

Terms, paying a brief but handsome tribute to the Lieutenant Governor, and handing him an elegant ivory key for future use as the presiding officer of the body.

The resolutions were adopted. House bill 368, amending the act of this session, creating East and West Carroll parishes, was finally passed. Resolutions of thanks to the Harmony Club at Old Fellows' Hall was adopted. A committee was appointed to notify the Governor and House that the Senate was about ready to adjourn sine die. Several resolutions of mere personal interest to the parties concerned, were adopted.

President Wiltz, resuming the chair, took occasion to address the Senate as follows:

ADDRESS OF LIEUT. GOV. WILTZ TO THE SENATE.

Before entering the order of the Senate which will suspend our official intercourse for many months, permit me to express my earnest and heartfelt thanks to you, the members and officers of this body, for your courtesy, kindness and generous forbearance towards me while presiding over your deliberations. My endeavors to discharge my duties faithfully, efficiently and impartially have been generally appreciated by you, and even such errors as I could not avoid have been borne by you in silence or with a just, kind and magnanimous criticism. Your friendly and considerate demeanor has greatly alleviated the burden of labor and responsibility inseparable from the duties of the presiding officer of any deliberative assembly. For the toil and care of the past four months I feel myself richly rewarded by the pleasure of an intimate association with the exponents of the intelligence, patriotism and energy of my native State. I knew you and esteem you for your character and merits before we met, and during a prolonged session I have observed so many evidences of your fidelity to the State, of your concern for her honor and well-being, and of your deep and constant desire to retain intact the rights and liberties of this people, that I cannot refrain from congratulating the people of Louisiana upon the services which this body has rendered, and upon the noble spirit which has actuated her true law-makers.

Sixteen weeks ago the Senate of Louisiana was shut out of its chamber, and the General Assembly was excluded from this State-House. You assembled elsewhere with anxious hearts, under clouds of gloom, the wisest among you not knowing what best to do; the wisest among you not knowing how civility could be made available in the service of our oppressed commonwealth. All this is changed. Confidence has replaced distrust; fear has given way to bright-eyed hope; the clouds which hung over oppressed Louisiana have all floated to the wind, and the light of constitutional liberty now shines over all the broad and lovely State. There is joy to-day in the hearts of all honest citizens, because it has pleased the Almighty to make Louisiana free once more.

You, Senators, whose patience, moderation and sagacity have largely contributed to this glorious consummation, will soon return to your happy homes, and there receive the warm congratulations of all hearty friends of your rights and constituents. That each of you may be abundantly benefited by the prosperity which you have labored to restore to the State at large is my very cordial farewell wish.

The address of President Wiltz was greeted with general applause from the Senate and the crowded lobby.

The Senate then went into executive session and so remained till near 2 o'clock, when the doors were thrown open and the Senate adjourned.

REGULAR CALENDAR.

House bill to incorporate the Louisiana State Fair Association. Returned from the Senate with an amendment. The amendment was concurred in and the bill passed finally.

House bill No. 268, to promote legal education. The amendment of the Senate thereto was concurred in and the bill passed finally.

Senate bill No. 155, relative to the creation of a Board of Engineers and Levies.

Mr. Washburn, of Morehouse, said that he had opposed the bill yesterday, but would now withdraw all opposition to it, not that he considered the bill perfect or sufficient, but because it was better than no bill at all.

The bill was concurred in finally. House bill amending an act to create the parishes of East Carroll and West Carroll, so as to make Bayou Macon the boundary line between the two parishes.

A joint resolution providing for joint committees of five, one to investigate the affairs of the State Treasurer and Auditor's offices, and of the office of the Superintendent of Public Education, including the affairs of the division superintendents and the school fund, passed finally.

House bill No. 303, for the relief of taxpayers, and to make the floating indebtedness of the city of New Orleans receivable for taxes, returned from the Senate with amendments, came up again to-day.

Mr. Tremoulet moved to postpone indefinitely. Lost—yeas 50, nays 50. On the final passage of the bill, as amended, the yeas were 41, nays 41.

Mr. Wilde, of Orleans, presented a petition pleading for women's suffrage in the following words:

We, the women of Louisiana, petition your honorable body to give us equality under the law. We will show to your honorable body that the women of Louisiana pay half the taxes of the State, without representation as a small boon in acknowledgment of our interest in your success, and our suffering in the contest through which you have passed.

had any communication to make to the General Assembly. On motion it was ordered that a committee be appointed for the purpose, and Messrs. Wilde, Keating and Bowden were appointed as such a committee on the part of the House.

The committee withdrew and in a few minutes reported that the Governor had informed them that he had no further business to lay before the Legislature. Senate bill No. 167, amending the education bill, was taken up.

A motion to postpone indefinitely was lost—yeas 43, nays 47. The hour of 3 o'clock having arrived before the bill could be put on its final passage, it failed to pass to its final reading.

Speaker Bush, for Sergeant-at-Arms Ed. Flood, presented the account of that officer, showing expenditures amounting to about one thousand dollars, which were still outstanding, which would make the total expenditures of the extra session not more than fifteen hundred dollars.

A letter of thanks from Mr. Flood, addressed to the House of Representatives, was read and, like the account, was ordered spread on the minutes.

A resolution of thanks to Speaker Bush was then adopted, for which the Speaker thanked the House, and the House adjourned.

REGULAR CALENDAR.

NOTES.

—Shad are becoming very plentiful in the California rivers.

—The Graniteville factory at Augusta, Ga., consumed 8,988,410 pounds of cotton during last year.

—The military post at Raleigh, N. C., has been abolished. It was worth \$63,000 a year to the city.

—An anti-dynastic agitation has arisen in the district of Semedria, Servia, and several arrests have been made.

—The Japan varnish-tree has been planted in great numbers in the Paris parks. It resists the ravages of dust and storm better than other trees.

—The steamer Oceanic sailed from San Francisco for Hong Kong, via Yokohama, carrying \$1,228,000 in treasure, mostly in fine silver and trade dollars.

—Capt. Kimberly, who's riding a horse in Denver, was thrown. One of his feet caught in a stirrup, and he was dragged. In that terrible plight he saved himself by drawing his knife and stabbing the beast to death.

—The quantity of wine produced in France in 1876 was, according to the *Monteur Viticole*, but half that produced the previous year, which was 81,632,000 hectoliters, the largest on record. In 1830, it was only 15,282,000; in 1855, 16,175,000. The average yield from 1867 to 1876 has been, 53,589,000. The elder harvest in 1876 was 7,036,000 hectoliters; in 1875, 18,257,000.

—The Treasury Department has removed the restrictions on the importation of dry and salted hides of neat cattle, provided the invoice is accompanied with a consular certificate of non-infection. The prohibition remains in force as regards importations of such hides from England and Ireland, but if the product of any other part of the world they may be imported by those countries and be transhipped at ports therein.

—The great gold mine of Los Orizales, at Caucun, in Chili, which has been lost for 49 years, was recently brought before some sort of a Grand Jury. The merchant, whose name is in our possession, refused to pay the license to Packard's assistance, but feeling that he was to be annoyed by a prosecution he paid H. R. Steele, somewhat notorious in this city as Judge of the Superior Criminal Court while a citizen of Texas, and who is now District Attorney of the Thirteenth District, his fees and other costs. Whereupon the prosecution was dropped, and the merchant paid or will pay his license to the Nicholls collector.

We refer to the facts in this case to show that Mr. H. R. Steele, who was one of Kellogg's judges, immediately became convinced that the merchant tax collector had no claim upon the merchant the moment the latter paid him, H. R. Steele, Radical District Attorney, his fees and costs. Of an h moral timber is composed the Packard party from the highest to the lowest. They comprehend no question of right or principle. They are for Packard or anybody else through whom they can make money; to-morrow they will be with whoever wins.

I feel assured from my knowledge of the high and conservative tone of your journal that it is not your desire to do injustice even to a political foe, and the article must have been dictated by a misapprehension of the true facts and circumstances of the matter alluded to. As I happen to be cognizant of the true facts of the case, I feel it to be my duty in justice to Judge Steele and Judge Reber, the gentlemen aspersed, to correct the error into which you have been led.

I can do this with the more pleasure and the greater propriety because it has happened that I was the only member of the Concordia bar who refused, at the request of the Judge of the Thirteenth District, to sign an agreement of the preamble recognized the extension of dual governments in the State of Louisiana, or to do any act which might be construed into an admission that there was any other government, either *de jure* or *de facto*, in the State than that of Francis T. Nicholls, and because I repeatedly urged the Governor to require those gentlemen, one of whom was district attorney elect and the other parish judge elect, to qualify and make an official recognition of the authority of his government.

Judge Reber who was tax collector under the Kellogg government, and who continued to hold over until the appointment of his successor, Mr. C. A. Pipes, never attempted to collect the licenses due to the State, and has none in his office. When Mr. Pipes was appointed by Gov. Nicholls he very courteously permitted him the use of his office and papers, and as Mr. Pipes had not qualified as tax collector for the parish, and as the law requires the parish licenses to be paid before the empanelling of the grand jury at the April term of the Thirteenth District Court, it was agreed that Judge Reber, to whom they had been issued by the parish treasurer, should collect those licenses.

The proceeds of these licenses when collected were paid to Col. G. A. Mayo, the parish treasurer, a Democrat of unquestioned political standing, and an ardent supporter of the Nicholls government. So you can easily understand that there was no connection whatever between the taxes due to the parish and those due to the State, nor could any part of the money so collected possibly reach the treasury of the Packard government.

The Grand Jury which found the indictment was presided over as foreman by Mr. Henry Chalard, one of the leaders of the Democratic and Conservative party in the parish, and after having procured from the tax collector's office a list of those persons who had paid their parish licenses, they proceeded in the discharge of their duty to indict those who had not done so. There were no mitigating circumstances in the case, no conflict of jurisdiction, and no doubt of the authority of Judge Reber to collect the tax. The accused was undoubtedly guilty, and the act of Judge Steele in permitting the *notite prosequi* to be entered, was an act of grace for which he deserves great credit. The accused, as is the custom in such cases, paid the costs of prosecution.

WADE R. YOUNG.

My first (syllable) is company; my second shuns company; my third calls company, and my whole entertains company. Give it up? Why, co-nundrum, of course?

Globe-Democrat: "Leaf by leaf the laurels of St. Louis are plucked by the relentless hand of Chicago. In the first quarter of the present year we had only forty failures, with liabilities aggregating a pitiful \$821,000, while Chicago boasts of seventy-two failures, with liabilities of \$3,382,300. If this thing keeps on—if Chicago continues to lead us in debts, mortgages, deaths and failures—we shall have to confess that we are ahead only in population, wealth, health and solvency."

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

Special bargains in hosiery, handkerchiefs, parasols, embroideries, linen sheetings, towels, damasks, napkins, etc., at M. L. Byrne & Co.'s, 163 Canal street.

If you give one dollar for the poor little orphan in St. Mary's CONTRABAND CHILDREN will dance and sing for you at the Varieties Theatre on Saturday evening.

Are you charitable? Help the poor little orphan. So say the CONTRABAND CHILDREN.

REGULAR CALENDAR.

NEWS FROM BATON ROUGE.

On this eve to be remembered Tuesday, 24th day of April, A. D. 1877, at 12 o'clock meridian precisely, the loud voice of Uncle Sam's heavy Daighran guns was heard from the hills of Louisiana's cherished capital (Baton Rouge). Twenty-one guns as a salute informed the world that poor Louisiana was once again allowed to enjoy the blessings of liberty and self-government, and that Federal and military interference had ceased to have any more power over her people. The glad tidings made things lively for a time. The steambot Gov. Allen, the steamer Willie, the ferryboat Sophia, the tugboats Ivy and Fanny Fern, the Grosse Tete and Baton Rouge Railroad locomotive in unison, raised the National flag to their mast heads and commenced a lively tune with their steam whistles. Cheers after cheers went up in grateful acknowledgment to our Father in Heaven, and in thanks to the patriot who now prelates over the destinies of the American republic. Seventeen years of tyranny and persecutions are now to be consigned to the infamous side of history for the execration of future generations.

THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The Campaign of 1877 to be Conducted from the Same Points as that of 1853. [N. Y. Tribune.]

It is supposed that Buseo, in Moldavia, will be the headquarters of the Russian army after it has crossed the Pruth. In this respect the strategy of the opening campaign resembles that of 1853, when the same point was selected. Important changes will, however, be made in order to turn the Roumanian railway to account. That commanding road with its connecting lines establishes direct communication between Odessa, Kischineff, Jassy, and Guergero, an important point on the Danube, facing Silistria, whence runs the main road to Shumla, one of the keys to Constantinople. With these railroad facilities at her command Russia will be impelled, both on political and military grounds, to avoid the tardy movements made in the last war. The occupation of Roumania was then a formidable threat, but the province is now little more than Russian territory, owing the nominal sovereignty of the Porte. In June, 1853, the Russians entered that province, and supposing Turkey would yield they did nothing until January, 1854, when they invested Kalafat, which the Turks had prudently seized. Toward the end of March the war began on a grand scale by the Russians crossing the Danube and occupying the Turkish province of the Dobroja, around Trajan's Wall. Part of the army besieged Silistria, but it was compelled to retreat in June, after heavy fighting. Some months later the Russians withdrew from the Danube and concentrated their forces in the Crimea, where the war was decided. Profiting by the blunders of that conflict, the Russians are now likely to advance quickly and amaze the Turks by their celerity as well as their force.

A POSSIBLE REVIVAL IN SUGAR.

Sugar Plantations in Texas Increasing. [St. Louis Republican.]

Before the war the cultivation of sugar-cane was carried on largely in the counties of Brazoria, Matagorda, Wharton, and portions of Fort Bend, Texas, but owing to the uncertainty of free labor after the war was over was abandoned, but has lately been revived, and proves to be the most profitable crop that is produced. James D. Freeman, who resides at Sugar Land station, Fort Bend county, on the G. H. and San Antonio railroad, raised last year 92 acres of sugar-cane, from which he realized \$19,000. He has just erected a commodious brick sugar-house, and will plant more extensively every year. The International and Great Northern railway, of which that successful and wide-awake railroad manager, Col. H. M. Hoxie, is General Superintendent, owns a 4000-acre plantation at Columbus, Brazoria county, which is worked by Penitentiary convicts. They raise corn, cotton and sugar-cane. The latter is used entirely for planting, as they design putting the most of the plantation in sugar.

Hundreds of poor little destitute orphans will be fed and clothed if you attend the entertainment of the CONTRABAND CHILDREN at the Varieties Theatre on Saturday evening.

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By an ingenious shaping of the channel bars, all possible of the shock of the loss is taken up more effectively than by slow and expensive "the rollers," greatly reducing the final expansion. It is unsurpassed in speed, having capacity for 75 to 100 bales per hour. Like the great powers of nature, it works modestly, without noise or "fuss." It is least liable to get out of order, because so perfectly simple in construction. Without using a wedge, and with less than 30 pounds steam power, it has done what no other press has or can do, viz: loaded over four bales (above the average weight) to each ton of vessel's measurement. In short, it has the UNANIMOUS CONSENT OF THE EXPERTS OF ALL THE FIRST CLASS MECHANICS and practical pressmen as a perfect marvel of SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH, DURABILITY, ECONOMY and POWER. One of these Presses may be seen in almost daily operation at the Factors' Press.

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