APPEAL TO GOVERNOR NICHOLLS.

LEESVILLE, VERNON PARISH, LA., March 15, 1879.

We the people of Vernon Parish have been struck with profound surprise at the contemplated resignation of Governor Francis T. Nicholls, as published in the newspapers. We appeal to the Governor not to resign.—It is our wish for the trust of this commonwealth to remain in his hands, whose Executive career proves to the satisfaction his devotion to correct principles, his true integrity of purpose and great desire for the advancement of the best interests of the State, to bring back the Government of this State to that pure and exalted condition of thirty years ago. We appeal to the Governor to receive our assurances of our continued confidence in him, and that he be influenced to reconsider his contemplated resignation, and serve out his full term of office.

The New Orleans *Picayune* and LOUISIANA DEMOCRAT will please publish our appeal.

E. E. SMART, Representative,
J. O. WINFREE, Parish Judge,
W. H. SMART, Clerk Dist. Court,
W. H. MOORE, Sheriff,
E. A. WINFREE, Assessor,
P. H. CAVANAUGH, Tax Collector,

N. S. Smart,	M. A. Cavanaugh,
A. M. Winfree,	Amos Kirk,
M. V. Johnson,	J. W. Franklin,
Gibson Johnson,	Simeon Martin,
D. R. Knight,	G. H. Stephens,
Walton Johnson,	F. N. Tilly,
H. P. Slaughter,	Thomas Steward,
John F. Marcus,	F. A. Bolgiano,
S. J. Smart, M. D.,	A. W. Langton,
J. J. Phillips,	D. E. Sorrell,
Wm. Z. Phillips,	John R. Smart,
Thos. Toney,	M. N. Smart,
H. L. Sanders,	J. F. Smart,
Asa Langton,	M. W. Smart,
Wm. Langton,	Isiah Kirk,
W. J. Self,	Wm. Grant,
J. W. Williams, jr.	E. S. Stephens,
J. W. Williams, sr	Madison West,
D. F. Turner,	Wm. West,
A. R. Williams,	M. N. West,
J. J. Kirk,	Henry C. Packer,

Robert Langton.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.—The Republican Party, so long in dominant power, now that they are in the minority, die hard, and howl at their departing power and the exclusive control of all the offices. The following interesting and lively debate in the Senate is to the point:

Mr. Anthony said that nothing he could do would prevent the foregone conclusion of the majority to make a sweeping change of officers, not because it was demanded by duty, but because partisanship demanded it. As one who held in respect if not reverence the precedents and usages of the Senate, he desired to enter his protest against the personal inconvenience to which they would all be subject and the disturbance of the order of the business of the Senate which would occur by an abrupt change of officers. He mentioned the names of several officers of the Senate who had never been disturbed in their official relations to that body.

Hamlin followed Anthony, saying he hoped party spirit would not run riot in the Senate.

Wallace replied there was no intention to interfere with the business or break down the life of the Senate.—The majority only desired that the offices held so many years by Republicans should be filled by gentlemen politically in accord with the majority of the Senate. They had gentlemen abundantly qualified to fill them. Conkling uttered his regrets at the fact that officers of the Senate were to be displaced. Mr Bayard was impressed with the speech of Senator Anthony, as it contained matters of historic interest. He regarded as dangerous and degrading the rewarding of partisans with government places. It had entered the civil service of the country and unless it should be in a great degree modified it would increase to the detriment of good government. The bestowal of office should be in consideration of the welfare of the country dignity of the government and purity of our institutions. The power of appointment to offices in this body had fallen to his party; he did not understand that it contemplated any such slaughter of innocents as was contemplated by the opposite side. Observation had shown that instead of Federal offices having been bestowed for the good of the country with capable and honest incumbents, they had been used for many years for the benefit of a single party. Those here who now complained never neglected to fill offices with their party friends.

The debate was further participated in by Senators Beck, Blaine, Hill and others, and at a late hour the Senate proceeded to vote and elected the officers recently nominated by the Democratic caucus.

During the debate on the motion to proceed to the election of officers a discussion arose on Mr. Gorham's (the Secretary of the Senate) responsibility for a circular issued in May, 1878, by the National Republican Executive Committee, and signed by him as Secretary of that committee. This circular called for contributions towards defraying party expenses in the then approaching campaign; referred to the fact that the Senate of 1879 would be Democratic, and alleged that one of the avowed purposes of the Democratic party was the revolutionary expulsion of the President from his office.

The debate was spirited and considerable feeling was shown on both sides. Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, while firmly believing that Mr. Hayes was not entitled to his seat, denounced the imputation on the Democracy of revolutionary designs as utterly false.

Mr. Blaine said the Potter Committee was organized in the hope of finding some evidence on which to base a proceeding to oust the President, and only because of its failure to find such facts was the design abandoned.

Mr. Wallace pointed to the resolution adopted by the Democratic convention in Pennsylvania, a few days after the issuance of the circular in question—that any attack on the title of the President was unwise and impolitic, and said that while some agitation undoubtedly existed among the Democrats at that time no authorized utterances could be found to justifying the imputation of revolutionary designs. Mr. Voorhies justified the proposed change in officers on the ground that the employees of the Senate ought to be in sympathy with the majority of the body who were responsible to the country for the management of its affairs. Mr. Beck said he would not vote $6000 a year into the pocket of the Secretary of the Republican National Committee, to be used in furthering his own personal and partly political end. Mr. Bayard thought a merely ministerial officer should abstain from the exercise of partisan influence and not seek to emulate the political power of election officers directly responsible to the people for the carrying out of the views of their consituents.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, replying to Mr. Blaine's charge of bad faith on the part of the Democrats, in not accepting as final the decision of the electoral commission, said there was an issue of fact raised here between Senators who had spoken, and a very material one, affecting not alone the Democratic party but the character of our institutions. It was important that the real truth be stated upon the question.—The charge of a revolutionary purpose made against the Democracy by the circular which had been read was denounced by the Senator from Connecticut (Eaton) as false; whereupon the Senator from Maine (Blaine) came to the rescue of the document, and charged that there was such revolutionary intent, and to sustain his general charge he specifies the Potter resolution as having that ulterior meaning. Mr. Hill claimed that the Senator from Maine was as incorrect in his statement as was the Secretary of the Senate in his, and that he could produce no fact to bear out his charge.

No portion of the Democratic party ever intended under any contingency a revolutionary movement for the expulsion of the President. When the electoral commission bill was passed it contained a provision as follows: Section 6. That nothing in this act shall be held to impair or effect any right now existing under the Constitution and laws to question by proceedings in the judicial courts of the United States the right of the person who shall be declared elected or who shall claim to be President or Vice President if any such right exists. This is a provision of the act of Congress establishing the electoral commission. It was embodied there in view of the apprehension that the commission would, as they in fact did, refuse to look into and investigate the alleged frauds in Louisiana and Florida, and that the result of their labor would be the declaration of one of the claimants as President without an examination into the testimony regarding the merits of the case. It was adopted that the doors might be left open in such a case to a proper judicial investigation which should bring out the facts. That there was ground for the belief that the courts of the country would have jurisdiction is manifest from the fact that learned gentlemen and distinguished statesmen on both sides of both chambers incorporated a provision in the electoral commission bill reserving all right to reopen this question and have it investigated before the judicial tribunals. Some of the most able lawyers believe that by proper proceedinff the Supreme Court can get jurisdiction to investigate this question. It was on that principle that the Legislature of Maryland passed a memorial to Congress demanding that proceedings of this nature should be inaugurated. Some of the most distinguished Republican lawyers of the country held that it would be perfectly proper in a competent proceeding for the Supreme Court to reopen and determine this cass upon its merits. Every gentleman of dis (Mr. Hill's) acquaintance, every prominent Democrat of the United States who desires to investigate this question at all, desires to do so in the courts and under the encouragement and authority of the electoral law. Was this revolutionary? Whether that proceeding before the court should be inaugurated or not would depend on the reliable evidence that should be obtained in the case.

Therefore all sections of the Democratic party were willing to have an investigation to obtain the real facts. There were Republicans as well as Democrats in the country who, if facts should thoroughly establish the illegality of the Presidency, and if it should appear that the Supreme Court have authority to investigate the subject, were in favor of such investigation.

Mr. Hill denied that the Democratic party had ever announced a revolutionary purpose, looking to the expulsion of the President. He said, in conclusion, the Senator from New York had informed this body that when he came here these seats were occupied by Southern Senators. I think we have heard this before. He also informed us that these seats are now filled by Southern men. I think we know that already. We return to them, and like revolution, thus ends where the departure began.

After some passages between Messrs. Blaine and Hill, Mr. Wallace offered a resolution declaring John C. Burch elected Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Conkling moved to substitute the name of George C. Gorham. This amendment was rejected by 27 to 38, a strict party vote.

—Prince Leopold, the youngest of her Majesty's sons, has been distinguishing himself as an orator, and winning golden opinions from the severest critics. His subject was education, on which, says the London Spectator, it is extremely difficult to speak with any verce or vivacity. "His panegyric," contines that paper, "on Professor Ruskin, and especially on his teaching, 'that the greatness of a nation must be measured, not by her wealth, or her apparent power, but by the degree in which all her people have learned to gather from the world of books of art, of nature, a pure and an ennobling joy; his fine and true remark that in providing teachers who are so far wasted that they know a great deal more than they will for a long time to come, have any chance of teaching, we shall yet be great gainers, because "what they do teach will be better taught for the reserve of knowledge behind—the methods will be sounder, the personal influence of the lecturer, will be more stimulating to his class," and lastly, his admirable appreciation both of the difficulty of getting up local enthusiasm in so huge a capital as London, and nevertheless of the power and pride inherent in the Londoner's sense that he is the citizen 'of no mean city'—all showed Prince Leopold to be capable of genuine efforts of oratory, such as would place him high even among the public speakers of the day".

—"Do you reside in this city?" asked a masked man of a masked lady at a masquerade party the other evening. He felt sick when she said to him in a low voice: "Don't be a fool, John; I know you by that wart on your thumb." It was his wife.

—JENKINS' "Annihilator" never fails to cure the very worst forms of Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.—Read the testimonial of a gentleman who suffered for years:

N. JENKINS—Have been afflicted with Rheumatism for many years. Have used the Annihilator with great benefit
COLUMBUS H. ALLEN,
Office Brooks' Rice Mill, New Orleans

Send for Circular to N. JENKINS & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans, La.

—A POPULAR doctor of Utica while escorting a lady home the other evening attempted to relieve her cough and sore throat by giving her a troche. He told her to allow it to dissolve gradually in her mouth. No relief was experienced and the doctor felt quite chagrined the next day when the lady sent him a pantaloon button with a note, saying he must have given her the wrong kind of a troche, and might need this one.

—A GRAND-SON of Queen Victoria, Prince Waldemar, son of the Crown Prince of Germany, died suddenly, on the 27th ult, of heart disease.

—HON. Columbus Upson, has received the Democratic nomination, in the Sixth Texas District, for Congress.

MARRIED:

IN this Town, on Tuesday, March 25, 1879, at St. James' Episcopal Church, by the Rev. A. N. Ogden, Miss MIMI BOUILLOTTE to Mr. FRANK CONNELLEY.

DIED:

IN Alexandria, on the evening of Saturday, March 29, 1879, in the 23d year of her age, SUSAN HUNTER, wife of Russell C. Rogers, and second daughter of the late Benjamin K. Hunter and Susan Taylor.

The subject of this paragraph was a wife of only a few months, a bride of short life—her married life while in health was happy and content—four weeks after her marriage she was taken sick, and since then has been battling with the Fell Destroyer for life, sometime rallying but only again to sadden the hearts of beloved relatives, by continued illness. It is truly sad to behold the grief of her brother and sisters, who were so fondly attached to each other, having been orphans for many years. God only can grant them fortitude and christian virtue to stand this shock. May He protect them and her heart broken husband. She was a lovely woman, though her virtues were known only to her intimate friends, and she possessed those remarkable traits so cheerfully accorded to her mother by those who knew and well remembered her. To Him, who is above us and doeth all things well, is it given to understand His ways, but to those who are left behind, it is trying to accept this blow. May God protect them. B.

—IN this Town, on Sunday, March 30, 1879, ANDREW J. SQUIRES, in the 30th year of his age.

—IN Pineville, on Saturday, March 29, 1879, in the 29th year of his age, ANDREW F. BASSANO.

—IN New Orleans, on March 24, 1879, LOUIS RAYMOND EMILE LOCOUL, aged 55 years.

State of Louisiana.
Parish Court—Parish of Rapides.

NO. 336.—WHEREAS DAVID Kuhnagel has made application to this Court to be appointed Administrator of the Succession of Henry Sheldon, deceased: Notice is hereby given to all whom it doth or may concern, to show cause within ten (10) days from the date hereof, why the same should not be granted.

By Order of the Court.

Clerk's Office, Alexandria, La., this 17th day of March, 1879.

C. L. RANSDELL,
Mch 26-2t. Deputy Clerk.