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IAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

IAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

IAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

GESTED BY AN ACCIDENT.

stood beneath the chandelier—
h me? her tender eyes!
l night," I whispered, bending near—
h me! her low replies!

gaslight flickered overhead—
h me! her tempting pout!
y turn it down," she archly said;
h me! I turned it out!

re's providence in many slips—
h me! her cheek was fair;
Love is born of wedded lips—
h me! 'twas then and there!

stood within the lighted hall—
h me! her chiding eyes!
oped to whisper, "Pardon all;"
h me! her mute replies.

[New York Evening Post.

ISIANA GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

MITTEE ON ELECTION FRAUDS

ODUCTION OF IMPORTANT BILLS.

HOUSE WORKING VIGOROUSLY

SENATE.

FRIDAY, July 10, 1868.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment, as called to order by the President. er by Rev. R. K. Diossy.

Wilcox moved to suspend the reading journal. Adopted.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Thompson presented a minority report of the Committee on Elections in the f C. C. Antoine vs. Reuben White.

Bacon moved that the report be re. Adopted.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

O'Hara, of the Committee on Elections, that the committee be allowed to t all of the evidence brought before n print.

Ray suggested an amendment that report with the evidence in each case nted: Adopted.

Wilcox offered a resolution that thirty-three be so amended as to pro- that the Committee on Public Lands yled "The Committee on Public Lands Levees," and that the number of its bers be increased from three to five, moved a suspension of the rules for purpose.

e rules were suspended.

Wilcox supported his resolution by g that nearly all of the public lands ouisiana are swamp lands, valueless ut a proper protection of the levees. interests were so closely allied that it better that they should come under ead.

Bacon supported the resolution as in dance with precedent.

Todd opposed the resolution on the d that the two subjects had heretofore kept separate, and that if confided to committee they would not receive r attention.

F. L. Jewell seconded the motion of lleague (Mr. Wilcox) and it was then ed.

Ray asked the suspension of the rules e introduction of a resolution that the mittee upon Auditing and Supervising Expenses of the Senate be increased three to five members, and that the mittee on Judiciary be increased from o seven members.

e rules were suspended, and the reso- n adopted.

Ray offered a resolution that the mittee on the Judiciary and the Com- e on Finance be each allowed to em- a clerk, and to discharge or change clerk at their pleasure.

opted.

Pollard offered a resolution that not than three daily newspapers be fur- d to the members of this Senate.

Jewell, E. L., moved to amend by in- g "and two weeklies."

amendment was accepted, and the tion adopted.

Campbell offered a resolution provid- for the appointment of a joint commit- f three Senators and five Representa- to investigate the conduct of the late ions in the State, with power to send ersons and papers.

Campbell said there was evidence e the Committee on Elections disclos- a gigantic system of frauds to have carried out during the late election. hought it was of the greatest import- that before another election took Commissioners, Registrars, and all rs of election should be forewarned of villains and desperadoes who attempted eprive the majority of the people of rightful representation.

object in doing this is to get the evi- e in such a shape that some of the y parties may be dealt with according to and may be held up to the artillery of ic contempt, and scorned for the con- nce they have given to these infamous ds and outrages.

nding the remarks of Mr. Campbell, a ution was offered by Mr. Wittgenstein, he Committee on Enrollment (which p ecedence under the order of business), owering that committee to employ as y clerks as might be required, and to iss them when necessary. Adopted.

r. Campbell renewed his motion for the ension of the rules.

e rules were suspended by the Senate.

r. Blackman—Mr. President: I desire to eard upon this question. Whether these ds have been committed or not I can tell, but I do know that the State of siana is to-day in degradation and pov- that it is as much as a large portion er inhabitants can do to pay their sim- oll tax, and to provide daily food for selves and families.

hat will be the result of this legislation? people already impoverished will be un- to pay their taxes; the passage of this lution will not benefit either one side or other. If there have been frauds the have already been ventilated in the spapers and before the Committee on ctions, and it seems to me an unwarrant- piece of extravagance to publish an im- se volume of evidence which no man in State would have time to wade through. men have been illegally elected the rts of justice are open. Their cases will properly investigated by the committee ointed for that purpose. I appeal to gentlemen, in behalf of an impoverish- people whose lands are waste, and who not for years recuperate from the effects e recent struggle, and who are unable ear the tax and burden imposed upon m by such legislation.

ook, gentlemen, if you please, at the ex- se incurred for the investigation of the in the city of New Orleans in 1866. Im- se amounts of public moneys have been ended, until the United States bears to a greater burden of taxation than any r people on earth. This is not the proper to correct these evils; there is a legal edy, and that is the proper one to em- . Frauds have existed in elections from immemorial, and they will continue to t so long as men vote and hold office. cannot correct these evils, or accomplish good purpose by such means.

r. Bacon spoke in favor of the adoption e resolution, as he was for having a full searching investigation.

r. O'Hara—Mr. President: I am the last in this Senate to favor the imposition of e burdens and taxation upon the ped- of the State, but I contend that where isiana will spend one dollar in investi-gating frauds she will make millions in discountenancing forever frauds and intimidations in future elections. I am satisfied that in the recent election men have been restrained from voting in accordance with their choice by the revolver and the bowie-knife. We pretend to be a free government, and yet there are localities in this State where a man advocates Republican principles at the risk of his life. I wish to see this state of things at an end, and to have a free ballot independent of thugs, pistols, and bowie knives.

Let us show that Louisiana is regenerated; that progressive ideas are in the ascendant, and oppression at an end. And how do the men who have used these illegal means in the election know that an other party may not wish to use the same means at the next election. It is the interest of both parties and of all law-abiding citizens that we should take such measures as will prevent such things in the future.

Mr. Thompson—I regret exceedingly, Mr. President, that this resolution should have been introduced. It has a tendency to arouse feelings which should lie dormant. We are here to legislate for the good of the country. Sir, as an honest member of this body, and one not actuated by partisan feelings, I must deprecate this measure. It is urged on one side that gross frauds have been perpetrated by the other. In justice to the Democratic party, as it is called, let me point to the city of New Orleans. The registration shows that the white people of New Orleans have some 3000 majority. I confidently believe that there are not 5000 white Radicals in the city. Then, sir, it seems there have been frauds committed by other parties than those who claim to be Democrats. We have already a Committee on Elections, which is sifting the evidence of frauds, and that evidence is to be printed. What more is necessary? Another objection I have to this resolution is that no time is expressed when the proposed committee shall close their labors. A long session of one hundred and twenty days may ensue, and they may have to send for evidence to every parish in the State, thus imposing a tax hitherto unknown to the people.

Mr. Campbell—I desire to say a word or two further upon this resolution in answer to the objections made.

First, as to the cost, that is entirely within the discretion of the General Assembly; it is so worded purposely that the General Assembly may cut it short at any time.

The Senator from Claiborne referred to the labors of the Congressional Committee of Investigation. I think he was peculiarly unfortunate in his illustration. I think that of all the committees appointed since the foundation of this government, the one whose labors were of more benefit to the country than any other was that committee which elicited the truth with regard to that infamous massacre which occurred within these walls. Not a single paper in New Orleans published the truth, but the press and even the bench were prostituted to conceal the facts.

It is in evidence before the Committee on Elections that one of the Commissioners at the recent election abstracted one hundred votes from the ballot-box. At another the Commissioners added from one hundred to three hundred to the tally list without a single ballot to correspond, and when interrogated replied it was "upon the order of Captain Scott;" that a certain judiciary officer exacted a promise from twenty or thirty men who had been illegally arrested at the polls and locked up, that they would go home and say nothing about the matter before he would release them.

Sir, there is no crime more infamous, none that strikes so fatally at the very roots of Republican government than such as I have enumerated. Our most important duty is to provide for the purity of elections, and I am surprised that any gentleman, from whatever section he comes, to whatever politics he belongs, who has the interests of the State at heart, should oppose these investigations, which will give a basis to this House, and the other for such legislation as may be necessary to prevent such fraud and crime in future.

The subject was further debated by Messrs. Bacon, Braughn, and others.

Mr. Braughn moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Lynch called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, with the following result:

Yeas: Anderson, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Thompson, White—10.

Nays: Bacon, Campbell, Coupland, Darrell, Francois, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—19.

So the motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost.

Mr. Coupland—It was my intention, sir, to vote against this resolution, because I did not wish to tax the people with the expense; but since a Senator has charged fraud directly upon the Republican party, and has located it in the Seventh Ward, which is in the district which I represent, I shall vote for the resolution in order that he may have an opportunity of proving the truth of the charge.

After further remarks by Messrs. Darrell, Wilson, Jewell, and others,

Mr. Wilson moved to amend by inserting a proviso that the committee investigate only such specific cases as may be reported to them.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Ogden moved an amendment that the committee receive no extra compensation for their labor.

Several amendments were proposed, when

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay all amendments on the table.

Mr. Ogden called for the yeas and nays, which resulted—

Yeas 15, nays 15.

The President voted to lay the amendments on the table.

Mr. Blackman moved to amend by inserting—

"Provided, That in the examination of all cases of fraud in any parish, not more than ten witnesses can be summoned, and these equally from the two political parties of the State."

Mr. O'Hara moved to amend the amendment by inserting "five" instead of "ten."

Mr. Lynch moved the resolution with the amendment be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Adopted.

Mr. Jewell offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Committee on Election, appointed by this body on its temporary organization, has accused the General Commanding the Fifth Military District with having improperly and without authority changed the returns of the late election; be it

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed to investigate the matter and report to this body, and that the committee so appointed have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Lynch moved the report be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Jewell wished to amend that it be with instructions to report to-morrow.

Mr. Smith moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting—yeas 5, nays 23.

M. Lynch withdrew his amendment.

The motion to refer to the Committee on Judiciary was adopted.

Mr. Lynch called up a bill of which he gave notice on the previous day, for the relief of Printers of the Constitutional Convention, for first reading.

Mr. Jewell moved the suspension of the rules that the bill might be read a second time and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The rules were suspended and the bill referred.

Mr. Lynch offered a joint resolution that both Houses of the General Assembly meet in joint session in the hall of the House of Representatives on Monday next, at 12 M., to participate in the inauguration of the Governor.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Jewell moved that it be sent to the House for concurrence forthwith. Adopted.

Mr. Bacon moved the Sergeant-at-Arms get a clock for the Senate that it might know when to stop its deliberations.

Mr. Ray said there was no necessity for a clock, as he had a watch.

Mr. Braughn said it must not cost over fifty dollars.

Mr. Ogden offered an amendment that the clock shall not cost over ten dollars, and not be purchased at a Jew shop.

This he considered a *jeu d'esprit*.

[Will our Jewish fellow-citizens ever vote for Mr. Ogden after this?]

The clock was ordered.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Eleventh Day's Session.

FRIDAY, July 10, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the Chair.

The roll being called, seventy-two members answered to their names, as follows:

Speaker Lowell, Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Calhoun, Carr, Cuney, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Kavanagh, Leblanc, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Moran, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Raymond, Reese, Slaton, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, W. Williams, Waters, Young—72 members.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kingston.

On motion of Mr. Adolphe, of Orleans, the reading of the journal was dispensed with on a vote, Mr. Noble, of Orleans, objecting.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Cuney, of Rapides, presented the following petition of J. Madison Wells, which was read, and on motion referred to the Committee on Claims:

To the Honorable Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, convened:

Your petitioner avers that under the provisions of the constitution of 1864 he was elected Governor of the State for a term of four years, commencing on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1866, and continuing to the first of January, A. D. 1870; that the constitution of 1864 was at the time recognized by President Lincoln, his successor, and the Congress as the fundamental law of this State.

Your petitioner further represents that on the second day of June, A. D. 1867, he was superseded in the functions of his office, and the duties thereof assigned to a military appointee. Your petitioner further avers that he is legally and justly entitled to his salary from the day of his supersedure to the inducting of H. C. Warmoth to office as the civil Governor of the State.

That your petitioner most respectfully requests your honorable body cause to be paid as provided for in the constitution of 1864, and grant any other equitable relief in the premises you may deem proper.

J. MADISON WELLS.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Election and Qualifications through its chairman, Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, made the following report:

To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

The report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, appointed by your honorable body, report that having carefully examined the cases of Joseph H. De Grange and Jacob Zoelly, beg leave to report that no evidence has been elicited as to the ineligibility of those gentlemen, and it having been further proven that those gentlemen did aid the reconstruction of the State under the reconstruction acts, do recommend that Jacob Zoelly and Joseph De Grange be admitted to their seats as Representatives from the Second Representative District from the parish of Orleans.

Respectfully,

P. JONES YORKE, Chairman.
HARRY LOTT,
CLERANCE B. PRATT,
DENNIS BURREL,
M. CARR,
M. D. KAVANAGH,
F. C. ANTOINE.

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, moved to receive and adopt the above report.

Several members opposing the adoption, Mr. Burrel, of St. John Baptist, called for the previous question.

Yeas and nays ordered, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbott, Adolphe, Antoine, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuney, Dewees, Esnard, Faulkner, Fouts, Garstkamp, Haskell, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Kavanagh, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, McCullen, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Melvin, Morey, May, Mathews, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Tureaud, Walsh, Wren, Wilson, H. Williams, Waters, N. Young, Yorke—58 yeas.

Nays: Alexander, Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Guigonet, Guidry, Hill, Mollere, Murrell, Moran, Raymond, Reese, Smith, Taylor, Washington, William C. Williams—18 nays.

Consequently the report was adopted.

At this stage of the proceedings the Secretary of the Senate was announced with a message, informing the House that the Senate had concurred in House bills Nos. 2 and 4.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled, "An act granting the exclusive navigation of Bayous Winson and Pierre to Thomas E. Paxton for a term of years, upon certain conditions."

Mr. Williams, of Madison, gave notice that he would introduce a joint resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to obtain the assistance of the government of the United States in reconstructing the levees.

Mr. Mollere, of Assumption, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled "An act providing additional duties for the Parish Judges."

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, obtained permission to introduce a bill entitled "An act granting certain powers to Parish Judges." The rules being suspended, the bill went through its first reading.

An act granting certain powers to the several Parish Judges.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the several Parish Judges shall have the power in the absence of the District Judge from the several parishes, or when he is interested, to act in cases before the District Court in granting orders of arrest, attachment, sequestrations, provisional seizure, orders of seizure and sale, to issue writs of possession and distringas, to grant orders setting aside sequestration, and fixing the amount of the bonds therefor; to grant injunctions in all cases and fix the amount of bonds, except in cases where it is now fixed by law; to grant appeals and fix the amount of the bonds thereof when the same is not fixed by law; to issue commissions to take testimony of witnesses residing out of the parish, and in the parish where it is made to appear that the witness is about to depart, or where from any other cause the party, his testimony, may have cause to apprehend that he will be otherwise deprived of it, and to appoint a Commissioner to execute the same and fix a return day thereof, and to appoint curators *ad hoc* in all cases, and that Parish Judges are empowered to grant these orders or writs when application is made to them in proper form according to the laws of this State therefor; and when the party or his attorney makes oath that the District Judge is absent from the parish, or that being interested he is unable to give the orders.

SEC. 2. Be it enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Be it enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Upon the motion to suspend the rules in order to place the bill on its second and third readings, Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, objected and called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Bennett, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Cuney, Dewees, Fouts, Garstkamp, Hill, Honore, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Leblanc, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morey, Moran, Mathews, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Raymond, Rey, Smith, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, W. C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke—49 yeas.

Nays: Buckingham, Bergeron, Carr, Deslonde, Dufresne, Degrange, Dupart, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Guidry, Haskell, Harper, Kent, Kavanagh, L'Hoste, Mahier, May, Magee, Noble, Pierce, Prescott, Reese, Slaton, Wilson, Waters, N. Young, Zoelly—28 nays.

Rules not suspended.

On motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, the rules being suspended the bill was placed on its second reading, and one hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled "An act granting certain powers to Parish Judges."

Under a suspension of the rules, the following bill, offered by Mr. Carr, of Orleans, went through its first and second readings, and was referred to the Committee on Education:

An Act providing for the administration of the Public Schools of the city of New Orleans.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the administration of the Public Schools of the city of New Orleans shall be vested in a Board of Directors to consist of seventeen members, who shall be appointed by the Governor of the State with the advice and consent of the Senate, one half of said members to be appointed for one year, and one half for two years, and thereafter respectively for two years.

2. Be it further enacted, etc., That at the first meeting of the said Board, the time for which shall be designated by the Governor of a permanent organization, shall be effected by the election of a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Superintendent, who shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of said Board.

3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said Board of Directors shall have power to establish rules for the government of the Board, as also of the Superintendent, teachers, and schools, arrange the gradation of the schools, prescribe the course of study and text books to be used, regulate the salaries, furnish all supplies, have power to define or change the districts of the schools, and do everything relating to finances and expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed; and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Under a suspension of the rules a bill introduced by Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, entitled "An act to protect all persons in their civil and public rights," passed its first reading as follows:

An Act to protect all persons in their civil and public rights.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Louisiana convened, That all persons without regard to race, color, or previous condition shall enjoy equal rights and privileges in their traveling, being entertained, etc., upon any conveyance of a public character, or place of public resort, or any place of business where a license is required in this State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful for any person, or persons, commanding any steam or sailing vessel or water craft, plying in this State, to make any distinction on board of any of the above-mentioned vessels to refuse accommodation on account of race or color.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful for any-person or persons conducting or controlling any railroad company, stage line, or vehicle to make any distinction, or refuse accommodation to any person or persons on account of race or color.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That any person or persons violating the intents and spirit of this act on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding five hundred ($500) dollars, recoverable before any competent tribunal in this State, or imprisonment not exceeding one (1) year.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That all acts, parts of acts, ordinances in force in this State contrary to the intents and spirit of this act, be and are hereby repealed and of non-effect.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall go into effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, introduced a joint resolution, and asked that the rules be suspended in order to place it on its second and third readings, carried, and asked that it be made the special order of the day for Tuesday next, which was granted.

Joint resolution to aid in the restoration of the credit of the State of Louisiana, and the redemption of State notes.

WHEREAS, The State of Louisiana has issued its circulating notes to a considerable amount, which have not been redeemed, and no provision has been made for their redemption; and

Whereas, The said notes are now greatly depreciated in the hands of the people of this State, to their serious injury and loss, owing to the fact that no adequate measure for their redemption has been adopted; therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the notes of the State of Louisiana issued in pursuance of law be hereafter received by the State Treasurer and State Tax Collectors at par in payment of all taxes and dues payable to the State.

Mr. Guigonet, of Avoyelles, gave notice that he would introduce a bill entitled "An act to abolish the penalty of death."

Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled "An act to fix the terms of the District Courts in the Third Judicial District."

Mr. Cuney, of Rapides, gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bills:

"An act to incorporate the town of Alexandria."

"An act to re-establish the burnt records of the parish of Winn."

"An act to amend an act entitled an act to organize the police juries of the State."

Mr. May, of Orleans, gave notice that he would introduce the following bill: "An act to amend article 1120 of the civil code."

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, under a suspension of the rules, offered the following bill, which underwent its first and second readings, and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

An act permitting Judges of the several courts of this State to appear as counsel in certain cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly convened, That the Judges of the several courts of this State be and they are hereby authorized and permitted to act as counsel in cases in which they had been employed, and have appeared in court as attorneys before they were commissioned and qualified as Judges of the courts of this State.

SEC. 2. Be it enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Be it enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, gave notice of his intention of introducing the following bills:

"An act to create a metropolitan police district and to provide for the government thereof."

"An act to repeal article 601 of the Louisiana code of practice."

"An act providing a remedy against usurpation, intruding into or exercising a public office in this State."

Under a suspension of the rules the following motion offered by Mr. Morey was adopted:

It is moved that the rules and regulations governing the House be so amended as to include a Committee on Public Buildings, to consist of seven members; and that rule thirty-four be so changed as to read twenty-seven instead of twenty-six standing committees.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House, the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and chairman of the Committee on Enrollment be entitled to and shall receive the extra compensation of eight dollars per day, what has been heretofore customary.

The following message from the Governor was received:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 10, 1868.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed:

A joint resolution ratifying a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

And an act creating a Board of Police Commissioners.

FRANK C. REMICK, Private Secretary.

Mr. Prescott, of St. Landry, moved to add: The chairman of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to add: The chairman of the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Abbott, of Concordia, moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was lost.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the resolutions and amendments be laid on the table, and made the order of the day for to-morrow at one o'clock P. M.

Carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, called up the following bill:

An Act to amend and extend the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to provide for supplying the loss of the public records and other papers consumed by the burning of the Courthouse in the parish of Rapides during the month of May, 1864, and to ratify the appointment by Governor Wells of a commissioner for that purpose."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the provision of an act entitled "An Act to provide for supplying the loss of the public records and other papers consumed by the burning of the Courthouse in the parish of Rapides during the month of May, 1864, and to ratify the appointment by Governor Wells of a commissioner for that purpose," approved February 28, 1866, shall have effect until the first of January, 1875, and shall not extend beyond that time, and if not decided shall not be affected by this limitation.

Which underwent its first and second readings, and on motion of Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, was referred back to the delegation of Rapides.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, offered the following motion:

It is moved that all persons declared members elect of this House by General Buchanan's order whose seats are now contested and who have not taken their seats, be allowed to take their seats upon taking the constitutional oath.

Lies over under the rules.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, called up the following bill, which under a suspension of the rules passed its first and second readings, and was referred to the Committee on Corporation:

An act to explain and amend the forty-second section of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Commercial Bank of New Orleans."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the forty-second section of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Commercial Bank of New Orleans," approved April 1, 1833, be amended so as to read as follows: That when, after the expiration of thirty-five years, the said corporation of New Orleans shall be inclined to buy the said Waterworks from the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, the price shall be fixed by arbitrators, five of whom shall be chosen by the president and directors of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, and five by the City Council of New Orleans; said arbitrators not to be stockholders in said company, nor members of the City Council of New Orleans.

Said arbitrators shall take into consideration the value of the Waterworks and grounds appertaining thereto for supplying the city and faubourgs of New Orleans with water by said company; and if said arbitrators shall unanimously agree, and so report in writing, the award shall be binding on the respective parties; but in case of any disagreement on the part of any of said arbitrators, the judge of any of the District Courts of New Orleans shall, upon application of the city of New Orleans or the said Commercial Bank, or of any resident taxpayer of the city of New Orleans, appoint as umpires five disinterested individuals residing in the city of New Orleans, whose decision and award in writing, reported to the judge who shall have made the appointment, shall be binding and conclusive.

And the amount so agreed upon shall be payable in the bonds of the city of New Orleans, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, and redeemable in not less than ten nor more than thirty years from the day on which said award shall be signed, and the said Waterworks delivered over to the said corporation of New Orleans.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that House bill No. 7 be read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Printing.

Carried.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that House bill No. 8, relative to notaries public, be placed on its second reading.

Carried.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Thanks.

We are indebted to Major B. B. Keeler, of General Buchanan's staff, for the official returns from the several parishes of the election for and against the ratification of the constitution.

Finance Bill.

The finance bill has been signed by the Governor and become a law.

The holders of State notes and warrants must bide their time, and agents and tax collectors pay into the treasury legal tender notes.

By virtue of this measure, we believe that the new administration will be relieved of all immediate financial embarrassment.

Our Local Finances.

City notes do not improve in response to the grand confidence which it was expected would be reposed in the new city government by the people. Sales were made yesterday at forty-three per cent discount. Accounts against the city continue to be settled by these depreciated notes. Policemen, teachers, contractors, city officers, and all those whose pay is fixed by law or agreement, get but little more than half-pay. So far no movement has been made to retrieve the city credit.

The State credit, on the other hand, is improving. State notes sold yesterday at thirty-eight, thirty-eight and a half, thirty nine, thirty-nine and a quarter, and forty-one and a quarter, showing an upward tendency.

BY TELEGRAPH

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

FROM WASHINGTON

PROBABLE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

Organization of the House.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

MARKETS, RIVER NEWS, ETC.

WASHINGTON.

Probable Adjournment of Congress on the Twentieth—The Rock Island Bridge Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Adjournment by the twentieth is probable. Both Houses have night sessions.

Senate.—The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi at Rock Island, and limiting the cost to a million dollars, passed.

GEORGIA.

General Meade Objects to the Organization of the Legislature—Ineligible Members Should be Expelled—Committees Appointed in Both Houses to Look into the Matter.

ATLANTA, July 10.—The Senate and House received a communication from Governor Bullock informing them that by the orders of General Meade they are not recognized as a legal body until they have expelled members who are ineligible under the omnibus bill, and suggested that committees be appointed by both houses to purge themselves of such members.

In reply to Governor Bullock's letter notifying General Meade of the organization of the two houses, the General says:

"In reply, I beg leave to state that I have no instructions to give further than to make known that in my judgment neither is organized legally until they have complied with the requisitions of the reconstruction acts and the act which became a law June 25, 1868, all of which prohibit any one from holding an office under the State who is excluded by section third of the amendment to the Constitution known as article fourteen.

"It is not my purpose to dictate to the two Houses how and when they will apply this test to the several members, but in view of the fact that the Legislature, until the State is admitted by compliance with the requirements of the acts of Congress, is only provisional, and subject to the authority of the district commander, and in view of the further fact that it is my duty, so long as military government exists, to see that the laws be faithfully executed."

Mr. O'Neal offered a resolution in the House that a committee of seven be appointed to investigate the eligibility. After a long discussion it was adopted.

In the Senate a committee of seven was appointed, with power to send for persons and papers.

AUGUSTA, July 10.—A grand and enthusiastic demonstration is in progress to-night in honor of Seymour and Blair.

A large procession of firemen and citizens with transparences and music is marching through the streets. Private residences and stores are illuminated, guns are firing, bonfires burning, and a general display of fireworks, making one of the grandest and most enthusiastic demonstrations ever witnessed in this city. Everything is passing off quietly.

Governor Bullock in his message to the Legislature urges the purging of both Houses, in which he is sustained by General Meade in a communication to the Legislature to the same effect.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Organizing the House—Petitioning Congress for the Removal of Disabilities—Address from Ex-Governor Orr.

COLUMBIA, July 10.—Legislative business unimportant to-day. The House was engaged in completing its organization. In the Senate a petition to Congress for the removal of disabilities was tabled. Notices of various bills were given.

Adjourned till Monday.

CHARLESTON, July 10. — Ex-Governor James L. Orr has published an address to the people of the State, reviewing his administration, presenting the reasons which influenced his public conduct, and advising a future policy.

He says it would have been wise for the white people to accept the reconstruction acts, and that, if the new constitution is obnoxious it is the fault of the inteligent whites who took no part in the convention elections.

He again avows himself in favor of qualified colored suffrage. He says it is idle to expect any relief in regard to universal suffrage from the Democratic party; that if the State governments in 1871 are declared void the States will be left in a condition of anarchy. If the Supreme Court declares them unconstitutional, he asks what constitution will be in force and what officers reinstated.

He says that we should depend on ourselves only, and speaks of the harmony that existed between himself and the district commander.

In conclusion he says the principles and purposes avowed by his successor, Governor Scott, with reference to the interests of the State, are wise and patriotic, and invites the people to give his administration a full and fair trial before condemning it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Wilmington Democrats Jolly—They Permit a Northern Man and Several Colored Men to Celebrate the Nomination of Seymour.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 10.—There is great rejoicing over the Democratic nominations; flags are flying, and a salute of thirty-seven guns was fired under the auspices of T. Denike, a Northern gentleman. The guns were operated by negroes. The Democratic platform is universally acceptable.

Cotton Prospects in Alabama—Sales, Etc., in Mobile.

MOBILE, July 10.—Advices from the interior report the cotton plant very small but well filled.

Sales for the week 750 bales; receipts 22 bales; exports—foreign 752, coastwise 1646; stock by actual count, including pickery cotton samples, etc., 6232 bales.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, July 10, Evening.—Passed up, Mollie Able at 5 P. M. Down, Indiana at 6 A. M.

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 10, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.50. Wind southeast and light.

Arrived, steamship Harlan, Lewis, Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co. No departures. Spoken outside, brig John Mallory, Jr., eleven days out from Galveston, bound to Pensacola.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—River about stationary, with four feet in the canal by the mark. Weather clear and moderately warm.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—River declining slowly.

MARKETS, ETC.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 10, Evening.—Cotton heavy; sales 1400 bales; middling uplands 32@32½c. Flour—State and Western dull and drooping; Southern heavy; common to fair extra $9 80@10 50. Wheat—new amber Southern $2 42@2 52. Corn less active, and 1c. lower. Oats 1c. lower. Mess pork $28@28 25. Lard—kettle rendered 18@18½c. Groceries dull; freights quiet; cotton by steam 3-16

Governments closed firm: 5-20's of 1862, with coupons, 113¼; Tennessee sixes 71½; do new 70; North Carolina's 75½; do new 74; Virginia's, new, 57¾; Georgia sevens 91. Gold 140¾; sterling 110½; Southern bonds strong and higher.

NEW YORK, July 10, Evening.—Money easy at 4@5 ℔ cent. Demand limited. 5-20's of 1862, with coupons, 113¼; of 1864, 110¼; of 1865, 111½; do. January and July, 108¼; of 1867, 108¾; 10-40's, 107¾; 7-30's, 108¾.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Flour firmer; family $9 25@9 75. Wheat $2@2 50. Corn 87@88c. Oats 75c. Whisky firmer; 35c. in bond. Mess pork is held at $28 50. Bulk shoulders 12c. Bacon—shoulders 13c.; clear rib sides 16¼c.; clear sides 16¾c.; hams 18½@19½c; lard 17¼c.; butter 26@30c.; potatoes $3.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Tobacco dull. Superfine flour $5 50@6 50 (?) Wheat $2 05@2 25. Corn held at 75@87c. Oats 73@76c. Pork $28@28 25. Bacon shoulders 12¼@13c. Clear sides 16¾@17c. Hams 20½c. Lard 17½@18½c.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 10.—The House of Lords has passed the Irish reform bill.

LONDON, July 10, Evening.—Finances unchanged.

FRANKFORT, July 10.—Bonds 77½.

[From Yesterday's Evening Papers.]

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Pendleton has telegraphed Seymour his congratulations, and assurance of support.

ERIE, PA., July 10.—The passengers were robbed and baggage rifled of valuables at the recent railroad accident. No Southerners among those killed or hurt.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The House passed without division the bill ordering the Virginia election on the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth of August, and the meeting of the Legislature at Richmond on the first Tuesday in September.

A treaty has been concluded with the Sioux Indians, ending the troubles on the plains and closing the labors of the Peace Commissioners.

RICHMOND, July 9.—The convention of farmers in session at Burkesville, representing twelve Virginia and several North Carolina counties, adjourned after passing resolutions expressing willingness to sell lands to purchasers from any section of the United States, also recommending the formation of companies in each county to sell lands to foreigners.

VICKSBURG, July 10.—Passed up: Swallow at noon. River falling rapidly.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 9.—Robert K. Scott was to-day inaugurated Governor in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature, accompanied by Governor Orr. The oath of office was administered by the President of the convention. The military fired a salute of nineteen guns.

The inaugural address and message are conservative. Its recommendations refer chiefly to the development of the resources of the State.

Bills were introduced in the Senate reorganizing the courts, protecting homesteads, and validating the laws of the provisional government.

GALVESTON, July 10.—The Bryan Convention platform is eminently Democratic, but mild, firm, and loyal. It denies the right of Congress to legislate on the question of suffrage in the States.

A special from Austin says the question of the division of the State is indefinitely postponed.

The subject of the cession of El Paso to the United States is set for Saturday.

Mr. Varnell introduced a resolution requiring a residence of five years as a qualification for the Legislature, and seven for Congress.

By Last Night's Mails.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—General Howard, with the approval of the Secretary of War, has initiated measures for the early withdrawal of the Freedmen's Bureau from South Carolina. General Scott, Commissioner for the State, having been elected Governor, it will be necessary to put a man in his place, but he will remain connected with the Bureau till the proper officer to appoint has been selected. General Howard has directed him to recommend a suitable person for Commissioner, or reduce the number of agents of the Bureau as soon as possible. There will hereafter be but few army officers employed, and the work will be gradually transferred to the local officials of State appointment. It is believed by General Howard that the civil magistrates' duties of these army officers are very light. The new Suderintendent of Education is to be a civilian as suggested by Governor Scott, and he, too, will be relieved as soon as the State is ready to assume the work of education.

Republican Senators had a caucus this morning to talk about adjournment, and the time of meeting next fall. No conclusion about adjournment was reached, but opinions seemed to be that it could hardly be reached under fifteen or sixteen more working days. The proposition to begin the next session the third Monday of November was voted down by a small majority, though the caucus was not full.

General Grant at St. Louis.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Wednesday says:

The arrival of General Grant, which has been looked for for the past week, became a matter of fact yesterday, the General and party arriving by the Ohio and Mississippi train at about ten o'clock A. M. The party, which consists of the following, drove to the Planters' Hotel, where rooms were engaged: General Grant, lady and three children—Ulysses, Jr., Miss Nellie and Miss Jessie Grant, Mr. F. Dent, father-in-law of the General, and General F. T. Dent, brother-in-law.

The party arrived last from Cincinnati. It is the intention of General Grant, after staying a short time in the city to visit the old homestead of his wife's father, about nine miles from here on the Gravois road.

No programme has been marked out for the trip across the plains; but as soon as convenient General Grant, accompanied by Generals Sherman and Sheridan, will make the pleasant journey to the limits of the two railroads.

There was no public reception yesterday; in fact, the General desires to avoid anything of this nature. There was a large flag hung across the street at Fourth street, on which the words "Grant and Colfax" had been printed. A rumor prevailed that he would be serenaded, but nothing of the kind was given.

The Grant Songster.

Mr. A. Simon, 85 Baronne street, has presented us with a copy of a new Grant Songster, published by Haney & Co., of New York. The volume is small, but contains some lively pieces adapted to well-known airs, and will afford much amusement to musical Republicans during the campaign.

Sheriff's Sale.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at half-past ten o'clock A. M., at R. K. Bonham's stables, Gravier street, near Baronne, one sorrel mare and three buggies.

General A. L. Lee has succeeded Dr. Southworth as editor and proprietor of the New Orleans REPUBLICAN. We hope that excellent paper will continue to prosper under so able a manager and writer.—*Monroe Intelligencer*.