

THE CONVENTION.

APPOINTMENT OF A NUMBER OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Debate on the subject of an oath for members - The whole matter finally laid on the table.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1879. The Convention was called to order at noon, President Wiltz in the chair, and 120 members present.

A number of delegates rose to questions of privileges and called attention to errors in the reports of yesterday's proceedings as published in certain of the morning papers.

The President announced the appointment of the following standing committees, and gave notice that he would appoint the remaining committees to-morrow:

- COMMITTEE ON DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT. 1. Lyons of East Feliciana. 2. Caffery of St. Mary. 3. Chapelle of Orleans. 4. Forman of Orleans. 5. Girard of Lafayette. 6. Thompson of St. Tammany. 7. Henry, J., of Natchitoches. 8. Fontelleu of Iberia. 9. Stamps of Jefferson.

- COMMITTEE ON CONTESTED ELECTIONS. 1. Girard of Lafayette. 2. White of Rapides. 3. Chapelle of Orleans. 4. Cunningham of Natchitoches. 5. Jastremski of East Baton Rouge. 6. Knobloch of Lafourche. 7. Byrne of Orleans. 8. Warmoth of Plaquemines. 9. Stamps of Jefferson.

- COMMITTEE ON GENERAL PROVISIONS. 1. Todd of Morehouse. 2. Lassar of Orleans. 3. Robertson of St. Landry. 4. Marks of Orleans. 5. Estopinal of St. Bernard. 6. Henry of Cameron. 7. Jenkins of De Soto. 8. Babcock of St. John the Baptist. 9. Matthews of Tensas.

- COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT. 1. Kidd of Jackson. 2. Gueringer of Orleans. 3. Long of Orleans. 4. Millard of St. Landry. 5. Kernochan of Plaquemines. 6. Bridger of Calcasieu. 7. Bulger of Orleans. 8. Bode of Madison. 9. Fontelleu of Iberia.

- COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. 1. Breau of Orleans. 2. Brian of Winn. 3. Collins of Orleans. 4. Favrot of West Baton Rouge. 5. Moore of St. Landry. 6. Parlange of Pointe Coupee. 7. Luckett of Rapides. 8. Warmoth of Plaquemines. 9. Allain of Iberville.

- COMMITTEE ON IMPROVEMENT AND REFORMS. 1. Cunningham of Natchitoches. 2. Kidd of Jackson. 3. Olivier of Orleans. 4. Reed of Calcasieu. 5. Self of Sabine. 6. Bourgeois of St. Charles. 7. Gila of East Carroll.

- COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND PUBLISHING. 1. Byrne of Orleans. 2. Breon of Orleans. 3. Moore of Louisiana. 4. Sutherland of DeSoto. 5. Bridger of Caldwell. 6. Allain of Iberville. 7. Stamps of Jefferson.

- COMMITTEE ON PAROCHIAL AFFAIRS AND BOUNDARIES. 1. Richardson of Ouachita. 2. Ott of Washington. 3. Vance of Orleans. 4. Webb of Bienville. 5. Davidson of Calibourne. 6. Kennedy of Orleans. 7. Davis of Vernon. 8. Smith of St. Mary. 9. Bulow of Assumption.

- COMMITTEE ON SCHEDULE TO THE CONSTITUTION. 1. Herron of East Baton Rouge. 2. McConnell of Orleans. 3. Kelly of Orleans. 4. Joffroy of Avoyelles. 5. Ogden of Bossier. 6. Finback of Madison. 7. Steele of St. James.

- COMMITTEE ON MILITIA. 1. LeGardeur of Orleans. 2. Austin of Orleans. 3. Edwards of Tangipahoa. 4. Faulk of Ouachita. 5. Sutherland of DeSoto. 6. Bulow of Assumption. 7. Dickerson of St. James.

- COMMITTEE ON CONTINGENT EXPENSES. 1. Lagan of Orleans. 2. Collins of Orleans. 3. Baskin of Franklin. 4. Parlange of Pointe Coupee. 5. Kirman of Calcasieu. 6. Monday of East Feliciana. 7. Smith of Jackson. 8. Bouché of Jefferson. 9. Young of Concordia.

- COMMITTEE ON RULES. The President, ex-officio chairman. 1. Vance of Bossier. 2. Lyons of East Feliciana. 3. Nutt of Cadeo. 4. Carey of Orleans. 5. Demas of St. John Baptist.

- COMMITTEE ON AMENDMENTS TO THE NEW CONSTITUTION. 1. George of Webster. 2. Breon of Orleans. 3. Jastremski of East Baton Rouge. 4. Marshall of Catahoula. 5. Pondor of Natchitoches. 6. Demas of St. John Baptist. 7. Cahon of Assumption.

Delegate Hough called up his resolution, providing that a certain oath should be taken by delegates.

Delegate Lyons offered the following substitute, which was accepted by Delegate Hough:

Be it resolved, That the delegates to this Convention shall take the following oath, to be administered by a delegate to the President and by the President to the other delegates:

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fore was unnecessary, and the taking it would only serve to consume time.

Delegate Nutt said that no oath had been taken by any constitutional convention of Louisiana either in 1812, 1845 or 1852.

Delegate Breau opposed the resolution. There was too much oath-taking in the world, he said, and the precedent was against this particular oath.

Delegate Parlange favored the resolution. He did not believe the oath was necessary. Former conventions of the State had refused to take any oath; but, at the present time, when a riotous and lawless element would be understood and misrepresented, it would be extremely bad policy to vote down the resolution.

Delegate Lagan did not come to this Convention to represent the people of Massachusetts, but the people of South Carolina. He was here to represent the people of the second ward. He was already under a moral obligation to do his duty and would take no further oath.

Delegate Lott favored the resolution on altogether different grounds than those advocated. The members of the Convention would be required to act on business propositions, and he thought it necessary that they should do so under oath.

Delegate Lyons thought the taking of an oath was altogether unnecessary. He offered his substitute because the original proposition was highly objectionable, and he thought it was necessary to amend it.

On motion the Convention, at 3:15, adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

THE SOUTH. A terrible drouth in Navarro county, Tex. Epizootic among the horses of Brunswick county, Ala.

There are fifty-eight cotton manufacturing establishments in North Carolina. The Texas legislators can't stand the two dollars per diem, and will adjourn.

Brunswick, Ga., claims the champion rain fall—ten and one-tenth inches in eighteen hours. The sheriff of Brazoria, Tex., has been threatened with assassination unless he resigns.

The Franklin (Va.) Herald asserts there are many cattle dying in Whitcomb Prairie in that county from a disease commonly known as blackleg.

The Flint river is reported to have leaped its banks in the flat lands of Southwest Georgia, and is a mile wide in some places.

A cow was found dead on Long creek, Oglethorpe county, Ga., the other day, with her head fastened in some bushes. She was entangled, could not extricate herself, and so starved to death.

In Bell county, Ga., last week, Capt. Roach, while out hunting, was attacked by a fox, supposed to be rabid. Reynard made a spring at him, but Capt. Roach knocked him down and immediately killed him.

A correspondent from Springfield, Ga., writes that during the thunder storm on Wednesday, the sixteenth instant, the lightning killed two cows near the residence of Mr. G. W. Grovenstein, of Effingham county. Much more damage may yet be discovered.

Vicksburg Herald. Be it enacted, that any citizen of Mississippi who makes oath that he carries a concealed weapon because he fears an attack upon his life, shall be furnished with a guard, armed with a musket, to protect said citizen, etc., and that any citizen found with a concealed weapon, who does not make oath that he fears an attack, and who carries a concealed weapon, shall be imprisoned in the county jail thirty days.

Georgia sends out of the State annually \$3,000,000 for guano, and Dr. Pratt, the distinguished Georgia chemist, is endeavoring to form a stock company for the manufacture of fertilizers in Atlanta. He says that within the limits of Georgia are to be found all the ingredients for first-class fertilizers—phosphates and the materials for sulphuric acid, salts of ammonia and potash. These can be prepared, and a superior fertilizer made for home use with a capital of \$100,000.

Memphis Avalanche. A party of colored emigrants from Kansas from Madison parish, La., took passage on the John B. Moore at Vicksburg, on her last trip from Vicksburg to St. Louis. On their arrival at St. Louis they learned the disappointment and destitution that prevailed among those of their race who had preceded them.

While in Georgia tea culture is beginning to attract attention, in some portions of Florida the culture of coffee is exciting interest. The Tampa Tribune says: "Mrs. Joe Ateroth, living on the south bank of Manatee river, Bradenton, has two coffee trees, bearing this year for the first time, as we learn from a gentleman recently from there. With proper care and judicious efforts there certainly can be no doubt of the practicability of raising coffee in Florida, especially in certain parts of Manatee county and in the Caloosahatche country. It would be interesting to know if any efforts have been made in this latter region to grow this tree, and, if so, with what success."

twenty-fifth and have a tournament. The Lafayette Artillery of Charleston, the Spartan Artillery of Charleston, the Middle Georgia Battalion, and other military organizations, will be present. The most of the local Memorial Associations have changed the day to the twenty-fifth, so as to admit of the following reception in the next day's issue.

BLANQUI.

The Revolutionist and Conspirator Just Elected to Represent Bordeaux in the French Assembly.

Louis Auguste Blanqui, whose election as a member of the French Assembly is announced in our issue of the 22nd, is a living Frenchman who can be said to have provoked continuous public attention during the last half century under Charles X., Louis Philippe, the Second Republic, the Second Empire, the Commune and the Third Republic.

Blanqui was born in 1805 at Nîmes, and even without the education given him by his mother, an advanced Republican, would have been an agitator. Going to Paris he was soon a full-fledged Carbonaro and Revolutionist.

In 1827 he made his debut on a barricade in the Quartier St. Denis where he received a bullet in the neck. In 1830 he took an active part in the three glorious days in July. He was in trouble in 1831 for hissing Barthe during his class lecture, a fact which prevented him from hoping for a professional success in 1833, he was arrested and confined in the "Citizens of the People" and figured in the trial of "The Thirteen." He was acquitted by the jury, but fined and sent to prison for a year by the court for outrageous conduct.

Blanqui was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1836. He formed a club, the "Société des Familles," and in 1836 was fined and sent to prison for two years, for clandestinely manufacturing ammunition. On his release he founded with Barbes and others the "Société des Familles," and in 1836 was fined and sent to prison for two years, for clandestinely manufacturing ammunition.

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THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT.

Owing to the large number of cases decided on Monday, twenty-first instant, our reporter was unable to prepare a syllabus of the following decisions then rendered in time for publication in the next day's issue.

By JUSTICE SPENCER. No. 7189. Justin Lacoste, appellant, vs. Thomas H. Hardy et als.—Appeal from the Third District Court, parish of Orleans.

Where the return to a writ of certiorari shows that the documents the absence of which the writ was designed to supply, were lost or mislaid, and upon such return made the appellee files a waiver of all objection to their non-production, the case will not be remanded for a new trial upon appellant's motion, but will be proceeded with without the missing evidence.

No. 7164. John Carreau, appellant, vs. J. O. Aymes.—Appeal from the Fifth District Court, parish of Orleans; and No. 7177. Succession of L. H. Labarre, vs. John Carreau, appellant.—Appeal from Second District Court, parish of Orleans.

The administrator of an insolvent succession can attack the acts of the deceased as fraudulent or simulated, to the end that his debts may be paid. But such rights and titles acquired in good faith by third persons.

The judicial sales referred in article 1869, C. C., as inattaquable for lesion, are those in which all legal requirements have been fulfilled. Re-hearing refused.

No. 7423. State of Louisiana vs. David N. Barrow, appellant.—Appeal from the District Court, parish of Iberville.

When the Legislature declares that a tax collector shall receive a certain percentage on the amount of taxes collected by him, such provision is itself an appropriation out of those taxes of the sum necessary to pay that commission.

Judgment amended by being reduced to \$131.01. By JUSTICE WHITE. No. 7466. Justo Garcia y Leon, appellant, vs. the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans. E. K. Bryan, garnishee.—Appeal from the Third District Court, parish of Orleans.

The provisions of act No. 27, of 1877, relative to the traversing of a garnishee's answer apply to process initiated prior, as well as subsequent, to its passage.

Judgment affirmed. No. 7476. State of Louisiana vs. James A. Finn, appellant.—Appeal from the Superior Criminal Court, parish of Orleans.

Where upon the trial of a case on an information for shooting with a pistol it is discovered that the weapon was a gun, the State is not allowed to amend the information so as to designate the correct weapon. Judgment affirmed.

No. 7266. W. W. Washburn, administrator, vs. Simon Frank, agent, appellant, E. Adler and H. Bull, trustees.—Appeal from the Third District Court, parish of Orleans.

One who acts as the agent of a fictitious principal can be personally condemned in the suit brought against him as agent, and on appeal the plea of non-existence of the alleged principal is not available.

Judgment affirmed with 5 per cent damages against Frank & Adler. No. 7246. Mrs. M. A. Lalore and husband, appellants, vs. P. S. Wiltz & Co. Bush & Co., respondents.—Appeal from the Fifth District Court, parish of Orleans.

This court cannot consider the prayer of one appellee that the judgment appealed from be amended as between himself and the other appellees.

A rider of a pledge granted under the act of 1874 (page 114) need not adduce proof of the necessity of the supplies furnished by him. Judgment affirmed.

No. 7246. Mrs. M. A. Lalore and husband, appellants, vs. P. S. Wiltz & Co. Bush & Co., respondents.—Appeal from the Fifth District Court, parish of Orleans.

Article 118 of the constitution contains an enumeration of the classes of property which the Legislature has the power to exempt from taxation, and hence withholds the power of extending such exemption to classes not there enumerated.

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