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w Orleans Republican.

AL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

AL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

AL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

ENSION OF THE TEST OATH.

ission of Other Members.

ANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Adoption by the House.

USE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1868.

e House met at twelve o'clock, Hon. R. abelle, Speaker pro tem., in the chair. roll being called fifty-one members ered to their names.

yer by Rev. S. M. Kingston.

e first business in order was the report he special committee to whom was red General Buchanan's communication ference to the test oath, which was itted by Mr. McMillen, chairman.

e adoption of this report was advocated essrs. Lee, of St. Bernard, Gray, of St. s, and McMillen, of Carroll.

. Harper, of St. Charles, asked if those advocate now the admission of mem without requiring the test oath had ged their opinions?

r. McMillen answered that he had not ged his opinion as to the application of test oath thus far, but he was in favor mitting the remaining members under oath required by the constitution.

. Harper said he had not changed his ion. He should vote to dispense with test oath because he was forced to do In thus voting he was acting under traint.

. Murrell, of Lafourche, was still in r of the test oath.

. Burrell, of St. John Baptist, advoca the adoption of the report, and called he previous question thereon, which ordered.

e report was then adopted.

eneral McMillen moved that those se seats are contested shall not be n in.

e motion was also adopted that the tion should be put to members as they ented themselves whether they are ualified by the proposed amendment to Constitution of the United States, arti fourteen, which was read by the clerk, by the disqualifying articles of the State titution.

e roll of members not sworn in was called.

ly three answered to their names—rs. M. D. Kavanagh of St. Landry, and . May and W. Pope Noble of Orleans.

e Speaker asked these gentlemen if er of them was disqualified by the teenth article of the State constitution, his they responded that they were not.

r. Lowell, of Caddo, asked if one of e gentlemen did not boast that he was bel, and that he went into the Confeder service voluntarily?

r. Noble answered that he was the mem alluded to, and would say that he en d the Confederate service as a private lier, and that he had stated the fact, not a boast, but in explanation of his reason not taking the test oath.

he members were then sworn in by Chief tice Hyman.

t five minutes before one o'clock the se took a recess until two o'clock on tion of Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard.

he hour of two o'clock having arrived Speaker called the House to order, n a motion of Mr. Noble, of Orleans, djourn for fifteen minutes was carried.

he Speaker pro tem called the House to er at twenty-five minutes past two ock, and on the call of the roll a quo appeared to be present:

r. Brewster, of Ouachita, moved that House now proceed to a permanent anization.

he motion was withdrawn.

r. Noble, of Orleans, moved that the of members of this House as returned General Buchanan be called, and that se members returned as elected on that be allowed to be sworn in, whether ir seats be contested or not. He urged t this was in accordance with the cus of legislative bodies. He hoped his tion would be adopted as a matter of tice.

n motion of Mr. McMillen Mr. Noble's tion was laid on the table.

r. McMillen renewed the motion, ich was carried, that the House now pro d to a permanent organization.

r. Morey, of Ouachita, nominated Mr. arles W. Lowell, of Caddo, for Speaker. He was elected by acclamation.

he Speaker pro tem. appointed Messrs. Vean, of Caddo, and Noble, of Orleans, to ort Mr. Lowell to the chair.

he Speaker pro tem. then introduced r. Lowell as the Speaker elect, who in graceful speech accepted the honor of ing elected Speaker of the first House of presentatives in Louisiana composed of embers without distinction of color.

n motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, William gers was elected Clerk of the House by clamation.

n motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, e election of Sergeant-at-Arms was pro ceded with. Messrs. Dunford and Barrett ere nominated.

he name of Mr. Barrett was withdrawn, d Mr. George H. Dunford was elected by clamation.

n motion of Mr. Morey, a committee of tee was appointed to wait upon the Gov nor, and inform him that the House is ow organized.

r. McMillen moved that the Clerk and rgeant-at-Arms be authorized to appoint not more than two temporary assistants.

he motion was adopted.

A resolution that a vote of thanks be ndered to Hon. R. B. Isabelle, Speaker o tem., for the able manner in which he s discharged his duties, was offered by Mr. Ray, of Orleans, and unanimously adopted.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Morey, of Ouachita; Isabelle, of Orleans; McVean, of Caddo, the committee to wait upon the Governor.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, offered a resolution for the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, article fourteen.

Mr. McMillen moved that the constitutional rule in conflict with the immediate passage of any bill be dispensed with that the resolution relating to the Constitutional amendment may be acted upon at once.

The rules were dispensed with by a vote of yeas 59, nays 3.

The nays were Messrs. May and Noble, of Orleans, and Pierce, of Livingston.

Mr. McMillen moved that the resolution of amendment be read three times by its title.

The yeas and nays were then called for by Mr. Carr, of Orleans, on the adoption of the resolution, with the following result, yeas 57, nays 3, as follows:

Yeas: Abbott, Isaac A, of Concordia; Alexander, Frank, of Orleans; Antoine, F C, of Orleans; Adolphe, C J, of Orleans; Belot, Octave, of Orleans; Brewster, O H, of Ouachita; Burrell, Dennis, of St. John Baptist; Collins, B, of Orleans; Calhoun, W S, of Rapides; Carr, M, of Orleans; Cuney, Sam E, of Rapides; Dewees, of Bienville; Desloude, P G, of Iberville; Dufresne, P L, of Iberville; Demarest, A J, of St. Mary; Dupart, Uiger, of Terrebonne; Evans, T B W, of Jefferson; Esnard, J B, of St. Mary; Faulkner, A W, of Caldwell; Guigonet, P, of Avoyelles; Garstkamp, J, of Jefferson; Gray, Charles, of St. James; Guidry, Paul, of Terrebonne; Hill, G H, of Ascension; Honore, E, of Pointe Coupee; Harper, Peter, of St. Charles; Hutchinson, J W, of St. Tammany; Holland, W M, of Tensas; Isabelle, R H, of Orleans; Le Blanc, E, of Avoyelles; Lee, A L, of St. Bernard; Lott, Harry, of Rapides; Lowell, C W, of Caddo; Morris, Milton, of Ascension; Mollere, S C, of Assumption; McMillen, W L, of Carroll, McVean, James H; Murrell, William, of Lafourche; Melvin, W C, of Natchitoches; Mansion, Joseph, of Orleans; Morey, F, of Ouachita; Mathews, James S, of Tensas; Pearce, John, of Bossier; Pace, John, of Jefferson; Raymond, M, of Jefferson; Reese, D H, of Lafourche; Roy, Henry L, of Orleans; Smith, William, of Pointe Coupee; Sterrett, Moses, of Caddo; Taylor, Robert J, of West Feliciana; Tureaud, A, of St. James; Walsh, James J, of De Soto; Washington, George, of Assumption; Wren, B C, of Bossier; Williams, William C, of East Feliciana; Williams, Henderson, of Madison; Yorke, P Jones, of Carroll; Young, David, of Concordia.

Nays: May, C R, of Orleans; Noble, W Pope, of Orleans; Pierce, William H, of Livingston.

The declaration by the Speaker that the resolution had passed through its three several readings and was adopted was followed by earnest applause.

The rules of the House of Representatives in Congress, so far as applicable to this House, were adopted, and the House at a quarter past three o'clock adjourned until twelve o'clock to-day.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1868.

At ten minutes past twelve the Senate was called to order by the President.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names:

D. Beares, H. J. Campbell, T. V. Coupland, C. B. Darrall, A. B. François, J. S. Harris, L. B. Jenks, G. Y. Kelso, J. B. Lewis, J. Lynch, J. J. Monette, P. O'Hara, C. C. Packard, R. Poindexter, C. Pollard, J. Ray, M. F. Smith, A. R. Whitney, C. Wilcox, J. Wittgenstein.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Fisk.

The minutes of the previous day's proceedings were read.

Mr. Wilcox desired to have the minutes corrected in so far as his vote was concerned upon the motion of Mr. O'Hara to lay upon the table the motion of Mr. Ray that the Senate listen to the remarks of Mr. Blackman. He had voted nay, and not yea, as reported. He thought that inasmuch as the gentleman had been declared duly elected by the military authorities there would have been no impropriety in hearing his remarks—that common courtesy demanded we should grant him that privilege.

There being no objection the minutes were so amended.

The President called upon the chairman of the committee to whom was referred the communication of the General Commanding the Fifth Military District in reference to the oath of office to be administered to members of the General Assembly.

Mr. Wittgenstein, chairman of said committee, presented the following report, which was read by the Secretary:

COMMITTEE ROOM, New Orleans, July 1, 1868.

To the President and Members of the Senate:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee to whom was referred the communication from the Commanding General of the Fifth Military District in reference to the oath of office to be administered to members of the General Assembly, beg leave to report that they have given the subject careful consideration, and are unanimously of the opinion that the action of the President of this honorable body requiring members to take the oath of office prescribed by Congress, commonly known as the "test oath," is well founded in law and should be fully sustained by the Senate. A due respect, however, for the wishes of the General commanding the armies of the United States, induces your committee to recommend the discontinuance of the "test oath," and that hereafter members be allowed to qualify in accordance with the constitution of the State of Louisiana, and the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as the fourteenth article.

JOSEPH WITTGENSTEIN, Chairman of Committee.

Mr. Campbell moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Packard seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Campbell—I ask the indulgence of the Senate in one remark regarding the considerations which influence the committee in making this report. We were unanimously of the opinion, sir, that there was no other course left for the presiding officer of this body in the position he then filled than that taken by him; and that under the present laws of the United States, under which we are acting, and in the present incomplete and inchoate condition of the State government which is now organizing, he would have been clearly in the wrong had he taken the responsibility of deciding that the oath required under the acts of Congress of all persons who had held office in the then rebel States, should not be required, during the time in which he was the sole officer of this body. As a quorum has now been organized, the committee refer the whole matter to the judgment of the Senate.

In a spirit of magnanimity and fairness—and of justice, if you please—in a spirit of fine concession to the feelings of Republicans, even, upon this floor and throughout the State, we now wish to recall disabilities that were necessary at one time removed as far as possible, and recommend the discontinuance of the use of the test oath for the qualification of members.

Mr. Lynch—I regret, sir, that acting as I am under the solemnity of an oath as a Judge in this case, I am not able to vote for the report of the committee in the form in which it is presented. I have the highest respect for the President, and for his judgment, and the proposition I wish to make is not with a view of censuring in any way his action. I wish to avoid that question altogether. But a due sense of the obligation resting upon me as a Senator, under present circumstances, compels me to move that the first proposition contained in the report, and the word "however" in the second, be stricken out. We can thus act independently on the second proposition, and avoid an expression of opinion as to whether the Chair was right or wrong in his decision. I wish to see this Senate properly organized, and every man who was duly elected in his seat, that contestants may come in with their evidence in proper form. By adopting the second proposition only we shall place ourselves in a position where we can go on without further trouble.

Mr. Ray—In addition to the reasons assigned by the Senator from Carroll, for striking out the first portion of the report, I will assign the reason that there is no necessity whatever for the Senate to express any opinion in regard to the decision of the Chair, and as to what has been done. Every Senator who has thus far qualified and taken his seat has taken both oaths, and an expression of opinion as to the correctness of the Chair is immaterial so far as they are concerned. The latter part of the report covers all that is desirable. We all understand why the latter part is offered. There seems to be a difference of opinion from high sources, but the general opinion appears to be that the test oath is not necessary or proper. So far, however, as those who have already taken their seats are concerned it makes no difference. Therefore I think it is unnecessary for the Senate to express an opinion upon the decision of the Chair. I second the motion of the Senator from Carroll that the first part of the report be stricken out.

Mr. O'Hara asked that the report be read, which request having been complied with he said:

MR. PRESIDENT—The other day every member of the Senate was boldly acting under your decision. Every gentleman who took the test oath by that act recognized the validity of your decision. I took that oath among others, and I say if I was right then I am right now in upholding that decision. Considering that the State of Louisiana was not in the Union, and that it was to a certain extent under military power, I was in favor of exacting the test oath. But in consideration of the views of General Grant and others upon the subject, I am now in favor of adopting this report, and also of sustaining the position taken by the Chair. Had he decided any other way he would not have done his duty as President of the Senate under the circumstances. I therefore hope the motion of the Senator from Carroll will be withdrawn, and that the report will be adopted.

Mr. Lynch—I would not impugn the motives of any gentleman for his action, but I claim that I acted conscientiously. The question of your right, sir, to prescribe that oath was not then before us. You required it, and I took it because I could do so conscientiously. But that is not now the question. I do not wish to enter into a discussion as to whether we are acting under military or civil authority. I believe that the first proposition of the report is uncalled for, and that its logic is not good. I therefore decline to withdraw my motion.

Mr. Smith—I move that the motion of the Senator from Carroll be laid on the table. My reasons are that by my action in taking the oath I sustained the decision of the President, and I am not prepared to say that I was wrong.

Mr. Darrall seconded the motion.

The President—The report of the committee has been read. The Senator from Carroll moves to strike out the first section, which motion was duly seconded. The Senator from Jefferson now moves to lay the motion of the Senator from Carroll upon the table, and his motion has been seconded.

Mr. Lynch called for the yeas and nays, and his motion was seconded by Mr. Ray.

The roll was called with the following result:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Harris, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, and Wittgenstein—16.

Nays: Beares, Jenks, Lynch, and Ray—4.

Mr. Lynch asked that in accordance with parliamentary rules the vote be taken separately on each proposition.

The President suggested the propriety of receiving the report before taking the vote on the separate propositions.

Mr. Lewis moved that the report be received, which motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Lewis moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Lynch moved that the vote be taken on the propositions separately, as a right which all parliamentary usages gave, which motion was seconded by Mr. Ray.

The first proposition of the report was then read.

Mr. Campbell moved that it be adopted.

Mr. Ray—In some remarks a day or two ago I expressed the opinion as to the legality of the decision of the Chair that it was erroneous, and I see nothing since to induce me to change it. My opinion then was that the constitutional oath only should be required; and being of that opinion still, I shall be compelled to vote against this part of the report.

The question being called for, the first part of the report was adopted.

Mr. Lewis moved that the second part of the report be adopted. The motion was seconded.

Mr. Ray—I wish to explain my vote in relation to this part also. I shall vote in favor of it, although I do not think that the military officers of the government have any right since the passage of what is called the omnibus bill to give an opinion with regard to the proceedings of this Legislature. I vote for it because I believe the constitutional oath is the proper one to administer to members.

The motion being put, was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The President called for the report of the Committee on Rules and Orders.

Mr. Ray, as chairman of that committee, submitted the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the resolution to adopt the standing rules and orders of the Senate of 1860 as the rules and orders of proceedings of this Senate, respectfully report by resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the rules and regulations of the Louisiana State Senate, adopted at its special session in 1864, except the changes made in the copy presented with and as part of this resolution, be adopted as the rules and regulations for this Senate.

The President—It has been deemed proper by the Senate to forego requiring the test oath. As the report of the committee on the communication from military headquarters has been adopted, I think before further business is transacted it is in order for members who are ready to come forward and take the constitutional oath and be admitted to their seats.

Mr. Ray moved that the roll of members elect furnished by the military commander of this district be called and that those who can take the constitutional oath be admitted. Those who are not present, he supposed, could appear at any time and take their seats.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Campbell—Before the motion is put I wish to inquire whether this is the proper stage at which to object to the qualifications of such persons as may be ineligible under the provisions of the constitution.

The President said it was a matter that must be decided by the Senate.

Mr. Ray said his motion was before the house, and had been seconded.

Mr. Campbell said he merely asked for information, in order that no rights may be waived nor ground lost thereby. He understood there were parties who proposed to take their seats to whom objections were raised on the ground of ineligibility under articles ninety-nine and eighteen of the constitution.

He wished to inquire whether it was proper to present such testimony or statements and object to members taking the oath, or whether it should be deferred until after they were sworn in, and presented in another form.

The President—It seems to me to be the duty of the Senate to admit these members. If any gentleman takes the oath who is not eligible, it will be an easy matter for any member of the Senate to prefer charges of ineligibility against him. I can not point out any particular place in their being sworn in where the objection can be made. I do not give this as a decision, but would like the Senate to decide upon the matter.

Mr. Lynch—I entirely agree with the President, and suggest that there is no objection to his intimation being carried out. If any contestant chooses he can make an objection at the time each individual member presents himself to be sworn, and the matter can be decided by the Senate at the time.

The President—Should any members be admitted whose seats are contested, they will of course be deprived of their vote upon the question of their right to a seat when the contestant presents his claims.

The question being called for on the motion of Mr. Ray it was adopted, Mr. Whitney voting nay.

Mr. Campbell moved that as the names of the gentlemen were called and they came forward the President of the Senate be instructed to ask them whether they are competent to qualify under articles ninety-nine and eighteen of the constitution. He proposed this, in the absence of any other rule, as the rule just adopted, as he was informed, by the lower house.

Mr. Wittgenstein seconded the motion.

Mr. O'Hara thought the motion unnecessary. It is evidently none of our business at present whether these gentlemen swear truthfully or otherwise. He was in favor of allowing those who chose to take the oath and abide the consequences. It is the duty of the Senate afterward to inquire whether they have sworn truthfully or not.

Mr. Ray agreed with the Senator who had just spoken. The matter should be left to the Senator taking the oath for the present. His eligibility can be inquired into at any time upon the motion of any Senator, or of the person contesting his seat. With a view of saving time and unnecessary discussion now he hoped the motion of the Senator from Orleans (Mr. Campbell) would not be adopted.

Mr. Smith said there was nothing in the oath of office under the constitution which was objectionable to a gentleman who was not a qualified elector. The member does not have to swear he is a qualified elector.

Mr. Campbell said his object was simply to bring the point to the attention of the Senate, and to have the question fully understood by all the parties concerned that the qualifying of the parties now presenting themselves may not be raised hereafter as an estoppel to any inquiry into their eligibility under the constitution, or be made the grounds of objection to such proceedings as the Senate may think proper to institute in regard to their eligibility.

Mr. Coupland said he had no objection to the motion, but thought it had no force. The simple putting of a question to a gentleman whether he can take the oath amounts to nothing. The very fact that he presents himself is *prima facie* evidence that he is able to take it.

Mr. Ray moved that the motion of Mr. Campbell be laid on the table. Seconded by Mr. Lynch and carried.

The President—The Secretary will call the roll. The members not yet admitted to seats who are prepared to take the constitutional oath will come forward and be sworn.

The roll being called the following members came forward, and the oath was administered to them by the President:

T. C. Anderson, A. B. Bacon, W. F. Blackman, G. H. Braughn, R. H. Day, J. C. Egan, M. A. Foute, R. W. Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, W. Offutt, R. N. Ogden, W. L. Thompson, S. M. Todd, R. White, J. R. Williams.

The President declared the members sworn as duly qualified and in their seats.

The roll of the Senate as now organized is as follows:

Anderson, T. C., tenth district;
Bacon, A. B., fourth district;
Beares, J. D., twenty-fourth district;
Blackman, W. F., twentieth district;
Braughn, G. H., first district;
Campbell, H. J., second district;
Coupland, T. V., third district;
Darrall, C. B., ninth district;
Day, R. H., thirtieth district;
Egan, J. C., twentieth district;
Foute, M. A., first district;
François, A. R., fourteenth district;
Futch, R. W., nineteenth district;
Harris, J. S., fifteenth district;
Jenks, L. B., fourteenth district;
Jewell, E. L., second district;
Jewell, F. L., twenty-first district;
Kelso, G. Y., twenty-third district;
Lewis, J. B., twenty-second district;
Lynch, John, seventh district;
Monette, J. J., third district;
Offutt, W., tenth district;
Ogden, R. N., first district;
O'Hara, P., eighth district;
Packard, C. C., fifth district;
Poindexter, R., eighth district;
Pollard, Curtis, seventeenth district;
Ray, John, eighteenth district;
Smith, Mortimer F., sixth district;
Thompson, W. L., eleventh district;
Todd, S. M., sixth district;
White, Reuben, twenty-first district;
Whitney, A. R., sixteenth district;
Wilcox, Carlos, twelfth district;
Williams, J. R., twenty-second district;
Wittgenstein, Joseph, seventh district.

Mr. Ray—I now move to adopt that the resolution offered by the special Committee upon Rules and Orders be received.

Mr. Campbell desired to state to the Senate that he had in his possession the protest of the contestant of the seat of Mr. Jewell, of the Second Senatorial District, and the evidence in his case.

Mr. Smith said he was authorized to protest against Mr. Bacon, of the Fourth Senatorial District, being admitted, on the ground of his ineligibility and fraud in the election.

The President said the course to be pursued in those cases should be settled at once by the Senate.

Mr. Ray said he understood the gentlemen presenting these protests merely wished to file them in order not to have any rights in their cases waived.

The President said that being the understanding of Senators, the Senate would proceed with its business as now organized.

Mr. Bacon moved that Mr. A. Sambola be sworn in.

Mr. Braughn seconded the motion.

It was moved and seconded that the motion of Mr. Bacon be laid on the table.

Mr. Bacon withdrew his motion.

Mr. Ray moved the reading of the report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations for the Senate.

The report was read.

Mr. Ray moved that the report be received.

The motion was seconded and adopted.

Mr. Ray said the committee obtained a copy of the rules of the Senate of 1864, and examined and adopted them, with some slight alterations. Deeming that they covered all the ground necessary, he submitted a copy of the resolutions with the report. He moved their adoption.

The motion was seconded and the report was adopted.

The President called for the report of the Committee on Elections and Returns.

The report of the committee was presented by the chairman, Mr. Smith, showing that in the case of C. C. Antoine, who contests the election of Reuben White, from the Twenty-first Senatorial District, the said Reuben White is ineligible to hold any office under the State constitution of Louisiana, and that in two wards of the parish (Caddo) illegal votes were cast. That the said Reuben White came before the committee and stated he did not wish to maintain his claim to a seat in this body as he did not believe he was eligible. That but for illegal votes cast in the second and fifth wards, C. C. Antoine would have had a majority of legal votes, and been declared elected. The committee recommended that C. C. Antoine be declared duly elected, and admitted to a seat in this body in place of Reuben White.

A motion was made that the report be adopted, but no action was taken.

Mr. Lynch called attention to article 159 of the constitution, which provided that no business could be done by the General Assembly after organization until the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The President—Will the Senator please read that article?

Mr. Lynch having read the article, said the Senate had no official notification of the permanent organization of the House of Representatives. The House, as he was informed, had taken a recess of an hour, and would not probably effect a permanent organization to-day. He therefore moved to adjourn.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Jewell.

Mr. Ray asked that the motion to adjourn be withdrawn for a moment, which was done.

Mr. Ray said when the Senate was in preliminary organization a committee was appointed to report upon the election and qualification of members, which made one report. He held now that upon the permanent organization the duties of that committee ceased. He thought the committee to be appointed upon general elections was the proper committee to whom all the contests of elections should be referred. This is barely honorable and just, because in our preliminary organization there were none of the members whose elections are contested in their seats. He therefore moved that the committee appointed in the preliminary organization be discharged.

Mr. Bacon seconded the motion.

The question being put was, unanimously carried.

Mr. Lynch moved to adjourn, which motion was carried, and the Senate stood adjourned until Thursday, July second, at twelve o'clock.

House of Representatives.

The roll of the House of Representatives as it now stands is as follows:

Abbott, Isaac A., of Concordia;
Alexander, Frank, of Orleans;
Antoine, F. C., of Orleans;
Adolphe, C. J., of Orleans;
Belot, Octave, of Orleans;
Brewster, O. H., of Ouachita;
Burrell, Dennis, of St. John Baptist;
Collins, B., of Orleans;
Calhoun, W. S., of Rapides;
Carr, M., of Orleans;
Cuney, Sam E., of Rapides;
Desloude, P. G., of Iberville;
Dewees, of Bienville;
Dufresne, P. L., of Iberville;
Demarest, A. J., of St. Mary;
Dupart, Uiger, of Terrebonne;
Evans, T. B. W., of Jefferson;
Esnard, J. B., of St. Mary;
Faulkner, A. W., of Caldwell;
Fouts, David C., of Winn;
Guigonet, P., of Avoyelles;
Garstcamp, J., of Jefferson;
Gray, Charles, of St. James;
Guidry, Paul, of Terrebonne;
Hill, G. H., of Ascension;
Honore, E., of Pointe Coupee;
Harper, Peter, of St. Charles;
Hutchinson, J. W. of St. Tammany;
Holland, W. M. of Tensas;
Isabelle, R. H., of Orleans;
Kavanaugh, M. D., of St. Landry;
Landers, J. B., of Union;
Lee, A. L., of St. Bernard;
Le Blanc, E., of Avoyelles;
Le Roy, Chas., of Natchitoches;
Lott, Harry, of Rapides;
Lowell, D. C. of Caddo;
May, C. R., of Orleans;
Morris, Milton, of Ascension;
Mollere, S. C., of Assumption;
Mahier, Theophile, of West Baton Rouge;
McMillen, W. L., of Carroll;
McVey, J. H., of Caddo;
Murrell, Wm., of Lafourche;
Melvin, W. C., of Natchitoches;
Mansion, Joseph, of Orleans;
Morey, F., of Ouachita;
Moran, R. J., of Plaquemines;
Mathews, James S., of Tensas;
Noble, W. Pope, of Orleans;
Pearce, John, of Bossier;
Page, John, of Jefferson;
Pierce, W. H., of Livingston;
Raymond, M., of Jefferson;
Reese, D. H., of Lafourche;
Roy, Henry L., of Orleans;
Smith, William, of Pointe Coupee;
Sterrett, Moses, of Caddo;
Taylor, Robt. J., of West Feliciana;
Tureaud, A., of St. James;
Walsh, Jas. J., of De Soto;
Washington, Geo., of Assumption;
Wren, B. C., of Bossier;
Williams, Wm. C., of East Feliciana;
Williams, Henderson, of Madison;
Yorke, P. Jones, of Carroll;
Young, David, of Concordia.

CORRECTIONS.—In Senate proceedings of Tuesday, June 30. Mr. Pinchback, contestant of seat from second district, was stated to be of first district.

In Senate proceedings of Tuesday it should have been stated that W. H. Honeus was elected postmaster of the Senate instead of "Mr. Honore."

The Vicksburg *Republican* of Tuesday claims the ratification of the constitution and the election of the entire Republican ticket in Mississippi by from five to ten thousand majority.

The reports of the Associated Press that Mississippi has gone Democratic are not believed at the war office or army headquarters. General McDowell telegraphed Sunday night that it is not yet possible to tell what will be the result, but he is confident the new constitution will be adopted.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

Bill to Exclude Southern Electoral Vote.

GENERAL McDOWELL RELIEVED.

Important from New York.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

MARKETS, RIVER NEWS, ETC.

(Dispatches to the Associated Press.)

CONGRESS.

The Bill to Exclude the Southern Electoral Vote—The Funding Bill Withdrawn—Opposition to the Alaska Treaty.

WASHINGTON, July 1—*Senate.*—Mr. Trumbull spoke against the bill excluding the Southern States from the electoral college.

It was moved to strike from the bill Florida and Arkansas. No action taken.

Consideration of the civil appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. Sherman withdrew the funding bill which he had offered as an amendment.

House—Had under consideration the Alaska bill.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, opposed any appropriation to carry the treaty into effect.

The understanding is that the vote will be taken on Thursday week.

The tax bill was reported back to the House to-day with a number of amendments. Most of the committee are of the opinion that the bill can hardly be acted upon this session, though Mr. Moorehead, who reported it, thinks differently.

WASHINGTON.

General McDowell Relieved—General Gillem to Succeed to the Command—Arrival of Southern Democratic Delegates—Confirmation of Revenue Officers.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President has relieved General McDowell from command of the Fourth Military District. He is ordered to report without delay to the War Department. General Gillem succeeds General McDowell in command of the Fourth District.

A great many Southern delegates to the New York Convention are here. They generally express themselves in favor of the Northern delegates nominating the candidates. A comparison of the views of the delegates passing through here only shows that little can be prognosticated, and that action will be shaped by the course of events and the canvassing at New York.

Jesse D. Bright said yesterday that Pendleton and Seymour would go into the Convention the strongest, and one of them would be nominated.

Secretary Schofield has issued a general order directing that the members and recorder of the Board of Engineers, convened for the various purposes for which such boards are called together, be allowed the same per diem that is allowed members of courts martial.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following:

Thomas William Hart, Collector of Customs at Corpus Christi, Texas.

Constance K. Hale, Collector of Customs for the District of Texas.

NEW YORK.

The Peabody Fund—What the South Really Needs—More Revenue Defrauders Condemned—The Remains of Admiral Bell and Commander Reed.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Rev. Barnas Sears, agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, in an address in Boston on Monday evening, gave the result of his observations in the South. He thought that what the Southern States really needed was the hearty cooperation of the business men of the North to afford them capital to vitalize their energies.

Counterfeit twenties on the Consolidation National Bank of Philadelphia are in circulation.

A large number of condemnations in internal revenue cases were made yesterday in the United States Circuit Court.

The remains of Rear Admiral Bell and Lieutenant Commanders Reed and McKenzie arrived here this afternoon, and were escorted through the city by a civic and naval procession. Flags on the City Hall and the various public buildings were at half-mast. All the principal naval officers in port, and Admiral Baron Nagent, of the French navy, with several of his officers formed part of the procession.

FLORIDA.

The State Government Turned Over to the Civil Authorities—The Tenure of Office in the State.

TALLAHASSEE, July 1.—Governor Reed received the surrender of the government of the State to-day from Governor Walker, in compliance with an order from General Meade.

According to general order No. 92, from Atlanta, dated yesterday, military rule ceases in this sub-district, and the commander of this sub-district is ordered to abstain from interference with civil law upon any pretext whatever.

As no appointments have been made for State and county officers, all the old ones will hold over until their places are filled by appointment of Governor Reed and confirmation by the Legislature, which meets on the seventh.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Election—Majority Reported Against the Constitution—A Quiet Time.

JACKSON, July 1.—Forty-seven out of sixty-one counties return a majority against the constitution of 13,906. Four of the remaining counties will return majorities for the constitution.

No case of violence has yet been reported from any portion of the State during the progress of the election.

This county, with a black registered majority of 1700, gave but 820 Radical majority. Lowndes county, with a registered black majority of 3000, returns but 1200 Radical majority.

FROM THE BALIZE.

Arrivals and Departures.

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 1, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.86; wind southeast and light.

Arrived—Steamship St. Mary, Bourne, master, from Brazos, with merchandise and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Sailed—Steamship Clinton.

EUROPE.

Arrival of General Napier at Paris.

PARIS, July 1.—General Napier, of the Abyssinian expedition, arrived here yesterday, and is the guest of Lord Lyons. He will be created a peer on his return to England.

LONDON, July 1.—North German Lloyds are to build two steamers to make trips semi-monthly between Liverpool and Baltimore.

The case of the United States against Armand commenced in Paris to-day. M. Berrier opened for the United States. The Attorney General will reply for the defense on the eighth instant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Upper Missouri—Shipment of Furs—The Indians Again Trouble one Mile in the Upper Missouri—Pendleton Reconstruction.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—The steamer Benton arrived at Leavenworth, Kansas, from the Upper Missouri, with skins and furs valued at $70,000.

Buffalo are very plenty this season, and all kinds of furs are better than ever known.

The Indians continue very troublesome along the river. A heavy rise is coming down.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—The Pendleton escort, three hundred strong, passed through here to-day. They were met at the depot by the Democratic club and escorted through the principal streets. At Union depot lunch was partaken of.

MARKETS, ETC.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 1, Afternoon.—Cotton a shade firmer; sales to-day 1060 bales; middlings 31½@33c. Flour, State and Western, rules strong; Southern dropping; common to fair extra $8 90@10 40; choice $14 50. Wheat dull; Georgia, new, $2 60; white Georgia, new, $2 70. Corn 1c better, and in fair demand. New mess pork $27 75@27 87½. Freights firm; cotton to Liverpool by steam 3/32-16. Governments closed weak and nominal; 5-20's of 1867, with coupons, 108½; 10-40's, 106½; 7-30's, 108½. Tennessee sixes 71½; new 70. Virginia's 57. North Carolina, new, 74. Gold closed firm at 140½.

NEW YORK, July 1, Evening.—Money market active. Call loans 4@5; prime discounts 6@7. Exchange firm, 109@109½. Governments weak and nominal at a decline of ⅛@1 ⅛ cent; the pressure to sell, however, slightly abated toward the close. Southern state bonds very active. The stock market at the close was active, with an upward tendency in prices.

Subtreasury receipts, $1,920,000; payments $1,519,000; balance, $89,527,000.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Tobacco unchanged. Flour—superfine $5 25@6 75. Wheat dull; $2 20@2 23. Corn 76@83c. Oats 72@73c. Pork $28. Bacon—shoulders 12½c.; clear sides 16½c.; hams 20½c. Lard 17@18½c. River still rising here and above.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—Flour, $9 50@9 75. Corn 84@86c. Oats 70c. Whisky 33c. in bond. Pork $27 25. Bulk meats—shoulders 10½c.; sides 15½c.; clear sides 16c. Lard 15¾. Pork $27 50. Butter 24@30c. Eggs 18c. Potatoes $3 50.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—River falling slowly, with scant 4½ feet in the canal.

Weather clear and very warm.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 1, Evening.—Consols 94⅛@94⅜ for money. 5-20's 73¾.

FRANKFORT, July 1.—5-20's 77½@77¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 1, Evening.—Cotton market dull. Sales to-day 8000 bales. Uplands 11⅛@11¼d; Orleans 11⅛@11¼d.

Mr. Beach is writing letters from New Orleans to his old paper, the New York *Sun*. In the latest he says:

Nothing more quickly draws the attention of the Northern visitor in New Orleans than the street car system. It is not only complete as providing easy and speedy transportation to every part of the city, but it is the exponent of an economy which puts to shame the pretensions of New York and other Eastern and Northern cities. Look at it. Here in New Orleans, where one pays ten cents for a newspaper and where almost all trade is in "bits"—twelve and a half cents—the car ride is given anywhere for five cents. But more wonderful still, the five cents insure a seat. There are cars enough. The streets seem reasonably alive, but the stores seem unreasonably dead. Compared with Mobile and Charleston, New Orleans thrives well, but compared with itself in past years, there is an unfilled hiatus. If there be no business here, then indeed is it because war has destroyed all business, all life, all energy—destroyed it so effectually that time alone can restore.

Next in seeming importance to the car business is that of making ice. On the outskirts of this city I found a large establishment provided with steam power, tanks, coolers, and freezers innumerable, and with preparations under way for a yet more immense undertaking. Here, by a certain evaporating process, of which ammonia is the chemical ingredient and heat an active agent, the filtered water of the Mississippi is converted into cakes of ice eight or ten inches wide and two feet long by two inches thick, at a cost less than that of transportation from the North—less than $5 per ton. What will be the result of this new industry time can only determine. It it is what it seems, ice can be made cheaper as it is wanted in our Northern cities than it can be cut in the winter and preserved for summer use.

How to Make a Town.

We have recently read in an Ohio paper of the rapid progress of the town of Canton in that State. It is said that a few years since this was one of the dullest towns in Ohio, neither increasing in wealth nor population; but retrograding in both. No one thought it worth while to settle there, the place was so dull. Finally one man, Mr. Ball, having invented an improvement in mowing machines, proposed that if the citizens of Canton would loan him ten thousand dollars to manufacture them at that place he would immediately erect a factory. They did it, and that one factory was the nucleus around which the following have gathered. Two immense agricultural implement manufactories, one of paper and mower knifes, one of saddlery hardware, two of furniture, one of cultivators, one of wrought iron bridges, and one of soap, besides a large number of others more or less extensive. It must not be supposed that those we have enumerated are small concerns, the machine interests alone supporting twenty-five hundred people. The town has trebled in population and quadrupled in wealth.

The above we copy from an exchange paper, and will only add that towns can be created in a similar manner in Louisiana.

THE IRON CLAD OATH IN THE CONVENTION.—On Tuesday, the sixteenth, a novel scene occurred in the convention. The Hon. A. Bledsoe, the delegate from Dallas, and the heaviest man in point of pounds in the convention, by a resolution offered by himself, was allowed to go in front of the President's stand and take the iron-clad oath. Mr. Bleds