 attached. Any one having found same will confer a favor by leaving it with Capt. Kelly, at the Third Precinct Station.

CITY AND POLICE ITEMS. ROBBERY.—Sarah James, Emma Smith and Lucy Smith were arrested last evening, on Dryades street, by Officers Farrell and McDonald, and incarcerated in the Central Station, charged with robbery.

DROPPED DEAD.—Last evening George Lawson, aged 55 years, a member of Mississippi Fire Company No. 2, dropped dead at his residence No. 227 Poydras street. The coroner held an inquest and returned a verdict of heart disease.

NOT A LIGHT CHARGE.—The light of other days has been assumed by J. E. Holdman when he was entering a cell in the Central Police Station, on the charge of putting out street lights.

TAKING COMMAND OF THE SECOND PRECINCT.—Capt. W. H. Manning, in connection with his captivity of the Central Station, yesterday took charge of the Second Precinct Station. Now that the Capt. is in command, robberies will be less frequent in this precinct.

CUTTING AFFAIR.—At half-past eight o'clock last evening a difficulty took place on Carondelet street, corner of Callope, between Wm. Henry and Spencer Washington, which terminated in the former being cut free by a razor in the hands of the latter. The wounded man was tended by Dr. Logan, who pronounced the cuts not dangerous. Washington made his escape.

THE COURTS. Superior Criminal Court. MOTION. Shooting, etc.—Albert Key, colored, convicted April 9, 1877, for a new trial fixed for Saturday, 14th inst.

MURDER.—State vs. Ernest Westehagen and Mrs. Mary E. Pringle, indicted November 24, 1876, for the murder of Benjamin Wadsworth, on the morning of October 18, 1876, on Bienville, between Tonti and Hochobovis streets. For the prosecution, Attorney General Ogden and Assistant Attorney General Egan. For the defense, Charles H. Luzenberg, Esq., for Westehagen; J. Hagin, Esq., for Mrs. Pringle.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT. Trespass—Geo. Whitfield. CONVICTED. Larceny—Charles Brown. TRANSFERRED.

Obtaining money under false pretences—Louis Lemon. The affidavits showing on its face a charge of larceny, therefore case sent before the Superior Criminal Court.

SENTENCED. Larceny—John Carr, Charles Brown, one year hard labor.

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

New Goods.—Messrs. M. L. Byrne & Co. are displaying a beautiful line of spring goods which they have just unpacked and which they have marked down to suit the times. From the way their store is crowded we should judge another shipment will be necessary to supply the demand; however they are determined to sell their goods at a very low figure, and endeavor to give satisfaction to all.

To Katie.

(For the N. O. Democrat.) I know a little maiden bright, With eyes of winking blue, With hair, where glints of golden light Come shimmering through and through. This maiden's eyes, like April skies, Are full of changing fashes; In merry glancing the blue-eyes dance, Then drop their humid lashes. With sun-lit smiles and merry wiles She stirs my heart's recesses, And sorrow's gloom o'er mem'ry's tomb Soothes with her dear caresses. With nimble fingers, deft and slim, Behind my chair she'll steal, To pull my ear or pinch my chin, And every other mischief 'a in That roughish maiden feel. Her presence is my sole delight, I'm drowsy when she goes; I fear me, old Time's tiresome fight Will bring my pet to woman's height, Ere I have reaped his snows.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The play of "Rosedale" will be performed at the matinee to-day. At night, "Hillo, or the Cherry Tree Inn" will be presented.

GRUENWALD HALL.—The complimentary benefit tendered to Mr. Torriani, of the late Varieties Company, takes place to-night at Gruenwald Hall.

IRELAND AS IT WAS.—This evening, at St. Patrick's Hall, those well known veterans in the military business, who compose the grand Iberian troupe, will hold forth at St. Patrick's Hall. The display will doubtless be worthy of the past reputation of McEvoy's entertainments.

Now, all we ask of Mr. Hayes is to keep off his "boys in blue" and let us settle our little family difficulty with the pretender, Packard, in our own way. We don't care a fig for the soldiers in New Orleans and the two war ships in the river, if he will tell them to mind their own business and not interfere in any event. We propose this compromise to him and his Commission: Let them say that they will be umpires, and allow us three days to settle the dispute. If at the end of that time twenty-five men have been killed, and if there is a vestige of the Packard government left in the State, the White Leaguers and bulldozers (so-called) will enlist in the Packard militia, and pledge their "lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" to maintain his authority against all comers.—[Alexandria Democrat.]

The permanent international exhibition will be opened with appropriate ceremonies in the Centennial Buildings, at Philadelphia, on the 10th of May. The President has promised to attend the opening. There are as many departments in this supplementary exhibition as there were in the Centennial, and it is said the arrangement of the articles will be better. Musical performances will be a prominent feature of the exhibition.

A New York policeman shot at a mad dog and hit a man in the neck. When you see a policeman pointing his pistol at you, stand still and smile. If you duck or dodge the result is uncertain.

THE HEAD OF ALL PIPER-HEIDSECK.

LIST OF CHAMPAGNES

IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES During the Three Months Ending March 31, 1877.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Cases. Lists names like PIPER-HEIDSECK, G. H. Mumm & Co., etc.

Case, 5,410 G. H. Mumm & Co., 1,346 Moët & Chandon, 1,175 Pommery & Greno, 1,015 Heidsieck & Co., 973 Bouche-Fils & Co., 901 Bouchard-Deibsch & Co., 590 Charles Heidsieck, 522 Geo. Goulet & Co., 420 Theophile Roederer & Co., 317 Geisler & Co., 310 Fulant Pere & Fils, 300 Jules Mumm & Co., 300 Krug & Co., 299 Ayala & Co., 278 Flour de Billery, 278 Vorkman-Laurance, 278 Veuve Clicquot, 278 Bruch-Voelter & Co., 190 Duc du Montebello, 130 Ernest Iroy & Co., 115 J. Bollinger, 97 De St. Marcoux & Co., 50

JOHN OSBORN SON & CO.

Sole Agents of "Piper-Heidsieck" and H. Piper & Co's "CARTE BLANCHE SEC." ap10 6M&E New York and Montreal.

OLD RELIABLE PIPER-HEIDSECK

The oldest and most popular brand of CHAMPAGNE.—IN THE UNITED STATES.

For sale by J. B. SOLARI & SONS, SMITH BROS. & CO., ZUEBNER & BEHAN, THOS. H. HANDY & CO., E. CONERY & SON, BURKE & THOMPSON, EDMUND DUBOIS, CLARK & MEADE, CHAS. BALLEGE, —And—

EVERYWHERE. THE ONLY WINE THAT IS ALWAYS THE SAME. ap8 10 27