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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

LOUISIANA GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Proceedings of the Senate.

THE HOUSE CONSIDERS SEVERAL BILLS.

SENATE.

Thirty-Ninth Day's Session.

THURSDAY, August 13, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at eleven o'clock.

The roll was called, present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, P. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, White, Whitney, Wilcox, and Wittgenstein—27.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray the reading of the minutes was dispensed with after correcions by Mr. O'Hara.

Mr. Beares, from the Committee on Visiting the Penitentiary, reported progress.

Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Charitable Institutions, reported progress.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported as follows:

Favorably upon House bill No. 42, an act to re-establish the burnt records of the parish of Winn.

Favorably upon Senate bill No. 114, relative to delinquent tax-payers.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably, with amendments, upon House bill No. 86, an act authorizing the State Auditor to employ two additional clerks and messengers.

Mr. Campbell presented the following protest:

We protest against the action of a majority of the Senate, on yesterday, in ordering the previous question upon the cases of the contested seats of Senators Braughn, Foute, and Ogden, in disregard of the remonstrances and appeals of the minority, and in refusing to the friends of the contestants an opportunity to present fully and fairly their side of the question, because we believe it to be unjust, indecorous, unprecedented, and unworthy of the dignity and solemnity which should characterize legislators sitting as judges upon the rights and privileges of the large constituencies, whose lawful and proper representation in this body was at stake. We claim that if the minority had been allowed the privilege of debate, we could have shown, and the facts are, as established by the printed report of the committee, that Senator Braughn is ineligible to a seat in this body; because,

First, He is admitted to have held a commission in the rebel army for more than a year; and

Second. He has neither filed the certificate of recantation required by the constitution, nor did he prove the fact that he had, prior to January 1, 1868, openly and actively assisted the loyal men of Louisiana in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union.

That Senator Ogden is also ineligible; because—

First. He was not a registered voter, and consequently not an elector, and not eligible as a Senator at the time of his election.

Second. That he was an officer in the rebel army for more than one year; and

Third. That he has not relieved himself of his disability, either by the constitutional certificate of recantation, or by an open and active assistance to the loyal men of Louisiana, in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union; and

That Senator Foute is ineligible; because—

First. As a judicial officer of the State had, prior to the war, taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and subsequently engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the Government.

Second. That he held a civil office for one year or more under the Confederate States.

Third. That he voluntarily enlisted in the rebel military service.

Fourth. That he registered himself as an open enemy to the United States government; and

Fifth. That he has not proved any open and active assistance on his part to the loyal men of Louisiana in their efforts to restore Louisiana to the Union, or relieved himself of his disability by filing the certificate of recantation required by the constitution, and he is therefore ineligible as a member of the Senate under the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and of the constitution of this State.

Thus the majority of the Senate have in our judgment, both in the manner and in the results of their proceedings in the premises, without deliberation, without reflection, and without that fair and impartial hearing of both sides of the case which even ordinary courtesy would seem to demand, upon the endorsement in one case of two, and in the other two cases of but one of the committee, done injustice to the rights of the contestants and of their constituencies.

They have, moreover, overruled the solemn judgment of a large majority of their own committee, which had been formed after a long, laborious, and conscientious examination of the subject, and excluded from the representation to which they were legally entitled the loyal citizens of a large and important district.

In no spirit of partisanship or of disrespect, either toward the Senate or toward the gentlemen whose seats were contested, but acting upon a solemn sense of our duty and of our responsibility to the people whom we represent, we respectfully ask that this protest be spread upon the journal.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL,
Senator Second Senatorial District Orleans;
A. R. FRANCOIS,
CURTIS POLLARD,
ROBERT POINDEXTER.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the protest was ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. O'Hara offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Geo. W. Mader, David Wilson, and Solomon Moses be allowed the same per diem as members of the Senate to this date.

Mr. Todd moved to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the resolution.

The motion was lost by a rising vote of 16 yeas, 11 nays.

Mr. Ray moved that the following resolution, introduced by him on Wednesday, be taken up as a substitute for Mr. O'Hara's resolution:

Resolved, That the petition in the cases of George W. Mader, David Wilson, and Solomon R. Moses vs. M. A. Foute, G. H. Braughn, and R. N. Ogden, be and they are hereby withdrawn from the Committee on Election and Returns, and are dismissed by the Senate; and the contestants in said cases be allowed the per diem allowed to members of the Senate, from the first day of the session to the present time; that they be allowed to draw the same on their own warrants, countersigned by the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses for the Senate.

Mr. E. L. Jewell called for the yeas and nays, which was ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, François, Futch, Jenks, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Poindexter, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, White, and Wittgenstein—24.

Nays: E. L. Jewell, Todd, Whitney, and Wilcox—4.

Mr. O'Hara asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill relative to the "Orleans Slaughter House Company."

Rules suspended by a rising vote of 22 yeas, 1 nay.

The bill was being read when Mr. Blackman moved that the further reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara the bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. O'Hara asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended by a rising vote of 18 yeas, 1 nay.

Mr. O'Hara moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Bacon moved to amend by referring the bill to a special committee of five.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay Mr. Bacon's amendment on the table, and called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Coupland, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, P. L. Jewell, Kelso, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Todd, White, and Wilcox—23.

Nays: Campbell, François, Whitney, and Wittgenstein—4.

The motion to lay on the table was lost.

Mr. Bacon's amendment was then adopted.

Mr. Poindexter, on a suspension of the rules, introduced a bill providing for the free passage of children attending State schools over public ferries or roads.

The bill was read twice.

Mr. O'Hara asked for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules by a rising vote of 23 yeas, 4 nays.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Day:

A bill to pay off the indebtedness of the Louisiana State Penitentiary.

Read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

By Mr. Ray:

A bill to limit and control the assessment of parish and municipal taxes.

Read twice, on a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs.

The order of the day was taken up.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

House bill No. 15, an act to provide for the collection of taxes in the city of New Orleans and to suspend the further issue of city notes.

Read twice, and on motion of Mr. Ray, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill No. 20, an act to regulate the practice and the dispatch of business in the District Courts of New Orleans.

Read twice and, under a suspension of the rules, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill No. 138, joint resolution to appoint a joint committee to inquire into and report upon the practicability of establishing a metropolitan police district.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules, and on motion of Mr. Ray, referred to the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs.

Mr. Ogden called the attention of the President to the want of a quorum.

The President ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring in absent members.

A quorum being present, on motion of Mr. Ray, the vote to refer House bill No. 138, joint resolution to inquire into and report upon the practicability of establishing a Metropolitan District to the Committee on Corporations was reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. Ray the rules were suspended, the bill put upon its third reading, finally passed, and adopted by its title.

Senate bill No. 70, an act to organize a Metropolitan Police was taken up.

After some corrections, on motion of Mr. Campbell, 100 extra copies were ordered to be printed, and the bill referred to the Joint Committee provided for in the joint resolution previously adopted.

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING.

Senate bill No. 53, substitute reported by the Judiciary Committee, an act to define and regulate the costs of Clerks and Sheriffs throughout the State of Louisiana, and providing forfeitures and penalties for their overcharging and failure to perform their duties, and the mode of collecting their fees, was taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter the consideration of the bill was postponed and made the special order of the day on Tuesday next.

Senate bill No. 77, an act to repeal an act entitled an act to license the vending of lottery tickets, approved February 21, 1866.

The bill was read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. White asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill, an act to provide for the improvement of the navigation of Red river.

The rules were suspended, and the bill read twice, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Bacon the minutes of yesterday were corrected by substituting his name for that of Mr. Ogden as the mover "to substitute the minority report so far as it relates to Mr. Foute for the majority report."

Senate bill No. 30, an act incorporating the Louisiana Orphan Asylum company, was taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the bill was laid on the table subject to call.

Senate bill No. 86, an act extending the collection of the convention tax, and providing for the final settlement thereof, was taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was laid on the table subject to call.

Senate bill No. 30, an act providing for the election of Justices of the Peace, and prescribing their powers and duties in all the parishes in the State, except the parish of Orleans, and providing an explicit fee bill for Justices of the Peace, and the mode of collecting the same.

The bill was read and made the special order of the day on Thursday next on motion of Mr. Ray.

On a suspension of the rules Mr. Poindexter introduced a bill, joint resolution directing the State Engineer to have examined the canal leading from Napoleonville, parish of Assumption, to Lake Verret, and to make estimates for cleaning and repairing the same.

Mr. Ray moved to substitute "the Board of Public Works" for "the State Engineer."

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Poindexter.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill then underwent its several readings, was finally passed and adopted by its title.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House, and asked concurrence in House bill No. 113, an act for the relief of widows Loup and Hurst, and in House bill No. 114, an act extending protection to laborers in the exercise of the privilege of free suffrage; and also announced that the House had concurred in Senate bill No. 48, an act to provide for the revision of the statutes of the State of a general character.

Senate bill No. 87, an act postponing indefinitely the collection of back taxes, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was laid on the table subject to call.

Senate bill No. 91, an act relative to the adoption of children, was taken up, on a suspension of the rules the bill underwent its third reading, was finally passed, and adopted by its title.

House bill No. 107, joint resolution guaranteeing the right of free speech to all citizens of this State was taken up and read, as follows:

WHEREAS, Persecutions for opinion's sake has been common for many years in this State, and the long training the people have had in this school is well calculated to foster feelings of intolerance, and tend to acts of violence when a free expression of political opinions is attempted, thereby abridging the rights of freemen so guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States and of this State; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That any attempt on the part of any one to interfere with the people in the exercise of their undoubted right to free speech and a free press should meet with the condemnation of all good citizens, and is hereby condemned, and will be punished by the representatives of a free people.

Be it further resolved, That we concur in and approve the sentiments expressed by the Chief Magistrate of the State, when addressing an assemblage of excited citizens in front of the rooms of the Constitution Club of 1866, in this city, on the third instant, and we hereby pledge to his Excellency Governor Warmoth, the best efforts of this Assembly toward the preservation of law and order throughout the State, and will unite with him in guaranteeing to every citizen, regardless of race, color or degree, the fullest enjoyment of those inestimable blessings, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Be it further resolved, That we invite all peaceably disposed citizens of this State to unite with us in all proper efforts to secure these blessings to all the people of our reduced State.

Mr. Poindexter: Mr. President, I am opposed to that bill. I believe any one that wants to come to this State can come, and we have the same privilege to go to any other State, and I don't think it is our duty to invite citizens to come to this State unless they desire to come. We have people by the hundreds now who are starving. There are hundreds of men in the city of New Orleans to-day who can get no employment, who have to live upon the mercy and charity of their friends and of the public. I move to strike out the first part of this resolution.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. President, it seems to me that there is something in this resolution which implies an aspersion upon the character of the people of Louisiana. I am satisfied that any man can freely express his opinion now, and that so far as the preamble is concerned, it is false.

Mr. O'Hara moved to adopt the resolution.

Mr. Bacon moved to strike out the preamble.

Mr. Day: I hope that preamble will be stricken out. We have had enough of party flings. Let us do away with them, and go to work and legislate for the good of the people.

Mr. O'Hara: Mr. President, I think this preamble states nothing but the truth, and I hope it will be adopted. As Senator Thompson says, we have the right in this State to express any sentiments we choose, but, sir, we must abide by the consequences. There are gentlemen upon this floor who can give you a little account of their experience in that matter. I could tell you myself, did I choose to make my own personal wrongs a matter of discussion before the Senate, and am not alone. There is not a single man in the State of Louisiana who has expressed Republican principles without being persecuted. Nobody denies the *right*, but when you *express* them you must expect the consequences. I too, as Senator Day says, think it is time these things were passed away, and that a better era should dawn upon the State of Louisiana; time that every man should not only be allowed to express his views, but to do so without fear of harm. But that time is not yet here. If you will show me any way to bring it about by legislation I will do everything toward it in my power. It is to be deplored that such a state of things exists; but if any man can candidly and honestly rise upon this floor and assert that it does not exist, he lives in a better part of the country than it has been my lot to reside since I have been in the State. Individually I have been persecuted for nothing but my political opinions. There are other gentlemen in the Senate, honorable men—men of property and character—who have been persecuted and their property destroyed, simply because they chose to adopt the principles of the Republican party. Is this the way to bring about peace and order and harmony in the community? I could name you every officer elected in my parish, some of them of large property qualifications, who have had to mortgage their own property in order to get bonds, simply because they were elected on the Republican ticket—that was the only thing brought against them. Until I see the party that I think is to blame for all these troubles making some move toward conciliation themselves, they must ask no conciliation for me. When they do this—when they are sincere in their professions by making some practical movement toward keeping the peace and protecting citizens from these persecutions for opinion's sake, you may be sure I am as willing to conciliate as any one. But until that is done, until freedom of speech is protected all over the State, I am for legislating and doing all that this General Assembly can do to bring about such a result. Therefore, Mr. President, I am in favor of the adoption of the resolution with its preamble as it stands.

Mr. Poindexter inquired what it was Senator Bacon desired stricken out.

Mr. Bacon stated it was the preamble.

Mr. Poindexter: Now, Mr. President, I am like a man that represents both white and black upon this floor, and upon this question I see a great many arguments. In the first place, I take this ground: that when I have my political rights guaranteed to me as a citizen of Louisiana and of the United States I ask nothing further. I ask no special legislation to force another man to go my security in case I am elected. A man elected to office in this State should be a man who has cast his lot in the State; a man identified with the people; a man of credit, and honor, and principle. Now, sir, all the legislation in the world can not make one man go security for another unless he chooses. I do not think it should go upon our minutes that we the people of Louisiana desire special legislation after we are guaranteed our rights by law. I oppose it on the ground that it is not fair. I believe, sir, when a man has every right of an American citizen guaranteed him it is all he needs. We have remedied the trouble about getting security by allowing an officer elect to obtain bondsmen in any part of the State, and if that don't satisfy them God Almighty only knows what will! (Laughter.)

Mr. O'Hara: I wish to explain. It is evident the Senator is misled. This is simply a preamble stating that the State of Louisiana has heretofore persecuted men for opinion's sake. I used the fact of men finding it difficult to get bonds as an illustration—

Mr. Poindexter: That is just the way I understood it. And I say that the constitution—the fundamental law of the land—having guaranteed to every man equal rights before the law, if he can't stand by them and assert them himself after that he doesn't deserve them.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. President I fully concur with Senator Poindexter in his remarks relating to the resolution, and I see no necessity for this Senate expressing an opinion in regard to rights which we already have and have always enjoyed. That preamble states incorrectly in that regard, and I see no necessity for this Senate expressing an opinion upon what is already guaranteed. Because a few persons are disposed to disregard the law and create disturbances, it is no reason why an expression of the Senate should be had at this time. I therefore move to lay the resolution on the table. (Withdrawn).

Mr. Bacon: Mr. President, I think the resolution without the preamble is a very proper one for us to pass. It proposes to re-echo the sentiments expressed by the Governor, that free speech and free action should be accorded to all men. If the preamble is taken out Senators can without prejudice of their political opinions or previous habitation vote for the resolution.

Mr. Bacon moved to strike out the preamble.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Day moved the adoption of the resolution as amended.

Adopted unanimously.

The title was then adopted.

The Senate then went into executive session.

The executive session being raised, Mr. Ray called up House bill No. 86, an act authorizing the State Auditor to employ two additional clerks and messengers.

The bill was read.

The following amendments to section first, reported by the Committee on Judiciary, were adopted on motion of Mr. Ray:

Insert the word "each" after the word "dollars," so that the bill will read "two additional clerks at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum."

Strike out "two" and insert "one," so that the bill will read, "and one messenger at a salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum."

On motion of Mr. Ray the several sections of the bill were adopted as amended.

The bill was then adopted as a whole on motion of Mr. Ray.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was considered engrossed for a third reading.

On a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time.

Mr. Ray asked for a further suspension to put the bill on its final passage.

Mr. Todd called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, François, Futch, Jenks, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Monette, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Todd, White, Wilcox, and Wittgenstein—21.

Nays: Bacon—1.

The rules were suspended, and the bill passed finally and adopted by its title.

Mr. Ray called up House bill No. 17, an act relative to monitions, reported favorably upon by the Judiciary Committee.

On a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was read.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the word "extended" in line six was substituted for the word "entitled."

The bill lies over under the rules.

Mr. Ray called up Senate bill No. 114, an act relative to delinquent tax collectors.

On a suspension of the rules the bill underwent its several readings and was finally passed and adopted by its title.

On motion of Mr. Ray the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Fortieth Day's Session.

THURSDAY, August 13, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, forty-five members answered to their names.

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burwell, Bergeron, Collins, Carr, Cuney, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupre, Duparte, Faulkner, Foute, Garstkamp, Gair, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Hanlon, Honore, Holland, Heidenhain, Kent, Mollere, Mahler, McVean, Mansion, Morey, Matthews, Page, Rey, Slaton, Turcaud, Walsh, Wren, Waters, N. Young, York—45.

There being no quorum, the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent after absent members.

A quorum being present, prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Setchell.

On motion of Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, leave of absence for four days was granted to Mr. McCullen, of East Baton Rouge, with a request that a member be appointed pro tem. to act in his place on the Committee on Election and Qualifications during his absence.

The Chair appointed Mr. Kent.

On motion of Mr. Dufresne, of Iberville, leave of absence for four days was granted to Mr. Deslonde, of Iberville.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Claims submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Claims beg leave to report unfavorably to the petition of B. Campbell for notarial fees, in which he claims to have been called upon in his official capacity to take divers and sundry depositions of witnesses in relation to the recent elections, and claims that such services were worth one hundred dollars, which he failed or neglected to collect from the individuals to whom he rendered such services.

Therefore your committee fail to see any just cause why the State should be made responsible for said claim.

J. H. McVEAN,
Chairman of Committee on Claims;
P. JONES YORKE,
S. E. CUNEY.
W. POPE NOBLE.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ENROLLMENT DEPARTMENT,
House of Representatives,
New Orleans, August 12, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report that the following bills have been duly engrossed, to-wit:

An act extending protection to laborers in the exercise of the privilege of free suffrage.

An act for the relief of widow Loup and Hurst.

An act to amend and extend 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.

Respectfully submitted.

O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

The Committee on Education submitted the following majority and minority reports, which were made the special order of the day for Friday, next week, the twenty-first, at one o'clock P. M.:

MAJORITY REPORT.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION,
August 13, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

We beg leave to report an act entitled an act to regulate public education in the State of Louisiana with some corrections and amendments, urging its prompt passage to facilitate the early opening of the Public Schools under this new and better system, which, we believe, will prove beneficial to all classes of our fellow citizens, and which will correct the glaring defects heretofore existing to the prejudice and injury of one class of citizens and to the special benefit of another.

HENRY L. REY,
Chairman:
F. C. ANTOINE,
E. W. DEWEES,
JOS. MANSION,
P. G. DESLONDE.

MINORITY REPORT.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION,
August 13, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned respectfully offer the following as the minority report on the act entitled an act to regulate public education in the State of Louisiana, and report against the entire bill as printed, after careful examination of its lengthy provisions, that although in favor of offering all practicable inducements and making such provisions as would ensure a general special of education to all in the State, yet the bill as presented is highly objectionable in all its details, being altogether unsuited to the people of this State in a religious and social point of view; that the present system of public education is of the best method that could be put in force, and with some extension in the country parishes should be continued.

(Signed) W. H. PIERCE,
D. C. FOUTS.

Mr. Lee, chairman of the Select Committee appointed to act jointly with a similar committee of the Senate to consider the several police bills, reported that some changes should be made in order to agree, and asked that the House resolve itself in Committee of the Whole to consider the same.

Carried.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, was called to the chair.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved to take up Senate bill No. 70.

Carried.

After some discussion and agreeing upon recommending certain changes, Mr. Hall, of Orleans, moved that the committee rise and report progress.

Carried.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman, Mr. McMillen, reported progress, and asked permission to sit again.

One hundred and fifty copies, with the recommended amendments, were ordered to be printed.

Order of business resumed.

The following communication was received and accepted:

ROOM OF COMMITTEE ON CONDUCT OF ELECTION, and the Condition of Peace and Good Order in the State,
New Orleans, La., August 12, 1868.

To Clerk House of Representatives:

SIR—You are respectfully notified that this committee have met for the transaction of any business which may be brought before them between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. until seven o'clock P. M., at rooms No. 216 Common street.

By authority of the committee.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL,
Chairman.

A. H. STONE, Secretary.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Burrell, of St. John Baptist, gave notice of the following bills:

An act relative to marriages. Also

An act removing all disabilities on account of color.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell:

House bill No. 139, an act relative to draining certain portions of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson.

First reading.

The rules being suspended, the bill was placed on its second reading.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to suspend the rules in order to refer the bill to a special committee.

Yeas and nays called, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Bennett, Burrel, Calhoun, Carr, Cuney, De Grange, Eager, Faulkner, Garstkamp, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Lee, Lott, Landers, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Morand, Matthews, Raymond, Smith, Turcaud, Umphreys, Walsh, H. Williams, York—32.

Nays: Adolphe, Buckingham, Belot, Bergeron, Brewster, Collins, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupre, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Guigonet, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Hanlon, Honore, Harper, Kent, Le Blanc, Leroy, Mollere, Mahler, McMillen, Melvin, Morey, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Page, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Washington, Wren, Wilson, Waters, N. Young, D. Young, Zoelly—44.

The rules were not suspended, and the bill referred to the Committee on Corporations.

One hundred and fifty copies were ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Wren, of Bossier:

House bill No. 140.

An act to fund and protect the outstanding liabilities of the State of Louisiana.

First reading.

By Mr. Lott, of Rapides:

House bill No. 141.

An act to fix the bonds of sheriffs. First reading.

By Mr. Carr, of Orleans:

House bill No. 142.

An act in relation to the electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the State of Louisiana. First reading.

By Mr. Melvin, of Natchitoches:

House bill No. 143.

An act to exempt the town of Natchitoches from parish taxes. First reading.

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

FROM WASHINGTON

Important Military Change.

MORE CARPET-BAGGERS COMING.

THE REMAINS OF THADDEUS STEVENS.

Proceedings of Southern Legislatures.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

Progress of the Cretan War.

Turks Badly Beaten by the Cretans.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST INDIES.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

MARKETS, RIVER NEWS, ETC.

WASHINGTON.

General Canby Takes Command of Department of Washington—Important Customhouse Regulations in Cuba—Remains of Thaddeus Stevens lie in State in the Rotunda—Stevens Leaves Half a Million—Smallwood and Mann, Democratic Carpet-Baggers, Coming.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Receipts from customs from the first to the eighth inclusive was $3 639,000.

General Canby has arrived and assumed command of the Department of Washington.

Butler retains Caleb Cushing to defend him against Woolley and Kemberly Brothers.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $494,000.

It is stated that Baron Von Lederex will represent Austria here.

Mrs. Richards, of Alexandria, Va., died to-day from the effects of an overdose of chloroform which she was taking to relieve neuralgia.

The departments have advices of important changes in the custom regulations of Cuba and Porto Rico, commencing September 1. Manifests must express generic classes of goods or contents of packages, and their gross weight, or a fine will be imposed. Masters and supercargoes must comply strictly with these rules, as the slightest variation involves fine; and they must have the signature and seal of the Spanish consul affixed to manifests. Bills of health require the same certificate. No corrections will be allowed after delivering manifest to the customhouse. The boat and the goods found on board not manifested will be subject to a fine equal to the value of the goods.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The remains of Mr. Stevens are guarded by the Butler Zouaves, negroes, uniformed and armed. The great majority of visitors are negroes. The exhibition attracts very little attention. The body lies in the centre of the rotunda. No unusual decorations of drapery in the Capitol.

Mr. Stevens leaves $500,000.

Colonels Mann and Smallwood leave for New Orleans to-morrow morning.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Democratic Convention—Long Report about Nothing.

RALEIGH, August 13.—The Democratic State Convention assembled to-day in large force in Tucker Hall. At 10 A. M. the Convention was called to order by Hon. Thomas Bragg, and Joseph Davis, Esq., of Franklin, was chosen temporary chairman, and Messrs. Gales and Englehord, secretaries. Mr. Davis, on taking the chair, addressed the Convention in an appropriate speech. A committee was appointed upon permanent organization. In the absence of the committee, Hon. Joseph Turner, Jr., was loudly called for, who responded in a scathing speech.

The committee reported recommending Colonel R. H. Cowan, of Wilmington, as permanent President, with seven Vice-Presidents from the several Congressional districts, and a number of Secretaries.

Colonel Cowan then addressed the convention at length in an able speech.

Over seventy counties of the State are represented, several hundred delegates being in attendance.

A committee of fifteen on resolutions and nominations of electors for the State at large was appointed, of which Hon. Thomas Bragg is chairman, Judge Osborne, of Mecklenberg, and Joseph J. Davis, of Franklin, were appointed electors for the State at large.

The committee on resolutions have reported.

Messrs. Robins, Graham, Briggs, J. C. Dobbin, and others, addressed the convention.

The city is full of visitors, some estimating them at 5000. Great harmony and enthusiasm prevails. To-night a grand torchlight procession will take place.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Bereavement Resolutions Adopted—Draping Legislative Halls in Mourning for Thirty Days.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 13.—Resolutions of bereavement at the death of Stevens were presented to the Legislature, and the Speaker and President's desks were ordered to be draped in mourning for thirty days. It was announced in secret session that the loan could not be effected till the tax bill is passed. The homestead bill passed. The Governor vetoed the bill reducing the bonds of State officers, and the Senate sustained the veto.

GEORGIA.

Bradley Declared Ineligible—New Election Ordered—A new Feature in Criminal Trials.

ATLANTA, August 13.—In the Senate Bradley, the negro Senator from the first district, was declared ineligible by thirty to five. Bradley decides to run for Congress from the same district.

Both houses passed resolutions ordering an election in Jelfair and Irwin, two counties not represented in the State government.

A bill has passed the house to allow persons on trial for felony to make a statement, without being sworn, of the facts in their case; the jury to give such weight to the same as they may deem proper.

FOREIGN.

Newly Arrived Cotton Cargo Destroyed at Lisbon—Negotiations Between North German Confederation and United States—Armed Insurgents in Spain—Turks Badly Beaten by Cretans.

LISBON, August 13.—A fire originating in a newly arrived cotton cargo destroyed a great quantity of cotton, brandy, and other valuables, loss £100,000, but little insurance.

The Duke de Montpensier protests to the Queen of Spain against his banishment.

BERLIN, August 13.—Negotiations have been initiated between the North German Confederation and the United States for a treaty securing protection and proper treatment of emigrants on the high seas.

WIESBADEN, August 13.—The Czar and the King of Prussia had a pacific interview at Langenschwalbach.

LONDON, August 13.—Maldstoner Wells was hung to day in prison. This is the first execution under the new law.

PARIS, August 13.—Armed insurgents have made their appearance in Aragon, and government troops have been sent in pursuit of the rebels.

BRUSSELS, August 13.—The royal prince of Brabant is dangerously sick.

PARIS, August 13.—*La Liberte* asserts that a new difficulty is pending between France and Tunis.

The Turks were badly beaten by the Cretans on the twenty-seventh of July.

LISBON, August 13.—The last steamer from Rio Janeiro brings the intelligence that the Brazilian Cabinet has resigned. Ilaborny heads the new ministry.

WEST INDIES.

Soulouques' Wife Espoused Salnave's Cause—Tonnage Wanted at Kingston.

HAVANA, August 13.—Soulouques' wife has espoused the cause of Salnave. She is said to have considerable influence. Salnave appears to be gaining ground.

Tonnage is wanted at Kingston. Spices are rotting in the warehouses owing to low prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York Democratic State Convention—No Importation of Cattle into Canada—Large Fire, California, Destroyed by Fire—Assaulting a Richmond Editor—Bail Refused to Colonel Cole.

UTICA, N. Y., August 13.—The Democratic Committee have called a State Convention to meet on the second of September. The contest for nomination for Governor will be between Murphy and Hoffman, the chances favoring Murphy.

OTTOWA, C. W., August 13.—Importation of cattle from the United States will cease until the disease now prevalent among them abates.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 13.—The town of Laporte, California, was destroyed by fire. Loss half a million.

SAVANNAH, August 13.—The first bale of new cotton was received to-day by Sloan, Grover & Co. It was classed good-middling, and sold at forty cents.

RICHMOND, August 13.—Lemuel G. Bowden assaulted W. D. Coleman, editor of the *Enquirer and Examiner*, for newspaper remarks about his brother, who is Attorney General of the State. The parties were separated before serious damage was done.

HUDSON, N. Y., August 13.—The court has refused to bail Cole, who killed Hiscock.

River Intelligence.

SOUTHWEST PASS, August 13, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29·70. Weather calm. Arrived, steamship Concordia, Sears, master, from Boston, with merchandise and passengers to Creevy, Nickerson & Co. Sailed, steamship Guayanne.

LOUISVILLE, August 13.—River falling fast; five feet in the canal. Weather clear and pleasant.

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—River declining, with about seven feet to Cairo.

VICKSBURG, August 13.—Passed up, Governor Allen at five P. M. River falling slowly.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Cotton more active; sales 2000 bales; middlings 29½c. Flour less active and prices unchanged. Winter wheat steady; spring 1@2c. lower; new amber Tennessee $2 55@2 65; white $2 90. Corn active, 1@2c. better; mixed Western $1 13@1 17. Oats lc. lower. Mess pork drooping, $28 70@28 87½; for old $28 50@28 62½. Lard firm; kettle rendered 19@19½c. Whisky quiet, 67½c. Groceries quiet. Turpentine 45@46c. Rosin $2 90@7. Freights dull.

New York, August 13.—Governments closed weak; 5-20's of 1862, with coupons, 114¼. Tennessee 6's 64; new 63¾. North Carolina's 73; new 72¾. Virginia 6's 56. There is to-day an increased demand for money, and call loans advanced to 4@5. Discount rates are also hardening. Gold strong at 147¼@147¾. Sterling dull at 9[illegible]. Bonds—5 20's of 1862 114¾; of 1864 110¾; of 1865 112¾. New issue 109; of 1867 109. 10-40's 109¾.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—Flour quiet; family $10@10 25. Wheat, corn and oats unchanged and steady. Whisky in bond is held at 70c. Pork held at $28 75. Lard 18½c. Bulk meats held: shoulders 12½c.; sides 14½c. Bacon shoulders held at 13½c.; clear sides 17½c. Hams 21@22c. Sugar 12@15½c. Coffee 21@26½c. Potatoes $1 75@2 25. Apples $2 50@4.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 13, Evening.—Cotton closed firmer, with an advance; uplands 10d; Orleans 10½d; lard firm and unchanged.

LONDON, August 13.—Decrease of specie in the Bank of England £500,000.

LONDON, August 13, Evening.—Consols 93¼@93⅞. Bonds 71⅞.

FRANKFORT, August 13.—Bonds dull at 75½.

PARIS, August 13.—Bourse opened firmer; rentes 70 and 2.

HAVANNA, August 13.—Sugar is strong; No. 12 8 reals. Sterling 11½; for Federal currency 93@97½. Gold—long ⅞ discount; short ¼ premium.

FROM IBERVILLE PARISH.

Letter to Governor Warmoth—Democrats Incite Riot and Bloodshed—They Counsel Violence Against Radicals.

The following letter, dated at Plaquemines, August 10, 1868, was addressed to Governor Warmoth, and is written by a citizen who is fully responsible for his statements:

I have the honor to solicit your attention to the following facts:

The merchants and idlers here in this town are doing everything in their power to demoralize and bring about a collision or riot among the colored men. They persuade or coerce them into the stores and rum shops and get them drunk, and then turn them out, instructing them to shout for Seymour and Blair, and to denounce every man, white or black, who dares to open his mouth or speak against the Democratic ticket.

I have been informed by most reliable men that on Saturday night last, two of the most prominent Democrats of the town went into the street with their drunken colored Democrats, encouraged them and done their utmost to create a riot.