

The New Orleans Crescent.

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SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1868.

THE SUNDAY CRESCENT.—The Sunday Crescent, in all respects, is a paper which we offer as creditable to the literature and journalistic enterprise of New Orleans. Filled with the latest news by telegraph and mail, with interesting local events, with a miscellany of literary contributions original and selected, and with the latest financial and commercial intelligence, it is a paper which we offer to the public with entire confidence in its being acceptable.

The Weekly Crescent, issued every Saturday morning, contains the news of the week by telegraph and mail, editorials, local matters of interest, financial and commercial summary, state of the markets and a collection of interesting miscellaneous articles. It is an acceptable present to send to a friend or correspondent in the country. Copies, put up in wrappers, ready for the mail, can be had at our counting-room. We will receive a limited number of advertisements for the Weekly, and as the paper circulates in all the surrounding States, its value as an advertising medium is very great.

See Supplement.

The House of Representatives refused to adjourn to-day to Monday. What are the memories of the day when national independence was declared compared with the importance of a bill reorganizing the New Orleans police force, or of another giving the new governor power to inquire into the qualifications of all officials with a view to their removal unless sound on the radical goose? These bills must be acted upon at once, it was said, and so the majority took the cue and voted to meet to-day at 10 o'clock.

In the House, yesterday, when a proposition was made to draw for seats, a Republican member who had confidently ensconced himself in one of the good seats near the front center, coolly expressed the opinion that no change was necessary. Everybody was satisfied as to remain as they were, and so forth. "No, no," cried half a dozen indignant members, jumping up in the back seats, and protesting against the proposed arrangement so vehemently as to provoke a general laughter.

THE GREAT CATHOLIC FESTIVAL AND PICNIC AT THE OAKLAND COURSE.—The grand reunion of the St. Joseph Pious Association, which is to come off to-day and to-morrow at the Oakland Race Course, near the Half-way House, promises to be a delightful and magnificent affair. It is hardly possible to make here mention of the programme, far less to expatiate upon the thousand attractions held forth to the people of New Orleans to attend on both these holidays. Hurdle, mule, running, trotting, scrub, foot and sack races, horizontal balance-pole exercises, greasy pole, greasy pigs and a grand foot ball match, to-day; and to-morrow an increase in those amusements. We presume the crowd to-day and to-morrow will exceed in number and enthusiasm any that has yet assembled on the Oakland Course.

In theatrical performances, a tragedy is generally followed by a farce. Would Sheridan or Mower have suffered a Democratic body to rebel against his orders? The radicals, however, heard not only the successor of those proconsuls, but deride and disregard even the express advice and request of the terrible Genghis whose headquarters are in Washington, and who is the despot of the Southern provinces.

THE FIREMEN'S GRAND FESTIVAL TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.—Our thanks are tendered M. Lardner, Esq., chairman, for a courteous invitation to attend the Firemen's Grand Festival to-day and to-morrow at the Fair Grounds. The programme to-day is as follows: The Grand Caricature tournament will take place at 5 o'clock P. M. For names of knights, etc., see small bills.

Trouting race of one mile with horse carriage and 500 feet of gum hose. Trotting race of one mile for all horses of the department. Dash of one mile for ponies of chief engineer and assistants. Base ball match. Foot races of one mile, half mile, quarter mile, and 100 yards. Sack races of 100 yards for juveniles and adults. Dash of one mile with horse and saddle engine—have to go to the water carriage. Grand ball on the dancing platform will take place at 3 o'clock P. M., under the direction of the Terpsichorean committee. Lancers, quadrilles, etc., by Chas. Jeger's celebrated cornet band.

Hand engine race of half a mile by hand, thirty men to go to work and force water through fifty feet of hose in the shortest time, for which the following companies have entered: Nos. 5, 6, 12 and 13. Foot race of a quarter of a mile. Trotting race, under saddle. Foot race of 100 yards for exemptions weighing 200 pounds and over. Foot race of 100 yards, open for all. Challenge sack race of 100 yards, between M. Brennan and John Donnellan, for a purse of \$100. Sack races for juveniles and adults.

Grand ball on the dancing platform will take place at 3 o'clock P. M., under the direction of the Terpsichorean committee. Music by Chas. Jeger's brass band, which will play lancers, quadrilles, etc. The gallant firemen have our heartiest good wishes for propitious weather, and a generally happy time.

MORE ICEBERG PURCHASES.—A New York dispatch of the 1st says: "The Times's Washington dispatch says Secretary Seward has nearly completed negotiations for the purchase of Greenland and Iceland from the Danish government. It is said he is to give \$25,000,000 for them, and that he has already the promises of sufficient support in the Senate to secure the ratification of the measure. Mr. Seward is now having printed at the government printing office a voluminous account of those countries—their population, great resources, climate and history—which he will send to the Senate with a copy of his new treaty."

The frightful mortality of the Chinese coolies imported into Cuba to supply the deficiency of the negro laborers, and the horrors connected with the traffic, long ago induced both our government and that of England to forbid citizens engaging in it. The humanity of this action is vindicated by the recent statistics, which show that of 90,019 men embarked at Manzanillo, between the years 1851 and 1866, only 78,523 arrived at their destination; and of 50,844 of these, only 39,873 remained alive at the end of ten years.

In the corps legislatif on the 1st, in the debate on the budget, M. Thiers made a speech in which he declared the military preparations still going on, and said he feared an outbreak of war, and consequent national bankruptcy.

THE NEW STATE GOVERNMENT.

It is only proper that we should bear testimony to the grateful appreciation with which all good citizens regard the measures taken by Gen. Buchanan in the interest of peace and order. His dispositions to this end, though quietly and smoothly made, were formidable and impressive; and to his promptitude and efficiency in a crisis seething with elements of tumult, and of which no one could foresee the issue, the fact is solely due, perhaps, that this city has escaped, in the first week of July, 1868, the calamity of a bloodier outbreak than that which befell it in the last week of July, 1865. At that bitterly memorable period, when the air was thick with bodings of imminent trouble, Gen. Sheridan whisked off to Texas, on business so recondit that its nature and its urgency still battle the most curious research and the most imaginative conjecture. The subordinate whom he left in command acted with apparently prearranged indecision and vacillation. A fearful mass of combustible materials, in dreadful proximity to flaming firebrands, were before the very face of the ad interim commander, and he did not raise a finger to prevent a conflagration. What ensued it is needless to repeat. The political sequel showed that the July riot of 1866 was organized in the interest of the party then dominant in Congress, the party which was bent on subverting constitutional government, the party which had resolved to accomplish this object, and to make its own power permanent, by means of military despotism, white disfranchisement, and negro supremacy at the South. The legislature sitting in Mechanics' Institute, and which represents the voice and the interests of the people of Louisiana about as much as it represents the voice and the interests of Japan, is a product of this revolutionary scheme. And no sooner does this body assemble, and commence its part in the drama of violence and usurpation, than the ominous fact emerges to view that the city is saved from the horrors of riot, as a consequence of its presence, only by the prudent intervention of a district commander, who happens not to be a Sheridan or a Baird. We say the fact is ominous, for it means either that military rule is to be indefinitely prolonged, in substance if not in form, or that, upon the termination of this rule, the city and the State at large will be left without adequate guarantees of peace. Every good citizen would be rejoiced if he could discover in the new government those qualities which are needed to make it either a sincere or an efficient conservator of the peace. In the legislative branch of it, only the reverse of such qualities has thus far been exhibited. Though the creature of exterior and tyrannical force, it might have done much, in the outset, to conciliate public sentiment and diffuse reassurance of peace, simply by proceeding on the basis of accomplished facts with the regularity befitting a legislative body. But, with all its assumptions, it lacked the decent assumption of being the constitutional legislature of the State. If in any degree jealous of her dignity, mindful of her wants, and solicitous of the welfare of her people, without distinction, in respect alike to material, social and political considerations, it has scandalously failed to express such sentiments in its initiatory proceedings. It is greatly to be feared that, keenly conscious of the violence and usurpation which brought it into existence, it will think only hereafter of fortifying and aggrandizing the government and the faction to which it appertains with expedients in keeping with the sinister logic of its origin. In that case, our people may expect from it an abuse of legislative power which will be a hideous caricature of the most partisan and proscriptive features of congressional legislation. In that case, it will undertake to substitute for the military dress heretofore suffered one infinitely more odious, humiliating, and galling; and it will not tolerate the continuance of any municipal institutions which may serve in the least measure as a shelter from legislative tyranny. In that case, it will take care to see that the executive push shall have at his bidding, whenever despotism feels afraid of the oppressed, squadrons of faithful and ferocious Mamelukes. And in that case, there will be no assurance of peace unless in the heroic resolve of our people to be patient until patience shall be positively suicidal, and to think only of peaceful egress from their bondage as long as they can conceive the possibility of a peaceful egress.

While such consequences are gravely to be apprehended, it is, on the other hand, earnestly to be hoped that the new government will, by its legislation and by its executive action, endeavor to throw the veil of oblivion over its exotic and illegitimate origin, and merge itself as much as possible in the statehood of Louisiana. In no other way can those who conduct this government invite peace and prosperity to make their abode in the State; and, let them depend upon it, by no other policy can they elevate their own ultimate fame or promote their own eventual safety and welfare.

HENDERSON WEDDED AND WASHINGTON HOTEL. Swede writes as follows to the Cincinnati Commercial: "The National Hotel, that congress of coolies, is disposed of its consignment of snuff, the other day, and threw its parcels open to the scent of orange-blossoms. The bride, just over the threshold of womanhood, reached eighteen years in the past and led a senator to the altar. Together they looked well—the small and slender, and with tender eyes, her blonde hair flowing back, looking in her long robes of satin and illusion, like the bell within a lily; he tall and proud of her, looking down across his beard, and to them both to give congratulations swept up some words and generalities and the president. It was a woman's triumph, compensating, perhaps, for their inequalities of years, and Henderson was an infatuated bachelor, exemplifying besides the adage that there is no such thing as an old one; the truth that statesmanship has no delight like gathering the beauty and the heart of a young girl. Here is where Faust ended and where our senator begins."

How's that for an appetizer? Oh, the terror of these places, with their everlasting frying and smelling and snuffing! Instead of a commissioner of education, the Senate the other day, ought to have voted an Inspector of Inns, with power, after the manner of Fredoline, of poking landlords into their own furnaces. It is bad to live in these gastric stoves, but to fail in love within them and to marry there—it is misarrange!

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. An important notice is to be found in our special column, from the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, calling upon the presidents of all ward clubs throughout the city to assemble their respective clubs immediately, for the purpose of a thorough and efficient organization, in view of the impending presidential campaign, and to make preparations for the grand ratification meeting, to be held shortly after the announcement of the nominations by the New York National Convention.

It is of the highest importance to our success that the whole Democracy of New Orleans and of the State should go energetically and immediately to work in preparing for the momentous struggle which is rapidly approaching. The victory in the next presidential election should be as triumphant and overpowering as it is possible to make it.

The larger our majority, the more irretrievable and lasting the downfall of the many-headed Hydra of Republicanism. Let the Democracy throughout the country review in memory the unnumbered woes which have sprung from radical misrule, and summon all its strength, its courage and its energies for the contest. No portion of the Union has suffered more grievously than New Orleans; no portion of the Union, therefore, should manifest more alacrity and zeal in the effort to redeem the American people from the atrocious thralldom under which we have groined for several years.

Arouse yourselves, brave Democrats! Press to the rescue of your languishing country and of your shackled rights.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

FIFTH DAY.

Senate.

FRIDAY, July 3, 1868.

The Senate met at meridian; thirty-four senators present.

Mr. Turner, a colored minister, was invited to open the proceedings with prayer.

Mr. Coughlin, senator from Jackson and Union, was duly sworn and took his seat.

The journal was read and approved.

Mr. Bacon, of Orleans, arose to suggest that the body of the rules adopted by the Senate be not applied to the members of the Senate taking the form of a motion, was adopted.

House bills Nos. 1 and 2 were announced by the clerk of the House, and concurrence asked thereon.

Mr. Lynch, of Carroll, called for the second reading of the fourteenth amendment bill.

Mr. Thompson, of Livingston, arose to a personal explanation. He had been elected by the almost unanimous vote of his parish, and although he was willing to re-enter the Union under the reconstruction acts, yet he thought he would be signing the political death-warrant of the State by voting for the 14th amendment.

Mr. O'Hara moved to give the colored people all the rights that are guaranteed by that bill, but all offer so far as giving them social equality. Those who pretended to be willing to amalgamate the two races did so for political and no other purpose.

Mr. O'Hara, of Assumption, had not fought for either side, and was not here to say which side he had fought for. If the gentleman did not like the bill he need not vote for it.

Mr. Braughn, of Orleans, thought that the question was not open to debate, was, whether the bill should be engrossed.

Mr. Bacon called for the yeas and nays on the question, but subsequently withdrew his motion. The yeas and nays were not taken.

Mr. Braughn moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking up the amendment on its third reading.

Mr. Lynch moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay it on the table, and the motion to lay on the table was then carried.

Mr. E. L. Jewell moved that inasmuch as this body could not legislate before the adoption of the 14th amendment, the Senate proceed to elect a warrant clerk.

Mr. Campbell moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

The name of Mr. Sambola, who still occupies his seat, (although his name is never called) was called through error, and the gentleman arose, and in explanation of other members, wished to explain his vote.

Mr. Campbell of Orleans, introduced a bill relating to the appointment of police commissioners.

Mr. Bacon objected, on the grounds that this body could not legislate before the adoption of the 14th amendment.

Mr. Campbell construed the law differently and moved a first reading of the bill. Adopted.

The bill gives power to the governor to appoint police commissioners, who shall have the same control over the police, together with the appointing and removing power.

Mr. Anderson, of St. Landry, thought that the Senate was not fully organized, the chair had not announced the committees of the Senate and this legislation was wrong.

By Mr. Lynch—a bill making an appropriation towards defraying the expenses of the Senate, which was withdrawn by him, after objections by Henderson, Bacon and Bacon, based upon the rules of the House.

Mr. Ray, of Ouachita, then called up the bill from the House appropriating \$150,000 for the sole purpose of paying the per diem of the members of the General Assembly and its officers and employees.

Mr. Bacon opposed the introduction of the bill, on the ground that this body could not legislate until the adoption of the 14th amendment.

Mr. Ray said that a bill was not enacted until it had passed its third reading, and that he only desired to have the bill put through its two first readings.

The bill then passed its first reading, and on a suspension of the rules, its second reading, and was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

By Mr. Lynch—a bill providing that until further legislation, all licenses on trades, professions and occupations, the revenues, dues and taxes of the state of Louisiana shall continue to be payable in United States legal tender treasury notes. The bill lies over.

By Mr. Lynch—a bill directing the governor to enforce the third article of the 14th amendment, and to issue writs of habeas corpus on the ninety-ninth article of the Constitution.

Mr. Anderson moved that 150 copies of the bill be printed and furnished to the members by next Monday.

Mr. Wittgenstein, of Ascension, moved to alter the rules so as to make the number of the committee on election and returns seven instead of three.

Mr. Braughn objected; he thought three could do the work more efficiently than seven.

The motion was carried, and the committee on election and returns was accordingly re-organized.

Mr. E. L. Jewell moved to amend by providing that without compensation.

Mr. Todd moved to lay the motion on the table. He was not aware that it was the custom of saving souls in this country for money.

It was finally agreed upon that the president

THE LAST AMNESTY.

The President's last amnesty proclamation applies to all who were not embraced in preceding proclamations, except those against whom judicial prosecutions are pending. The exception, we believe, comprises but two cases—that of ex-President Davis and that of Lieut. Braine. The peculiar effect of executive amnesty is to relieve those to whom it is extended from punitive consequences incurred by them on account of certain acts which it consigns to legal oblivion. Among those punitive consequences, the most conspicuous have been in the nature of political disability. Several thousand persons in this State have been excluded from voting and from eligibility to office because of belonging to the category of "unpardoned rebels." In legal strictness, there are no "rebels" and no "traitors" except such as are declared to be so by judicial conviction after regular trial under the Constitution and laws of the country. Nevertheless, many thousand people have been politically proscribed and punished, though never prosecuted in a court, on the theory that they were "unpardoned rebels and traitors."

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daily invite a minister of the Gospel to open the Senate session.

Mr. Jewell entered the following protest: "To the President and Members of the Senate: The undersigned, a duly elected senator of the State of Louisiana, asks leave to have spread upon the journal of the Senate the following protest against the ruling of the president of the Senate whereby he was unlawfully deprived of the right of participating in the organization of the Senate: On the first day of the session the lieutenant governor by military appointment, and the acting president of the Senate, was served with the following military orders by Lieut. Col. Genry, secretary of the Senate, for the information and guidance of the Senate: [Here follow the military orders referred to, which were published at the time in the Crescent.] Now notwithstanding the foregoing, the president of the Senate, the Hon. J. D. Dunn, refused to be governed by the suggestion herein contained, and decided to require the test oath from senators elect before permitting them to qualify and participate in the deliberations of the Senate. From this ruling an appeal to the Senate was promptly refused, contrary to all parliamentary rules and law, and in defiance of the Senate. The effect of the decision was to exclude from the Senate seventeen of the thirty-six senators, and to deprive them entirely from all participation in the proceedings of the body. The undersigned, therefore, solemnly protests against this proceeding for the following reasons: 1. That if the government now existing be a provisional government, then the president of the Senate, it is in all respects subject to the control of the military authorities, and the Hon. J. D. Dunn, a military appointee, must necessarily be governed by the orders and instructions emanating from military authorities, and in ignoring foregoing orders from General Buchanan, prescribing the constitutional oath, the president of the Senate has transgressed his authority, to the utter deprivation of the rights of the undersigned. 2. That if the government be of a permanent character, and possessing all the attributes of a civil government, then the constitutional provisions must govern, and the only oath that could lawfully be required of the senators elect is that prescribed by the Constitution. 3. That by exacting the test oath nineteen Republican senators were put in possession of the Senate, who then proceeded to organize and to appoint a committee on elections with power to prescribe the credentials of Democratic members, in violation of military order No. 121 and article 159 of the Constitution, which prohibit any legislation until the adoption of the constitutional amendment. 4. That in appointing the temporary officers of the Senate, the president assumed to exercise an authority not warranted by law, and in direct violation of article 55 of the Constitution, which limits his power to a vote only when the Senate is equally divided. 5. That by refusing to recognize the right of the undersigned to participate, the presiding officer permitted the adoption of a committee report placing one of the senators elect, and giving his place to a contestant upon purely capricious evidence, by a minority vote of the Senate, notwithstanding the fact was called to the attention of the president by one of the Democratic senators. For these reasons the undersigned asks permission to spread this protest against the illegal proceedings of the Senate and its presiding officer upon the journal. Signed: "E. L. JEWELL, Senator from Orleans."

Mr. Harris objected. Mr. O'Hara moved to lay on the table.

Mr. Oden arose and eloquently defended the Democratic side of the house, and claimed for them what the Republican party's platform demanded, and he was warmly applauded. He demanded that the Senate allow the protest upon the minutes.

Mr. E. L. Jewell—Did I understand that some objection has been made to enter this protest? Mr. O'Hara—I object, sir.

Mr. Jewell—I believe there is sufficient magnanimity and sense of justice in this Senate to allow the protest to be entered. The protest was couched in language that could not be objected to.

Mr. Lynch asked that the protest be read again. Mr. Dunn wished to correct the statement in the protest that there was not a quorum present when the report on elections and returns was adopted, and could not allow that to pass without mentioning it.

Mr. Jewell wished to refer to the journal.

Mr. O'Hara was ready to admit a truthful protest, but objected to this one.

Mr. Jewell moved to amend, with everything that was embodied in the protest, but thought that the language was respectful and that the protest ought to be spread upon the journal.

The protest was ordered to be spread on the journal by a vote of 30 yeas to 10 nays.

When the name of Mr. Poindexter, colored, from Assumption, was called, he gave as his reason for voting "no," that Mr. Jewell had said nothing in his protest about the Sicilians who were cut off.

Mr. Campbell's police board resolution then underwent a second reading.

Mr. Campbell moved to "take from the table" the vote tabling the motion to elect a warrant clerk.

Mr. O'Hara moved to adjourn, but withdrew his motion.

The vote on the adoption of the resolution which was taken, a motion to adjourn was decided by a vote of 30 yeas to 10 nays.

Mr. Jewell moved the election of a warrant clerk.

Mr. Campbell moved to lay on the table. Lost. Mr. Campbell moved to postpone until Monday. Carried.

Mr. Blackburn moved to adjourn to 12 o'clock on Monday. Carried.

House of Representatives.

House met at 12 M. Speaker Lowell in the chair; seventy members present.

The resolution was read by Rev. Kingston. The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

Mr. Wilson, of Catahoula, qualified and took his seat. This, upon motion of Morey (R.) of Ouachita.

Mr. Noble (D.) of Orleans, offered a resolution appropriating \$2500 for the expenses of a fitting celebration of the anniversary of national independence, and appointing a joint committee from both houses to carry out the celebration in question.

Upon motion of Mr. Lee (R.) of St. Bernard, this resolution was tabled, the vote standing: yeas 54, nays 20.

A resolution ordering 150 copies of the official journal printed daily was adopted.

The committee on rules and regulations offered a report announcing the various committees. This report, as amended and adopted, specifies the committees as follows: 1. On elections and qualifications. 2. On claims. 3. On finance. 4. On judiciary. 5. On ways and means. 6. On militia. 7. On internal improvements. 8. On corporations. 9. On banks and banking. 10. On public education. 11. On embassies. 12. On commerce and manufactures. 13. On public printing. 14. On parochial affairs. 15. On penitentiaries. 16. On federal relations. 17. On public lands and rivers. 18. On charitable and public institutions. 19. On State library. 20. On contingent expenses.

Mr. Walsh (R.) of St. Mary, moved that the resolution of yesterday laying on the table the report of the committee on elections declaring Stephen Murphy of DeSoto, entitled to his seat, vice J. D. Wemple, be reconsidered. This motion was lost by 44 yeas to 12 nays.

Mr. McMillen