Bus you must not understand," said Gibson, "that I doesn it my duty to keep up factious op position to your administration. On the con-trary, I shall, in my seat in Congress, support your policy if earried out as you have onlined it.
And if, in earrying it out, you meur the hostility
of some of your own people—as I have no doubt
you will—when the battle begins I shall not be
far from your side."

This is substantially all that passed between This is substantisty at that passed between the President and Gibson on the subject of a Cabinet position. I san not sure whether Hayes said anything when Sherman asked: "Why can't you come with us?" But, at all events, I know Gibson could have had a department if he had elgnified that he would take it.
A. C. BUELL.

## LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.

Several Bills Signed and Important Ones Acted Upon. Gov. Nicholls communicated to the Senate yes-Gov. Nichols communicated to the senate year terday that he had signed several bills, which will be found in our report of the proceedings of that body. There was also an interesting debate in the Senate on the bid authorizing persons acsused of crimes to testify in their own behalf.

are absolutely necessary for their consumption, was also passed.

The question of the clusing up of St. Joseph, Notre Dame, Debré and other streets, came up again to-day, and, after a long discussion, passed the H use m an amended if im.

The closing of these streets has long been a veried question, and was the result of the soundalous lends at the other, and by which the Radical Legislature assumed to grant the Chattanoga Rempany the right to the entire batture from Canal street to Calinope.

The company the right to the entire batture from Canal street to Calinope.

The somp my not satisfied with occupying the ground so the rally bestowed u on them, went so far as to close up several streets and do other things equally concount. The matter being finally brought to force the Supreme Court, even that Radical concern found it impossible for them to anytain the company in their extraordinary claims, and decided that the streets were the properly of the people and of which no legislature could divest them. The City Council for some reason, however, has failed so far to compel the company to reupen the streets necessary to commerce.

pel the company to respen the streets necessary to commerce.

The exception made in the operations of the bill passed by the House yesterday were, as far as we could judge, in deference to the wish of r number of our merchants, who asked that the New Orleans, 8t. Louis and Chicago Railroad be not disurbed in their occupation of Deford street. This occupation, however, is not due to any legislation, but seems to have been tolerated by the city in the interest of commerce, and at any time the city chooses the obstructions can be removed. In the case of North Market and South Market streets, the impediment was deemed of too insignificant a nature to require the removal of the obstructions.

AGUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Roland Reed's benefit last might was as every body anticipated—an usuansified success; for so excellent a comedian, and such a great favoite of New Oricans, always draws a large house. The entertainment embraced comedy, butleque and farce, and afforded the beneficiary an opportunity for an unusual display of 1 is versatility.

The leading feature of the performance was functed Borgis, M. D. a clever burlesque, giving full scope to Mr. Ite-u's musical talent which he used to advantage, as well as his powers as a comedian.

med to advantage, as well as his powers as a comedian.

After the curtain had dropped on the first play of the evening, Mr. Reed was presented with a splendid gold watch and chain, which he received in a witty speech.

The com dy of "Levaons," or, "The Squeezed and the Uneque zed," an adaptation from the German of Julius Rosco, and is now having a run in New York, has been in preparation for some that at the Academy, and will be presented to morrow. Sunday.

At the insume to-day, and at sight, the same bill will be presented which Ro and Reed offered for his b in fit.

A promisent event of the reason, and of which due notice will be given, will be the complimentary benefit to be rendered by many of our leading often not the Manager of the Academy, who has been itentified with amusements for over a qua ter or a contury.

Yarneties Theatre.—The "Contraband Chil-

VARIBUTISE THEATRE.—The "Contraband Children" gave their "Hash" last night to probably the finese audience any New Orleans theatre has seen for helf a score of years. Parquet, orchestra stalls, dress circle, all were crowded with fadies, almost slogether, the unfortunate men being, in most cases, compelled to stand in the Jobbies and get a distant—very distant—view of the performance.

The in reductory singing and amelian

lobbies and get a distant—very distant—view of the performance.

The in reductory singing and smaller pieces were all variety, but the grand success of the night was the "Black Crock," in silhouette, first year-tone, with a full occups of harming as the herotone, with a full occups of black coryphees, ball of dancers, amazons, etc. The piece was ful of the latest his, appropriate to the present situation, songs and dances. The later, parientsrly the cachnea, were well executed and brought down on the "Children" perfect showers of flowers, until Eliza Pilks on and the whole ballet corps were literally buried to neath them.

The algeers Jubice Sir gra were also the respirants of a great deal of appleause and bouquets, including one evidently made up by some lady of the market, as it contained all specimens of vegetables.

The entertainment was far more varied than that usually given by regular minetrel companies. The plays particularly the Black Crock were all well put on the stage, in the matter of acenery, dresses, etc., and altogether it was one of the most plea ant, and at the same time most amusing entertainments we have had this year. The Contraband Children have kindly consented, in order to allow their numerous friends who were unable to witness their performance hat evening, to repeat the entertainment for the benefit of St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, of the Third District. This worthy institution has in its charge some 250 boys, and appeals to the generous public to aid them through the medium of a pleasant evening with the Contraband Children. The bonefit will be given at the Opera Mouse on April 30. The tickets will only be fifty cents.

conts.

Sr. Patrick's Hall...—Our lady friends will not forget that there will be given for their benefit, and that of their children, a grand matince at St. Patrick's Hall to-day at noon. We cannot repest it too often that the Irish Minstrels, combined with the handsome ranorama of the "Old Country," presents an entertainment waich is at the same time exciting, instructive and amusing. It is just such a performance as children like to save, because it is easily understood by them.

Older people will also find in it much to please and certainly nothing we risome, which is too often the case with the regular drama, as presented in this city.

The programme at night will be a varied one, and at the reduced prices of admission will doubtless draw another crowd at St. Patrick's Hall.

New parasols in great variety are offered cheap at the special sale of M. L. Byrne & Co., on Sat-urday, the 14 h.

BURNETT'S COLORNE IS fill d in elegant bottles of superior finish and beauty—in themselves an ornament. It has, in a brief time, attained a large and constantly increasing sale, confirming the opinion of the best judg s, that it is equal, if not superior, to the celebrated farina.

New parasos in great variety are offered eap at the special sale of M. L. Byrne & Co. Saturday, the 14th.

A SPECIAL NALE.—To-day Mesers, M. I. Byrne & Co. will effer, at their special sale, a beautiful assortament of parasole, h onderchiefe, scarfs and honiery. The ladies can do no better than to patronize this enterprising firm; they are very careful in the science of their goods, being old ind experienced merchants, they know full well hat the time way to gain popularity is to sell any money of a sawill give entire satisfaction.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate.

The Senate met as usual at noon, Lieut, Gov. Wiltz presiding, and 20 members present.

A message from the Governor announced that he had signed the act providing for additional police juries in the country parshes, and the act providing for the purity of elections.

Mr. Goode, for the Judiciary Committee, reported on concurrent resolution relative to the affairs of the Aulitor's office under the old regime, recommending that it be referred to the irinance Committee.

Also reported unfavorably on saveral bills. The report was adopted.

House bill 303, for the relief of taxpayers of New Orleans, was read and temporarily postponed for consideration.

Mr. Bother infroduced an set to repeal the act creating a Board of State Engineers, approved February 24, 1871. Laid over under the rules.

roles.

A message from the House announced concur-rence of that body is Senate amendments to House bill 237, relative te assessing property net positively used for charitable purposes. On motion of Senator Steven, the Senate joined the House to ballot for United States Senator.

On motion of Senstor Sleven, the Senste joined the House to bailot for United States Senstor.

Henster Ellis in the chair.

After the joint session House bill No. 237 was taken up on report of the Conforence Committee above netteed. The report is as follows.

1. Strike out section 2, inasmuch as the law as it stands on the statute book discriminates between retail grocers and barkeepers or coffeehouse keepers, and this section of the act is merely decisratory in that respect.

2. Change number of section 3 and make it 2, with an amendment striking out "two hundred dollars" and insert "three hundred dollars."

3. Section 4 becomes section 3.

4. The Senate amendments, introduced as section 2 becomes section 4, and is adopted.

Senate bill No. 140, to amend the general education bill of this State in some minor details, as amondes by the House, was passed.

House bill No. 389 was constitered, being "An act for the relief of the taxpayers of the city of New Orleans, to absorb the floating debt, the unpaid interest coupons, school warrants, and all evidences of debt, and other claims against the city of New Orleans, to absorb the floating debt, the unpaid interest coupons, school warrants, and all evidences of debt, and other claims against the city of New Orleans, to absorb the floating debt, the unpaid interest coupons, school warrants, and all evidences of certain taxes of the city of New Orleans, to absorb the floating debt, the unpaid interest coupons, school warrants, and all evidences of certain taxes of the city of New Orleans, to receive such indebtedoes in pyment of certain taxes of the city of New Orleans to receive such indebtedoes in pyment of certain taxes of the city of New Orleans to receive such indebtedoes in pyment of certain taxes of the city of New Orleans to receive such indebtedoes in pyment of certain taxes of the city of New Orleans to receive such indebtedoes in pyment of certain taxes of the city of New Orleans to receive such indebtedoes in pyment of certain taxes of the city of New Orle

banks, etc., required to be made to the State Treasurer, was passed.

Mr. Fexada, for committee, reported enrolled Senate bill No. 139.

The President in the chair.

He se bill No. 239, to repeal articles 1231, 1222 and 1225 of the Revised Civil Code, and sections 3633 and 3634 of the Berised citatutes of Louisians, imposing a tax on foreign hoirs, was called up by Senator Goode.

Mr. Goode said he did not know what was the law of other countries in anch matters, but he was disposed to set a good example.

The bill was finally passed.

House bill No. 319, to authorize parish taxes for parish purposes not to exceed 14½ tailis, in certain parishes, was postponed.

House bill No. 279, to bond the parish debt of East Baton Bouge, was laid over.

Senator Eustis in the chair.

Mr. Grover, for committee, reported favor bly on House bill to 297, to bond the parish to levy a tax of 14½ mills for parish purposes.

During the proceedings a delegation of gentlemen of the Sevan Wise Men were present for a short while under invitation to seats within the bar of the Senate.

The President in the chair.

House bill No. 301, authorizing suits for taxes in justices courts in New Orleans, was passed.

House bill Sci. 301, authorizing suits for taxes in justices courts in New Orleans, was passed.

House bill 266, to anthorize persons accused of crimes to teatify in their own behalf, came up with dual reports.

Senator Boatner thought the till caiculated to promote crime by prompting parties to perjury in their own is creek, and he doubted its propriety.

Senator Eustis thought this fundamental change in our criminal laws had become necessary, just as it had been effected in civil matters. The latter change when first introduced in Eggland, had produced a shock in legal minds, and yet an emment jurist of the time had deciared that the limited statute on the subject had "oreated to greatest good in the fewest works that was passible." He alluded, it his argument, as applicable to the peculiar effected in civil matters. The latter ch

latitude than that the innocent should be condemned.

The matter was further ably discussed pro and
con by Meesrs. Ellis, George, Alisin, Goode and
Gariand.

Selected state of society in such old countries as England, or even our own New England
States, was not necessarily good law for Louisiass. The question was not how to acquit the
innocent, but to convict the guilty.

Mr. Boatner agreed with Mr. George, and
doubte—what Mr. Ellis seemed to believe—that
innocent persons in this State had been condemned. An atterney suff ring such a thing to
happen to his client should be crucified.

Senator Goode said he opposed the bill in the
interest of the accused. Hardened criminals only
would be able to face prosecution, and ercape
party and the innocent would be pausished.

Pending discussion of the bill a message from
the House was received, announcing the passage
of House bill No. 307, to repeat the city park act,
and House bill No. 335, to repeat the provisions
of the law imposing qu rantine charges on ships
and vessels.

Also that the House had passed House bills

Also that the House had passed House bills Nos. 286, 258, 268, 272, 285, 201 and 200

Also that the House had passed House bills Nos. 286, 258, 268, 272, 285, 293 and 306.
Another message from the House announced that the House refused to concur in Senato amendments to the Recorders' Courts bill, and had appointed a committee to confer with one of the Senate on the subject.

The arguments of senator Garland in favor of the pending bill were particularly forcible.
On moun of Mr. Aliain the minority report was adopted—the vote being yeas 11, nays 9.
At 3 p. m., on motion of the same Sena or, the Senate went into executive session, and so remained for about an hour.

Mr. Bostner, for committee, reported a substitute for Senate bill No. 189. Laid over.
A m-seage from the Governor announced that he had signed bills as follows: For protection of game; relative to sewing machines; authorizing Finlay & Co. to see the State; amending act 125 of 1877; the harbornessters' fees bill, and the bill to mend the act to appoint an Assistant Attorney General.

The Senate adjourned until 12 m. Saturday.

## The House.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Bush in the chair and a quorun present.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Kidd, of Jackson, called up a resolution providing for the co-pensation of the clerks and and employes of the General assembly. The resolution came up on a reconsideration adopted on Wednesoay. Pending consideration of the resolution, the Senate met the House is joint session and the General Assembly proceeded to ballot for a United States Senator, with the following result:

unted States Senator,	with the	tonowing	result
	Senate.	House.	Total.
B. F. Jonas	0	22	22
R. L. Gibson	1	11	12
E. C. Billings	1	3	4
Andrew Caleza	1	0	1
P. A. Ducros	16	12	28
J. B. McGehee	0	16	16
Q J. Berry	0	1	1
Blank	0	5	5
	****		44.54

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Dy Mr. Jonas, of Orleans, chairman of the Committee on the Ju iclary—Unfavorably on House bill No. 334, relative to attachme te and other suits to be placed on the summary docket of the Supreme Court.

Favorably on House bill 337, to repeal an acticocrporating the Lafourche and Terrebonne Drainage Company.

By substitute for Senate bill No. 137, to amend act 41 of 1873, relative to seurpation in office.

On motion of Mr. Kidd, of Jackson, the officers of the Grand Encampment of the Seven Wise Men, who had entered the House on a visit, were invited to seate on the floor.

COMMITTEE REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. Porter, of East V-licians, chairman of the

Mr. Porter, of East Felicians, chairman of the Committee on Charitable Institutions, reported avorably on a bill to revise and extend the obarter of the First liapust Church.

Mr. Ryland, of West Felicians, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Commerce, reported back, without action, H. uase bill No. 224, to did commerce and facilitate shipments of cotton. On motion of Mr. H.il, of Orleans, this bill was withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. H.II, of Orleans, this bill was withdrawn.
Mr. Toler, of Richland, chairman of the Committee on Appropriation, introduced a bill for the relief of the Land Office, appropriating \$500 thereto.

By Mr. Bowden, of Franklin, chairman of the Committee on Parochial affairs, favorably on House bill No. 340, relative to the clearing of natural streams, bayous and canals in Lafeuroke and Terreboune.

THE PREFERENCE CALENDAR

DOUDE.
THE PREFERENCALENDAN

and Terrebonne.
THE PREFERENCE CALENDAR
WAS taken up.
Honate bill No. 152, substitute for House bill
No. 261, repeating the charter of the Louisiana
Levee Company.
The bill, after being read, was, on motion, referred to the Judiciary Committee.
House bill No. 298, relative to the recorders'
ceutte in New Orleans, returned from the Senate
with amendments.
Mr. Jonas moved to non-concur in the amendments, and that a conference committee be appointed on the su jot.
Mr. Jonas 'objection was that one of the amendments provided that the Governor should appoint the recorders.—Mr. Jonas claiming that
they should be elected by the people like the
recorders in all the other parishes.
The bill was ordered referred to a conference
committee, consisting of Messrs. Jonas, Ferguson, Hill, Crescy and Fignatrick.
UNITEMED BUSINESS.

UNPINIBUED BUSINESS.

son, Hill, Creasy and Fitzpatrick.

WINTERSHED BUSINESS.

House bill No Bill, to amend the set incorporating the New Orleans slaughter-house Company (to permit slaughtering of the set incorporating the New Orleans slaughter-house Company (to permit slaughtering of the set make in Oarrolton for the consumption of the residents of that perion of New Orleans.)

The bill was amended to provide that only such an make as are actually necessary for the company of the Seventh Dairrict shal be slaughtered in the district (Carrollion.)

The bill as amended was then passed finally.

House bill to exempt the Sulpure Mining tempary from taxation, reportes unfavorably upon. On motion the bill was pose pened indefinitely.

The special committee on House bill No. 300, relative to the opening of 8t. Joseph, Delord and other streets, reported as follows:

Majority report signed by Messra. Jonas, Fitzpatrick and Shakspeare, resommends the passase of the bill.

Messra. Medence and Newsom, unfavorably, because time will not permit a thorough investingation of the subject.

Mr. Young of Giaborne made a separate report, in effect divesting the bill of its instructions to the City Connell of New Orleans to remove the obstructions on St. Joseph a rest, and leaving it to the discretion of the Connell to do so. Mr. Young's report is also in favor of not disturbing the Jackson Railroad depo.

As on the previous day, the bill and reports on being taken up gave ruse to considers ble debate, in which Messra. Leeds, Billien, Fitzpatrick, Newsom. Jonas and Modence indu get.

A motion to postpone the bill indefinitely was lost. 36 t. 32;

The bill was thon amended by exempting Decest Nerth Mesket the tester.

A motion to postpone the bill indefinitely was lost, 30 to 325.

The bill was then amended by exempting Deterd, North Market and Fouth Market streets from the proposed reopening.

As the bill was possed, the city of New Orleans is instructed to cause the ropening of all street, except those above mentioned, which have both closed by the Mobile R. irroad Company.

Mr. Kidd, of Jackson, chairmen of the Computition of the Computit

Mr. Kidd, of Jackson, charman of the Committee on Earothment, reported as duly enrolled House bill No. 70, to define and extend the Imits of the Second Judicial District Court, Mr. Kadd called up a communication from Capt. Condon, tranking and enlegizing the Legislature for the commendable sprint with which they had acted on the Baratar a Canal bill.

Leave of absence was asked for Mr. Nunez, of Vermillon, which the H use deslined to gran.

The House then adjourced.

## CITY AFFAIRS.

## LABOR SPEAKS.

## Mass Meeting of Mechanics and Labor ing Men.

In accordance with the notice given a large number of mechanics and laboringmen of the city met at the hall of the Washington Artillery, No. 9 Perdido street, last evening. The hall was quite filled with representatives of all the industries and trades of New Orleans.

Mr. R. J. Conerly opened the meeting and introduced Mr. Archibald Mitchell as President.

Mr. Mitchell then explained the ob ject of the meeting. They, as mechanics and workingmen, desired to refute and expose the falsity of Packard's claims, that the workingmen and laborers of this State supported him. Packard had declared that while the aristo ard had declared that while the aristo-cratic classes supported Nicholls, the working classes all supported him. This was wholly false. They, the work-ingmen, the bone and slow of the land, desired to contradict this. They know desired to contradict this. They knew that Packard was defeated, that Nicholls was truly elected Governor, and they would oppose anything, any attempt to force Packard on them. They were suffering enough already from the oppression and trouble that the bad government of the last eight years had brought on the State.

Mr. Louis Adam was elected as secretary.

Mr. Louis Adam was elected as secretary.

Mr. R. J. Conerly then addressed the meeting. He thought that the laboringmen of Louisiana and New Orleans were suffering more from the present condition of affairs than any other class of the community. There was no work, no employment of any kind, nothing doing. The best and most skilled mechanics were idle, not from preference, but because they could get no work to do. Let the President of the United States but withdraw the few troops now guarding at the State-House, and all would be well. The capital, now locked up in the banks, would seek employment and all these men idle have work to do.

Pending consideration of the resolution, the Senate met the House is joint assession and the General Assembly proceeded to ballot for a United States Senator, with the following result:

B. F. Jonas Senate. House. Total.

B. F. Jonas 0 22 22

R. L. Gibson 1 11 12

E. C. Bilings 1 3 4

Andrew Caleza 1 0 1

P. A. Ducros 16 12 28

J. B. McGehee 0 16 16

G. J. Berry 0 1 1

Blank 0 5 5

Totals 19 70 89

No choice and the Senate withdrew.

Mr. Kidd gave notice that to morrow he would move to go into a second ba lot.

Mr. Kidd added that hitherto it had not been deemed necessary to elect a United States senator, but now that it was evident the Legislaure.

Mr. Jewell also read a long letter which he had not been took up again the resolution providing tor the compensation of the dierks and employes of the Legislaure.

Mr. G. Jewell then addressed the meeting on the situation in a most touching speech. He was a native of Connecticut, but had lived in New Orleans remember on the dense and the senator of the same states and work more prostrate than now. He could not send his children to school because he could not buy shoes for them, and he and his family were literally starving.

Mr. Jewell also read a long letter was shown that Nicholis was elected Governor, and that the laboring classes of New Orleans recognized him alone and insisted on and demanded the full recognition of the Nicholis governor and the could have the same state as he. In this letter it was shown that Nicholis was elected Governor, and that the laboring classes of New Orleans recognized him alone and insisted on and demanded the full recognition of the Nicholis governor the form the following results.

rec. ive psy for full time of extra assaion. The proviso was lost; yeas 24, ns a 39.

The resolution was then adopted. this they felt that Louislana would once more enjoy the prosperity she had known in the past, and that she would once more enjoy the prosperity she had known in the past, and that she would need the work of all the men in her limits in building up her material inter-

ests again.

The following resolutions were then proposed and unanimously adopted amid much applause:

Whereas, the usurper Packard has published to the world that the working people of Louislana recognize him as the Governor of the State, and that none but the wealthy or the aristocraey oppose him

oppose him.

Since the advent of Radicalism, it is hard to say who are rich in Louisians, as misgovernment, by destroying the value of property, has brought nearly all of us to the common level of poverty, but in asserting that the workingmen of this State recognize his sham government, he states that which is Rotoriously and grossly false.

No fact is better known to us than that, in spite of all the corrupt wachinery of the registration and election laws, and after the exclusion of thousands of legal voters by the sewing machine trick, the State gave a majority for the Nicholle government of about 80 %. Although workingmen, we are not ignorant of these facts, and therefore cannot, in the face of them, assume to believe that this unprincipled adventurer is Governor of the State of Louisiana. No man, miless besofted with ignorance, colieves that Packard was elected, and few or more assert it but the corrupt or interested.

We know that no man can rightfully claim to be Governor of this State unless lected by the people, and we also know that neither the verdict of a frandlent Returning Roard nor the United States troops can rightfully make a Governor of a man not chosen by the people.

Packard, in making these false statements, attompts to boliser up his own case, and at the same time to produce mischief by arraying the diff rent classes of society against each other. He in-ulie our understandings by attempting to deceive us by such transparent tricks; his motives are under tood by us, and his statements are recognized as the demagoguish arts of a know. From the statement of the service of the same time to produce a man of the service who, under such teaching by attempting to deceive us by such transparent tricks; his motives are under tood by us, and his statements are recognized as the demagoguish arts of a know. From the service of this as in other States, are not so degrated in intellect as this mas services who understandings, and are not silozet or destinate of recomments to his know that the interests of

ment.

Knowing that the result of the late election, and knowing that the cause of our many years of depression and pr carious employment is misgovernment alone, we unhesitatingly declare that Packard, in stating that the working classes recogn 20 him to be the lawful Governor of the table, sacerts that which is untrue in fact, and this untruth is 5ft a piece with his whole infamous except size the advent in this State; therefore be in the state of the sacert of the sacert

error since his advent in this State; therefore he it Rasolved. That we, the workingmen of New Orleans, in public meeting assembled, recognize the Nicholis government as the only true and legal government of Lau s ans, as chosen by the major ty of the people, in conformity with the constitution and laws of the State.

Resolved, That we regard the Packard affair as wanting in every element that constitutes a government. It was not chosen by the people nor sustained or approved by public sentiment. Unsalte to execute the decrees of its sham Legislature or sham courte, it is a mocke y and a frame, and no power on earth can make it anything elec.

and no power on earth can make it anything else.

Resolved, That we hold the gentlemen who compose the Commissin here personally in great respect; but if they expect to induce any of the people here to accept any compromise, or willingly to shate one jut of their iong-denied rights they will be wirally disappointed, as we, in common with the rest of our fellow-citizens, while the common with the creation of gradation.

Resolved That the thought of concessing in addition, they were not that we compromise in adjourning the concessing in adjourning the content of the conte

Resolved That the thought of concession or compromise is odious in the \*xi-reme, and that we would regard any man, whether in the Legisla-ture or out of it, who proposed or intimated that ho would scoopt it, as a public enemy, and as such should be branded with eternal infamy as a

appearance everybody says is good), there was obody received by them.

The Commission met again in the evening, and were still closeted at a late hour, weighing, it is said, the evidence placed before them, and which they considered was sufficient to enable them to arrive at a decision for communication to the

The latter fact becoming generally known, the rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel was unusually filled by 7 o'clock, and many of the political magnates who ordinarily pay only a hatty visit to the ocality tarried on this occasion, anxiously waiting for the news.

By eight o'clock the reporters of the press thought they noticed longer faces on the Republicans than usual, whilst leading Democrats were smiling and carried their heads erect. Some thing, it was reasonable to believe, had occurred, and diligent investigation began. After a little it was learned that the Commission had to one conclusion, a general one, it is true, but a conclusion nevertheless.

Telegraphic communication had been fre-

quently indulged in between the Commission and Washington during the evening, and the conclusion referred to was said to be that the Commission had finally informed the President that the Nicholla government was the ac facto turbed. This report necessarily needed con-firmation; and although the leaders of the Democratic p rty did not seem willing to acknowledge that they were in possession of valuable information, they, nevertheless, expressed themselves well pleased with the situation, adding that everything was satisfactory.

Later in the evening more interesting news jesked out, confirming what is said above, and which will be found in another column.

The Commission will be enabled to leave the city in a very short time now.

THE END APPROACHES.

## The Compromise Business Exploded. The Early Withdrawal of the Troops and

The St. Charles Hotel rotunds last night presented the most animated scenes. The exciting evenings of the winter of 1875 were vividly brought to mind, when throngs of anxious poli there to discuss the stirring events of the day The all-absorbing question of the hour was the news that the Commission has determined to submit the following plan of adjusting the knotty question of our dual Legislature:

It is proposed that the Niobolls government shall remain intact in so far as all its State officers are concerned; as also the Senate, which may increase its present membership at any time by the voluntary accession of such Senators unquestionably elected, who have beretofore absenced themselves. The House, which until now has pre-sented the greatest obs sele to an adjustment, is to preserve its present organization, but all the members who cave been scated on contest are to vacate their seats, in order to be placed on the same footing with their opponents. The House will then consist of the members known to be elected according to the returns of the commis-missioners of election. The contested scats are to be passed upon by the Committee on Elec-

learn, meets with favor at the hands of con-servatives of all shades of opinion. The Radi-cals, as they are informed of this new turn of affairs, look blue and, as usual, loudly denounce President Hayes and his Commission. It is now believed that the troops will be withdrawn in Senator will speedily take place.

## A FIRE AND A PANIC.

## A Concert that Came Very Near Having

a Fatal End.

A little more and the quiet town of Algiers would have furnished one of those terrible and heart-rending items that have of late given sinister illustration to Brooklyn and St. Louis.

Last night a fair and concert were given for the benefit of Mount Givet Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Fontaine is pastor. Fomething over lour handred "fair women and brave men" were present, enjoying life as only youth can when dancing and music give the signal. At the moment when erjoyment was at its utmost the large chandelier suspended at the back of the stage fell with a crash. Happily nobody was crushed by the ponderous fall, but the whole scenery and surroundings immediately took fire.

Miss Verrett, one of the amateur performers

at the concert, was burned along the arm and shoulders, and a general panic followed the rising of the flames. A young man, whose name we could not ascertoin, becoming wild with excitement and apprehension, leaped from th window, which is two stories high, and broke his arm. As usual, in such circumstances, the panic door, the hindmost pressing and pushing with such vehemence that many of the foremost feil and were trampled upon. As yet no serious inju-

ries have been ascertained.

The paule would have been followed, no doubt with more disastrous results had it not been for the coolness and presence of mind of the leader of the "Mo gan Brass Band," Mr. Charles Brownlee, who, upon seeing the imminence of the peril, immediately consed his band to strike up, thus diverting the attention of the crazed crowd, and sverting the principal danger.

## RAIDING THE TIGER.

## A Negro Gambling Hell Smashed by the Police.

For years the Third Precinct has been infested with negro gambling hells, and so successfully have they been run that the proprietors have been able to lay by ortunes.

The class of people who have been furnishing the g ld to enrich these thieving proprietors are the unfortunate negro roustagen's who make their money by the sweat of their brows, and who are enticed into these places by sharpers, who are ever on the levee to catch their victims when they discover they have money in their

Mesoiced That the thought of concession or decompromise is edious in the 'x' reme, and that we would regard any man, whether in the Legislature or out of it, who proposed or intimated that in would accept it, as a public enemy, and as such should be branded with oternal infamy as a traitor.

The Chair then appointed the following committee to wait on the Commission to-day and present it with a copy of these resolutions: R. J. Conerly, J. N. Landry, M. Cronin, W. H. Reynolds, G. W. Jewell.

To this committee the President was added, at the request of the meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE HIGH JOINTS.

The Commission met at 11 o'clock yesterday, and besides John Ray, who presented to them, on the part of Packard, "some more documents," and the representatives of the Nicholls government, who handed in their answer to the "Disapperance everybody says is good), there was an electric stream of the All Court. The Preprietor Suffix of \$4.50 bonds.

A BLOODY NIGHT'S WORK.

## A BLOODY NIGHT'S WORK.

Two Negroes While Under the Influence Of Liquor have a Carving Match. At quarter to 12 o'clock last night a blood affray took place in front of a barrel-house knows as the "White Light," at the corner of Custom nouse and Franklin streets, in which two negroes

Charles Johnson and Frank Howard alias Dandy Charles Johnson and Frank Howard alias Dandy Frank, were the actors.

During the difficulty both men drew knives and started to carve each other after the most approve style; Howard received two outs, one in the left hand and a terrible gash across the breast, while his antagonist received at his hands five ghastly cuts, one of which its said will prove mortal. Of Johnson's cuts three are in the left side, one four inches in length in the back, while the fifth almost encircles his neck. To is last wound is the one that is thought to be mortal, the knift having nearly

SEVERED THE FUGULAR VRIN.

SEVERED THE JUGULAR VEIN.

SEVERED THE JUGULAR VEIN.

It was learned from parties who were present, that these men were in he barrell-house drinking, and both were in liquor. After imbibing together a dispute arose as to who should pay for the drinks. This led to harsh words, and it was sgreed between them that they words, and it was sgreed between them that they should adjourn to the street and settle the affair.

They had no sooner reached the banquette than they both drew their knives and started at their murderous work with a vim, resulting as above stated. As soon as it was thought by the idle crowd, who stood calmly by and saw these men try to murder each other, that blood enough had been split, they separated them and removed them into the barrel house, where it was then discovered that they had

BOTH RECEIVED WOUNDS

An alarm was suddenly given that the police were coming, and floward, taking in the situation, rushed out of the room and made his escape, going in the direction of the river.

Officers Doublier and Miller had then arrived, but too last to capture their man.

Johnson was conveyed to the Charly Hospital by Captain Bachmin, where he was examined by the physician of the ward, who declined to give

an opinion. Johnson was interviewed by a Dam-ocaar reporter at an carly hour this morning, but he refused to make a statement or divulge-the name of the man who cut bim.

## HEAVY THIEVES.

## Eight Hundred Bollars' Worth of Ma-

Right Hundred Bollars' Worth of Machinery Bisposed Of.

For several weeks past a gang of thieves have been raiding the paper factors on L-berty street, between Girod and Jolis, and have succeeded in carrying away, at different times, over eight hundred dollars' worth of machinery.

The case was placed in the hands of Special McDonough, who has been steadily working the matter uo, and has finally implicated a gang of youthful thieves led by one Frank Lyons. Affidavits were sworn out against Lyons and his gang, and before several houre clapse some of them will be in enstedy. Lyons yesterday hearing that the police were after him gave New Orleans the cut direct leaving for parts unknown.

Further developments show that there were some negroes also engaged in the stealing, as one by the name of Wm. Jackson was arrested in the act of selling some of the booty to a junk dealer. The Jactory and its contents were in charge of Davidson & Hill, and they are the gentlemen who made out the affidavits.

The Machant Case.

Judge Wood yesterday rendered a decision is this case, of which a full renert of the argument was made in this paper, involving the question of the priority of the Conseniated Bonds and the legality of the other issues or tands, wherein her closed the prayer of the plaint is as to the remedies sucked for, but maintained his former decision preserving the rights of said bondholders as privileged creditors upon the fund required by law to be set oside for the parament of the compone of said bonds. This decision only relates to the remedies asked for, and does not determine the important question, which it was hoped would be die ded.

Charity Hospital.

The following gentlemen have been chosen as visiting physicians and surgeons to the Charity Hespital:

Physicians—Drs. Joseph Holt, W. G. Austin, E. Dreyfus, L. F. Satomen, M. E. Schlatre, Jno. B. Henderson, E. S. Lewis, A. H. rt, S. P. Hale, Surgeons—Drs. M. Schuppert, Win. H. Watkins, H. A. Vesie, P. K. Laung, F. Loeber, Y. R. LeMonnier, J. T. Newman, E. Harrison.

The Burrera Inquest.

In our mention of the Berrera inquest onThursday morning, it is stated that the coroner
told the jury that the Spanish Vice Consul was
out of he head, and while un this state of mindappeared to be sorely troubled about the case on
hand. We received last evening the visit of Dr.
Bence, who states that he does not know these
things personally, and that the above must be a
misunderstanding, as he did not see the Vice
Consul, but simply stated to the jury that he
was informed that the Vice Consul was sick, and
troubled about what the papers said. CITY AND POLICE ITEMS.

## Pripress Wirn Bian Snor.—At 4 o'clock Fri-day evening a difficulty courred at the corner of Valence and Chestaut stre to between two ne-gross, John Stewart and Joseph Collins, which terminated in the latter being shot in the head and severely wounded with bird shot.

## LIST OF CHAMPAGNES

During the Three Months Ending March 31, 1877.

	Cases.
PIPER-HEIDSIECK	5,410
G. H Mumm & Co	
Moet & Chandon	
Pommery & Greno	1,015
Heidsleck & Co	
Bouche Fi s & Co	
Burchard-Delbeck & Co	
Charles Heidsleck	
Geo. Goulet & Co	
Theophile Roederer & Co	399
Goisler & Co	810
Puinart Pere & Fils	
Jules Mumm & Co	
Krug & Co	200
Ayala & Co	
Fleur de Sillery	275
Ackerman-Laurance	
Veuve Cliegnot	
Bruch-Foucher & Co	265
Due de Montebello	
Ernest Irroy & Co	
J. Bollinger	97
Do St Margonty & Co	158894

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ZUBERBIER & BEHAN. THOS. H. HANDY & CO., E. CONERY & SON, BURKE & THOMPSON. EDMUND DUBOIS, CLARK & MEADER.

CHAS. BALLEJO,

## EVERYWHERE.

THE ONLY WINE THAT IS ALWAYS THE SAME

# The Killing of the Little Negro Baby Mary A. Mason. The readers of the Democrar will doubtless remember the shooting of the little negro baby Mary A. Mason, on the 4th instant, by Amos Williams, shae Sheridan. The unfortunate little one, after lingering for several days and saffering the most terrible terture, died Friday morning from the effects of the wound. The co-oner will hold an inquest to-day.

## The Maenhant Case.

Charity Hospital.

Highway Robbery.—James Washington was arrested at 5:20 o'clock Thursday evening and locked up in the eventh Precinct Station, charged by J. L. Brackere with highway robbery. Arthur Courcelle is again in trouble; this time he languishes in the Third Preinet Station, charged by one of the fairer sex with trespass and assault and battery.

THE HEAD OF ALL.

IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES