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VOLUME II—NO. 113. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 423.

Y TELEGRAPH.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

ROM WASHINGTON

DIAN OUTRAGES IN KANSAS.

TEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ROM MEXICO AND HAYTI.

nbardment of Port au Prince Threatened

ROM GEORGIA.

PUBLICAN MEETING AT ATLANTA

eeches of Senator Bill and Gov. Brown.

TERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

ARKETS, RIVER NEWS, ETC.

WASHINGTON.

ocuments Sent Out by Republican Congressional Committee—Long Cabinet Meeting—Indian Outrages in Kansas—London Herald on Thaddeus Stevens—Stuff about Rosecrans.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The Republican ngressional Committee has been sending t twenty-five thousand political documents per week, and expects to send fifty to hundred thousand per week until election. The recent riotous proceedings of the tler Zouaves have ventilated circumstances connected with the disbanding of e militia companies in the District. The esident ordered them disbanded. General Grant referred the order to General mory, who returned it with the indorsement that there was no authority for such proceeding since martial law did not exist. The order was returned to the President with his indorsement, and there the tter rested.

Mr. Watts, Minister to Austria, is here aiting instructions.

A long cabinet meeting was held to-day; present but Mr. Welles.

Internal revenue recepts to-day $379,600.

Letters from Kansas report repeated trages by Indians, beating men and outging women in a shocking manner.

The London *Herald* has an article on the e and past services of Thaddeus Stevens. he writer thinks that many wiser and abler mericans than Mr. Stevens have lately en lost to the cause of the country, but at the Republican party will long feel at they could have better spared a better an.

Admiral Farragut comes home in October.

It is seriously stated that Rosecrans' visit Virginia is for consultation with General ee regarding Mexican relations and South estern border interests. Other parties say osecrans desires to consult General Lee ith the regard to the views and purposes d probable action of Southern Democrats preliminary to a letter of advice that osecrans intends addressing to the Gerans before leaving the country. Nothing positively known beyond that Rosecrans oes to Virginia to see General Lee.

A collector for New Orleans not yet amed.

General Rosecrans left this morning for e White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

On the same train and in social company ith General Rosecrans were Generals Ewl, Longstreet, and Hunton.

General Lee is at White Sulphur Springs.

General Rosecrans returns on Thursday.

Yesterday's rumor that the French and russian legations had received warlike adoes is pronounced in the proper quarters oo absurd for contradiction.

Berthemy says France had loaned large ums to Austria and Italy for railroad purposes, and the return of this money accounts for the accumulation of bullion in he Bank of France.

EUROPE.

Alliance between France and Switzerland not Favorably Entertained—Government Candidate for French Legislature Beaten by Eleven Thousand.

BERLIN, August 18.—It is officially announced that the Government of Switzerland will summarily reject any proposal of rance looking to an alliance with that ower.

LONDON, August 18.—A letter from Rio ays the new cabinet and the people of Brazil favor peace.

The Argentine republic has annulled the rotocol of the new treaty of alliance with razil.

PARIS, August 18.—The government candidate for Legislature from Jura was beaten y eleven thousand majority.

HAYTI and MEXICO.

Haytien War Vessel Captured, with Salnave's Wife—Salnave Imprisons the Prussian Minister—Bombardment of Port-au-Prince Threatened—Vera Cruz Filled with Malcontents—Cuban Passengers Imprisoned There.

HAVANA, August 18.—Salnave intends coming here. A war vessel, with Salnave's wife and Minister of War, had been captured.

Salnave had imprisoned the Prussian, and threatened the British Minister. The British man-of-war Favorite was preparing o bombard Port-au-Prince.

Operations against the rebels in the State of Vera Cruz have failed. The city of Vera Cruz was filled with malcontents, and the city authorities had suspended their functions. Passengers arriving from Cuba, unless known to be neutral in politics, were imprisoned. Colonel Jimenes, and General Alatorre were expected at Vera Cruz with reinforcements.

GEORGIA.

Grand Republican Procession and Meeting at Atlanta—The States Represented by Thirty-seven Girls—Speeches of Senator Bill, Ex-Governor Brown, and Others—State House Leased—The Legislature to Cast the Electoral Vote.

ATLANTA, August 18.—A grand Republican mass meeting was held in this city to-day in honor of the nomination of Grant and Colfax.

The procession formed at the postoffice building, composed of about three hundred negroes and three white men. Near the head of the procession was an express wagon canopied with the United States flag, and ornamented with flags and the names of Grant and Colfax. The wagon contained thirty-seven white girls, representing the several States, each dressed in white and wearing miniature flags.

The procession marched through the principal streets with music and banners to the City Hall square, and were addressed by ex Governor Joe Brown, James Johnson, Joshua Hill, and others. Johnson spoke of the rule of the Republican party during the last few years, and the magnitude of the work it had performed. He spoke of the arraignment of the party before the country by the late insurgents for onerous taxation, and said the debt was created to vanquish the party whose object was to perpetuate slavery, and make it universal, and that the conquered should be made to pay the debt. He characterized the war as an unmitigated wrong, but said let those who inaugurated the war pay all its penalties; that the Southern people were hostile to the United States government. He rejoiced to live to see the day when not a slave was to be found in the United States. He hoped that the poor white man who complained of the abolition of slavery might have thirty-nine lashes on the bare back. He defended the government in giving the ballot to the black man. It was to secure them in their freedom; that the negro was ignorant and poor was a reason that he should be allawed to vote to protect himself.

He referred to the intention of the Democracy to makethis a white man's government (loud cheers), and said the choice was given the Southern States in the fourteenth amendment, to count the negro and have him represented in the general government or not. He said the Democratic public speakers were responsible for all the riots so frequent in the country, and warned the people that if this continued they had not yet seen a drop in the bucket. The Democrats proposed to undo the work of the Republican party through the Executive and the army. This meant war.

To the blacks he said: God has given you freedom. You can not unaided support yourselves three months. You owe it to your deliverers to stand by the Republican party. Go home through the country; talk to your friends and urge them to be true to the party and to come to the polls and vote unawed by threats, etc.

Joshua Hill followed, and indorsed the ex-Governor; spoke of the good behavior of the masses; administered a reproof to President Johnson for threatening war over the shoulders of General Blair; eulogized Grant as no usurping tyrant—modest as a woman—distinguished among soldiers for his administrative ability; and spoke of Colfax in the same strain.

He spoke favorably of Seymour, although he had no personal acquaintance with him, as he had with the distinguished soldier associated with him on the same ticket.

Chief Justice Joe Brown followed. He said he had not taken the oath of office, nor received his commission, hence there was no impropriety in his appearing on this occasion. He was sorry to think that after many years of conflict, and a few of peace, there had been a reference to the reopening of the conflict. If Grant and Colfax should be elected, there would be no danger. The prestige of Grant's name and his determined will all precluded such an event. He read from Seymour's and Blair's letters and speeches to show that war would ensue in carrying out their views. He said the negro would not surrender the right of suffrage without bloodshed, and did not believe the negroes would inaugurate bloodshed, but might be goaded into it by the whites. (Loud cheers.)

Other speakers followed.

A. Alpeoria Bradley, the expelled negro Senator, got up a side show while Brown was speaking and drew off a large crowd. One negro speaker said he had no confidence in the white men who say they are with us. He was for the negroes, and believed in the white folks going for themselves; said the white folks who pretend to be for us will desert us in time of need and trouble, and advised the negroes to stand by and for themselves.

A heavy rain fell all the afternoon. The crowd dispersed at four o'clock. The crowd was estimated at 1500 negroes and 300 whites, one third of the latter Democrats.

The Republican convention now in session has nominated Ackerman and Farrow as electors for the State at large.

The council of Atlanta has bargained for the opera building for a State House at $7000 yearly.

The Republicans agreed in caucus to present a bill to elect electors by the General Assembly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fire in Philadelphia—General Stoneman's Instructions in Reference to Railroad Payments

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.—A fire occurred last night, destroying the houses of Collins & Robb with 200,000 pounds shoulders, 700 packages lard and hams, smoked beef, etc. Bullock Brothers with 880 sacks fine wool, and Messrs. Cleghorn with a list of cotton.

RICHMOND, August 18.—General Stoneman has issued an order directing the Auditor of the State to receive from railroads indebted to the State the whole or part of their debt, to be paid in current funds, or in State bonds at par, the amount of bonds received not to exceed two-thirds of the total payment made by any road. The whole amount due from roads is about $300,000.

River Intelligence.

SOUTHWEST PASS, August 18, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.60. Wind south and light; weather stormy.

Arrived: Steamship I. C. Harris, Talbot, from Brazos Santiago with $116,830 in specie, to C. A. Whitney & Co. Schooner Times, Moore, seven days from Corpus Christi, in ballast, bound to Pensacola, put in for water. No departures.

VICKSBURG, August 18.—Passed up: Mollie Able at 5 P. M. Down: Quitman at 7 P. M. River falling slowly.

ST. LOUIS, August 18.—River stationary.

LOUISVILLE, August 18.—River falling, with four feet in the canal. Weather cloudy and warm.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Cotton firmer. Sales 1200 bales; middling uplands 30c. Flour dull, superfine State $7 25@8 25. Wheat heavy. Mixed Western corn $1 20@1 21½. Provisions generally steady. Lard, kettle 19¼@19½c. Whisky firm 67½c. in bond. Freights dull and declining, cotton, steam 3-16.

NEW YORK, August 18, Evening.—Governments steady. 5 20's of '62 113¼; of '64 108¼; of '65 111¼; new issue 107¼; 7-30's 107½; 10-40's 108¾. Money easy but rates unchanged. Call loans 4@5 ℔ cent. Prime discounts 7 ℔ cent.; an active market anticipated. Gold closed weak at 145¼. Sterling dull 109¾. Stocks weak and excited, especially on New York Central and Erie.

Sub-Treasury balance $83,500,000.

CINCINNATI, August 20.—Flour unchanged. Family $10@10 25. Wheat $2 05. Corn 92@96. Oats 53@55. Whisky in bond 70. Provisions nominally unchanged. Groceries steady.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 18, Evening.—Consols 94. Bonds, 71½.

LIVERPOOL, August 18, Evening.—Cotton closed easier, but prices are unchanged. Sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn easier, but unchanged.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

To Officers Commanding Posts—Domestic Disturbances or Insurrections.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, La., August 18, 1868.

General Orders No. 3.

In order to carry out the instructions from the Secretary of War relative to the assistance to be afforded by the troops on duty in this department to the civil authorities in case of domestic disturbances or insurrections arising therein, officers commanding districts, detachments, and posts will be governed by the following directions:

Every officer will keep himself well informed of the condition of affairs in his vicinity. Should a necessity arise which in his opinion would render the services of troops requisite he will immediately communicate by telegraph with these headquarters, stating the essential facts in the case, and asking for the necessary instructions for his government.

Under no circumstances will any interference of the military with the civil authorities be permitted; nor will the services of the troops be made use of unless upon special instructions, previously communicated, in each case, from these headquarters.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.

THOMAS H. NEILL,
Major Twentieth Infantry, Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

LOUISIANA GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate Proceedings Yesterday.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT BILL.

PASSAGE OF A RAILROAD BILL.

Finance Measures Considered in House.

SENATE.

Forty-Third Day's Proceedings.

TUESDAY, August 18, 1868.

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

The roll was called: present the following members:

Anderson, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, François, Futch, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Williams, Wittgenstein—28.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably with amendments upon Senate bill No. 125, an act to provide for taking the testimony of witnesses in suits pending in the courts of this State, and moved that it be printed and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

Adopted.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Elections, presented the following report:

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS, New Orleans, August 13, 1868.

To the Honorable Members of the Senate:

By a resolution of the Committee on Elections, as no contestant for the seat of the Hon. R. W. Futch has appeared before them, the following affidavit of Mr. Thomas L. Johnson is respectfully returned to your honorable body for its action, with the request that the committee be relieved from further consideration of the subject.

MORTIMER F. SMITH,
Chairman.

Mr. Anderson: I move that the rules be suspended to act at once upon the report of the committee.

Rules suspended.

An affidavit before R. H. Shannon, United States Commissioner, inclosed with the report of the committee was read. It alleges that R. W. Futch is not a registered voter.

Mr. Anderson: I understand the report of the committee to be that Mr. Futch is entitled to his seat. I move that the report be adopted.

Mr. Thompson: I will state to the Senate that there is really no contest in the case. One of the members of the Board of Registration files an affidavit before the Committee on Elections, which simply announces the fact that Mr. Futch is elected from a parish in which he is not registered, and refers it back to the Senate for their further action.

The President: The Chair is of opinion that this report should lie over until Mr. Futch is present.

Mr. Blackman moved that the affidavit and petition be dismissed.

Mr. Campbell: Before that is done I think it is not too late for the Senate to do what it ought to do—consider the question of eligibility. If there is no contest, and the sitting member is ineligible, it is due to the Senate that we should take this matter into consideration and dispose of it with due deliberation. I think it should be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions that they report the fact whether Mr. Futch is eligible or ineligible.

The President: The motion to reconsider takes precedence.

Mr. Braughn: The committee recommend that the affidavit be withdrawn. I move that the report of the committee be adopted, and that the affidavit be laid on the table.

Mr. Campbell: I withdraw my motion, and move that the affidavit and the report be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. I ask whether a motion to commit does not take precedence of any other motion?

Mr. Ogden: It is not a motion to commit, it is a motion to refer.

Mr. Campbell: A motion to commit then, to refer and to commit mean the same thing.

Mr. Ogden: There is a motion already before the house. No motion can take precedence of that but a motion to recommit.

Mr. Blackman: A motion to lay upon the table has precedence of any other motion.

Mr. Braughn: It seems that this affidavit has been lying in the hands of the committee for the last two months, and that the party making it has not appeared or made any movement to prosecute the contest. Now, under these circumstances it seems to me that the proper action of the Senate will be to lay this affidavit on the table. This can do its author no injury. If at any time hereafter he should appear and sees fit to prosecute the contest, the Senate can take the matter up again.

Mr. Thompson: I desire to make the statement that this party came before the committee twice, and asked to be permitted to withdraw that affidavit. I told him that the affidavit was *ex parte*, and amounted to nothing. I did not wish to take any action on it at all. The committee saw fit to report it back to the Senate for their action.

Mr. Lewis: It is a question involving the eligibility of a Senator. If under the constitution he is ineligible he has no more right to a seat here than if he were not elected. Therefore as this subject involves a question of law, I think it necessary and proper that it should be referred or committed to the Committee on Judiciary, who can decide the qustion of law and report back to the Senate.

The President: The Chair is of the opinion that the motion of the Senator from the Second District is in order from this fact. The effect of laying the affidavit on the table will be that it will there be subject to be taken up at any time. Now, should any Senator be disposed to take up the matter, and consider the question of eligibility, it can be done.

Mr. Lewis: The question of eligibility is one that should be investigated by the Senate, and it would seem necessary that the report with the affidavits should go before the Committee on Judiciary.

The President: The Chair will state also that each member is sworn to support the constitution as well as myself, and if the gentleman is not eligible to his seat, it devolves upon them to take measures to prevent it. The mere fact of laying the affidavit upon the table makes it the property of the Senate, and it could be taken up and considered at any time.

The question being on adopting the report of the committee and laying the affidavit upon the table—

Mr. O'Hara called for a division of the question.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The motion to lay the affidavit upon the table was lost:

Yeas 10; nays 11.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the affidavit was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported progress.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 108, a bill for the relief of the poor and indigent of the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Packard, from the Special Committee on the New Orleans Slaughterhouse Company bill, Senate bill No. 121, reported favorably.

Mr. Todd asked that this bill might lie upon the table until he had time to make a minority report.

The Chair: It lies upon the table until Friday next, being a local bill.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Braughn: I have in my hands a memorial from a charitable institution. I presume that under the head of motions it is in order.

The memorial was read by its title, being the report of the Board of Directors of St. Vincent and St. Thomas for destitute Catholic boys, and memorial to the honorable President and Senate of the State of Louisiana.

On motion of Mr. Braughn the report and memorial were received, and referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 53, an act to define and regulate the costs of the Clerks, Sheriffs, Recorders, and Notaries Public throughout the State of Louisiana, and provide forfeitures and penalties for their overcharging and failing to perform their duties, and the mode of collecting their fees, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was read section by section.

Mr. Ray said this bill was a reduction of the former fee bills of these officers. Its aim is to give these officers a fair and just compensation for their services, and no more.

Upon the reading of the first section Mr. Ray moved its adoption.

Pending this motion, Mr. Jewell called attention to line 98, giving but ten cents for every hundred words, and thought it would be an insufficient compensation at the present time.

Mr. Ray: I think it is the same as in the old fee bill.

Mr. Jewell: These officers now charge twenty-five cents.

Mr. Ray: The old fee bill provides ten cents.

Mr. Jewell: In another place for issuing certificates to witnesses it gives ten cents. The blanks alone will cost that. My attention has been called to these two charges by several of the Clerks of the Courts of New Orleans, and they tell me it would be impossible to get this writing done for ten cents a hundred words.

Mr. Ray: Ten cents is quite an ample charge. In other respects the fees are large.

Mr. Jewell: My object is to have these charges reasonable, and at the same time to have some provision attached to this bill prohibiting any further charges than it authorizes. As the bill now stands, these officers will be constantly over charging, whereas if we should say fifteen cents, or twenty cents, this would be avoided.

If we say fifteen cents or twenty cents they will not be so likely to charge more than the legal rates. The reduction in the value of the currency, also makes a great difference.

Mr. Ray: The charge for issuing subpoenas to witnesses under the old bill was fifteen cents, under this bill it is ten cents; the fees amount to a large sum where there are many witnesses summoned. I do not think the reduction is greater than experience will justify. It will be remembered that in the discussion on a former bill the general opinion was that the fees were enormous. Mr. Bacon remarked that he had practiced law in different States, and that the fees were so much higher here than in any other State, that he thought they would bear a great reduction. I think the reduction has been made at an average of about one-third.

Mr. Ray moved the adoption of the first section.

Adopted.

Section two was read.

Mr. Ray: It will be perceived that there has been very little reduction in the Sheriff's fee-bill, but it has been so graduated as to make it more equal.

Mr. Ray moved to amend line ninety-three by striking out "sixty" and inserting "forty."

Amendment adopted.

The section as amended was then adopted.

Sections three and four were read and adopted.

Section five was read.

Mr. Ray moved to strike out lines fifteen and sixteen, and the word "case" in line seventeen.

Amendment adopted.

Section five was then adopted as amended.

Section six was read.

Mr. Ray moved, in line four, instead of the word "writs" to insert the word "suits."

The amendment was adopted.

The section as amended was adopted.

Section seven was read.

Mr. Ray moved to strike out from the word "it" in line ninety-five to the end of the section.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Ray: I desire to call the attention of the Senate that this is an entirely new section in the law regulating costs, while there is a considerable reduction of the fees of the Sheriffs made by this bill, it seems reasonable that a portion of them, at least, should be paid in advance. Hence it is provided in this section that in filing a suit in any of the District Courts there shall be advanced ten dollars, five of which shall go toward paying the costs of the Clerk of the Court, and five dollars toward paying the Sheriff's costs. The laws as heretofore were that the costs were due every six months. Here it is provided that every six months the Deputy Sheriff shall be authorized to collect them. I think that it will be a very considerable compensation for the reduction of fees, the means providing for paying a portion in advance, besides which it will be a great relief to lawyers.

Mr. Braughn: Mr. President, I look upon this section as one of the best in the whole bill. The Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs will perhaps object to the smallness of the fees, but the summary manner of collecting the costs every six months is certainly a very excellent one.

Section seven was adopted.

Sections eight and nine were read and adopted.

Mr. Ray offered an additional section as section ten.

The section was read and adopted.

Mr. Ray offered an additional section as section eleven.

The section was read and adopted.

Section twelve was read.

Mr. Ray moved to insert at the end of line two, "Recorder or Notary Public."

The amendment was adopted.

Section twelve was adopted as amended.

Section thirteen was read.

Mr. Ray moved in line six to strike out the word "and," and after the word "eighteen" to insert the words "and nineteen."

The amendment was adopted.

The section as amended was adopted.

Section fourteen was read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray the vote on section two was reconsidered, and the words "except the parish of Orleans" inserted at the end of line one.

The amendment was adopted, and the section as amended was adopted.

The bill was then adopted as a whole.

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

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was finally adopted.

An amendment to the title was adopted as the title adopted.

Senate bill No. 80, an act providing for the election of Justices of the Peace, and prescribing their powers and duties in all the parishes of this State except the parish of Orleans, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara the bill was made the special order of the day on Thursday next.

Mr. Blackman called up Senate bill No. 126, an act to incoporate the Louisiana and Arkansas railroad company.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill was taken up section by section.

Section one was read.

Mr. Ray: Probably the Senate will desire some information in regard to this railroad bill. It is a very important bill when properly understood. It is intended as one of the links of a chain of railroads from St. Louis to New Orleans. It is intended to connect with the Opelousas railroad. This is the only link in the road which has not been chartered and upon which the work is not already going on to make a complete connection between St. Louis and New Orleans upon the west side of the Mississippi river. It is one which must be considered important and desirable by every one who looks forward to the public interest in the State.

Mr. Blackman moved the adoption of the first section.

The section was adopted.

Sections second, third, fourth, and fifth were read and adopted.

Section six was read.

Mr. Egan moved to insert as names of commissioners E. H. McGinty, A. B. Reagan, and R. B. Williams, of the parish of Winn.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House asking concurrence in the following bills:

House bill No. 85, an act for the emancipation of George Crockett Phillips.

House bill No. 87, an act providing that the flag of the United States shall wave over all public offices and institutions.

House bill No. 79, an act fixing the salaries of District Judges in the State.

House bill No. 99, an act to amend an act entitled an act, and the amendment thereto, concerning the town of Bastrop in the parish of Morehouse.

Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, were read and adopted.

Mr. Egan offered a substitute for section fifteen, which was read and adopted.

Sections sixteen to twenty-three, inclusive, were read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was adopted as a whole.

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

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was finally passed and the title adopted.

Mr. Campbell called up bill No. 70, an act to establish a metropolitan police district and to provide for the government thereof, on its third reading.

Mr. Braughn: Mr. President, from the time that this bill was first introduced until now I have been indulgently waiting for some argument, some reason to show us the utility, object, or the necessity of this bill. We have a system now, sir, which has worked well. It has been tried for a number of years, and through all has given satisfaction. Having a system that answers all our purposes, that affords us ample protection, I can not conceive why a change should be made. When there is a law in operation there can be but two motives for changing or repealing it—one that the law in operation is defective, or that it is unnecessary, and second, that the new law to be presented is superior to the other. Now, sir, I can not conceive that the bill now before the Senate answers either one point or the other. The only other motive I could have surmised why this bill was introduced was, that the Board of Commissioners, and the control of the affairs contemplated by the bill would be, as it were, placed in the hands of the Governor of the State. But that surmise is destroyed and removed when I contemplate the fact that the present system has been changed to such an extent as to place the appointment of the Police Commissioners in the hands of the Governor. Then, sir, why, I ask, is it, in view of the fact that we have a police system which has satisfied all the people of New Orleans, of all colors and all party proclivities—a system which is now controlled by a Board of Police Commissioners appointed by a Republican Governor of the State—a police force on which both political parties are represented and where the colored men have even an undue proportion of appointments, why is it, sir, I say, that we should throw aside the system that we have tried for years and to which no objection has been urged upon this floor for a system that we know nothing about, in behalf of which nothing is promised and for which no arguments have been made?

The only argument, sir, that I have heard advanced in behalf of this bill is, that it is a copy of the law governing the Police forces of the city of New York.

This is the only argument that has been made in support of the bill, and I submit, sir, that it is a very weak one. I never have had the pleasure of being in the city of New York, and therefore know nothing of its Police force, and am not prepared to say whether this system of theirs is to be preferred to ours, or even whether it has worked properly or not.

I think, sir, that if this is the only argument that can be brought to bear upon this bill—as would appear from the absence of any other—it is so weak that it should bring about the downfall of the scheme proposed. We know, sir, what our present Police force is. I apprehend, sir, that not a single valid objection could be urged against it as to its efficiency and conduct. I believe, sir, that it affords equal protection to the white man, and the colored man, the Republican, and the Democrat. It contains in its offices men of both colors and men of both parties, and it is controlled, as I said before, by a Board of Commissioners representing only the Republican party of this city. It is officered by men of acknowledged ability, and men who are all Republicans, I believe, without one exception. Therefore I can not conceive why any change should be made, and simply on the ground that this bill is a fac simile of the law which governs the police forces of the city of New York. Now, sir, it may be said that it is necessary to extend this police district; that it is necessary to include the parishes of Jefferson and St. Bernard. But, sir, during a twenty years residence in the city of New Orleans I do not remember a single instance where either of these parishes or any other parish called upon the police force of New Orleans for assistance or protection. I believe, sir, that the people of St. Bernard and the people of Jefferson are perfectly able and capable of perfecting their own police organizations. I conceive that they are perfectly capable of protecting themselves, and that it is folly for this Legislature to say that these parishes shall be governed by a police force which shall have its headquarters, its Board of Control, its power, and its force in the city of New Orleans.

Another reason why I am opposed to this change is the fact that this bill will cost an enormous amount of money, the exact sum of which no member upon this floor, on either side of this House is at present able to state. Our present police forces, sir, cost us at the utmost about $600,000. And yet it is said that this new system could be entered upon for about $700,000 a year, therefore increasing the cost about $100,000, which will be paid as their pro rata by the parishes of Jefferson and St. Bernard. Even admitting that argument to be true, it shows the fact that the new system will cost as much as the old, and I have seen nothing in the bill, and have heard no argument to show us that we will have a better police force, better officers, or more orderly affairs, or that the citizens will be more safe in their persons or property than now.

Now, sir, the city of New Orleans has upon the assessment rolls taxable property to the amount of nearly two hundred millions of dollars—four-fifths of all the taxable property, I believe, in the State. And, sir, I think that as representatives of the city of New Orleans we have a right to say upon the floor of the General Assembly gentlemen, do not impose more taxes upon us because the schemes that you make, the laws that you enact, which bear expenditures upon their face, affect us more than they do you.

We will be called upon to foot the bills, and hence our words of warning ought to be heeded by the members who are not affected by the bill which is now before the House. I will venture to say, sir, having read the bill carefully, that its cost for the first year will not be less than one million of dollars. Why, sir, you not alone have an increased force, President of Boards, Commissioners in each parish, Treasurer's Clerks of all colors and sizes—you not alone have sergeants, patrolmen, door-keepers, and God knows what all, but you give the Commissioners the right to charter steamboats, pay secret police, and all without limit. There is no limit, sir, to the controlling power which will enable this immense machine to expend per annum one million of dollars in rewards. There is no limit to the agency which will wield this instrument to the torture of all those who have to bear the burden of taxation it will impose.

There is no limit to their employing a thousand secret policemen throughout the State of Louisiana. And, sir, these considerations alone in my opinion should sound the death knell of the bill as it now lies before us. You make these men autocrats; you give them patronage without limit and without stint. And yet it is said that this law, if it becomes a law, could be carried into effect at an expense of $700,000 a year, when the paying of the force alone, with its officers, without the chartering of steamboats, without the offering and payment of rewards, without the employment of secret policemen, and without all those little leaks through which the State money will flow in unstinted measures are calculated. The police force alone, sir, with its officers will cost the sum of $200,000 per year. The question who is to pay this immense outlay; the question out of what treasury this money is to flow; the question what tax-payers will be compelled to foot the bills is easily answered the people of New Orleans. Another feature of this bill, sir, is that in my opinion it will lead to oppression and persecution; it will permit the Governor of the State, the Police Commissioners, and the other officers having the necessary powers, to send this police force out of the city of New Orleans into any part of the State when in their opinion necessity and the occasion require it.

Now, sir, I say that the right on the part of any man or number of men to withdraw from the city the protection of its police, would lead to consequences that no man can foreshadow—consequences that would not alone be felt here, but elsewhere.

This immense force of 575 men, not counting its officers, attaches, clerks, etc., brought to any part of the State on election days or otherwise, I say, would lead to consequences that no man now on this floor can foresee or foretell. It would give them the right to take from the city every policeman, on the pretext that their presence was required elsewhere. What the motive is, sir, I can not say. No inducement, no explanation has been given the Senate why the measure now before us should pass, except, forsooth, that it resembles the system which governs the city of New York.

Now, sir, another feature in this bill is that the officers have a right to employ counsel; that probably might be an inducement for me to favor the bill, because being a lawyer, I might occasionally be employed by the Commissioners or others, having a right to do so. Who, sir, can tell what amount of money will be expended for lawyers' fees alone? Every one knows that lawyers' fees are no trivial matters; that it is a profession that expects to be paid for its services; I speak by the card, and from some knowledge on the subject. Now, sir, no man upon this floor can calculate what amount of money will be expended for lawyers' fees alone. It is a time when every man considers it his right and his high privilege to protect his neighbor and his friend. I know, sir, of a lawyer in New Orleans who has been hungering for fees for a long time past, and who perhaps looks upon this bill as the new era that is about to dawn upon his existence. Hangers on about the Temple of Justice, for the purpose of catching the crumbs for which this bill provides, are no doubt satisfied with it. I am satisfied that the sum of $700,000 will not more than pay the gentlemen who expect to be employed by the legal provisions of this bill. Another argument used yesterday by Senator Campbell was, that the people of New Orleans wanted the measure passed; that the taxpayers of his district were in favor of the bill. I do not desire to question the gentleman's assertion, but I believe I know the people of his district as well as my own, and I believe they desire nothing of the kind; that they are perfectly satisfied with the system as it now exists; that they feel perfectly safe in their persons and property under the protection that they enjoy. I know, sir, that the gentleman was sent here by taxpayers; I know that you, Mr. President, are a resident and taxpayer of the second district, and I boldly assert that you, sir, do not desire this change; that the taxpayers of New Orleans, be they white or black, Democrats or Republicans, do not desire the passage of this bill. Sir, should this bill be published, and every citizen coolly digest its provisions, let it be put to a popular vote, and I venture to assert that not a single man in New Orleans would favor it, except those who expect to make money by it or receive an appointment under its provisions. Believing as I do, that it is well to let well enough alone; that we have a police system under which we are perfectly protected—one which has been a credit to the city of New Orleans for a long time past; having failed to see any beneficial effects that will result from the passage of this bill; having in vain listened for arguments from the gentlemen who foster and advocate it, except the single one that it is similar to the law which governs the police of New York, I can not give my voice for its adoption. I am, sir, a disciple of Senator Ray in the doctrine that no law should be enacted from which no practical benefit can be derived, and I ask Senators, before voting upon this question whether a single dollar's worth of practical good will emanate from its adoption, and whether they find in any of its provisions any improvement upon the present system. I ask them to say whether the people of the adjoining parishes of St. Bernard and Jefferson; I ask the representatives of those parishes whether their people are not able to govern themselves, and whether they expect to call upon the police of New Orleans for assistance and protection? If they will do this and calmly reflect upon this measure, I am satisfied that they will come to the same conclusion that I have arrived at after after mature deliberation, that there is nothing to be gained by changing the system now in operation, and that this bill ought not to pass.

Mr. Campbell: Mr. President, having heard nothing from the gentlemen who has opposed the bill that is new or different from the objections that were made the other day, I will simply reply to his remark that the citizens I represent do not want the bill passed. While I do not doubt his sincerity in the sentiment, I will say that he is misinformed. The Republican party unanimously, and many who do not belong to that party, ask for a reform in the police system of this city. If there is one thing more than another which has been asked of and urged upon us it has been the passage of this bill. Believing that the subject has been sufficiently discussed, I shall move the previous question.

Mr. Campbell moved the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. Braughn called for the yeas and nays on the final adoption of the bill, which were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, and Wittgenstein—17.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Offutt, and White—10.

Messrs. Foute and Egan having entered pending the vote, were permitted, by a vote of yeas 16, nays 8, to record their votes in the negative.

The title of the bill was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray Senate bill No. 99, substitute for an act to prevent the stealing of fruit, grain, etc., was taken up, and the first section read.

Mr. Poindexter offered an amendment, and subsequently withdrew it.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the bill was ordered to lie over until Thursday.

On motion of Mr. Ray House bill No. 17, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to monitions, mode of proceedings, and to secure purchasers at tax sales was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Wittgenstein the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Forty-Fourth Day's Session.

TUESDAY August 18, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Lowell in the chair.

The roll being called, fifty-nine members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Curell, Cuny, Dupre, Dupart, Guigonet, Gair, Guidry, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Lee, LeRoy, Lott, Landers, Morris, Mollere, McCullen, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Matthews, Pearce, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, N. Young, Yorke, D. Young—59.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Stubbs.

On motion of Mr. Rey, of Orleans, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Several motions to suspend the rules in order to introduce resolutions failed to prevail.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

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

NEW ORLEANS, August 17, 1868.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Louisiana:

Your committee would respectfully urge that a pension of three hundred dollars per annum be granted Mrs. Laura Montague, widow of Thomas A. Montague, to continue during her widowhood, and payable annually upon her own warrant, indorsed by the State Auditor, for the following reasons, to wit:

That the said Thomas A. Montague, deceased, was pilot of the steamer Fashion at the time of the burning of that boat, and nobly remained at his post of duty and sacrificed his own life in order to save the lives of passengers; that even when advised by brother officers to "leave the wheel; you can do no good, "he heroically declared his intention to remain until the boat struck the bank, and it became too late for him to escape the devouring flames.

Your committee believe that such self-sacrificing devotion deserves recognition from the State, and that the encouragement of a similar spirit among those engaged in river navigation (who form so numerous and respectable an element of our population), will prove the best guarantee of safety to travelers which can possibly be devised.

Respectfully,

A. L. LEE,
Chairman;
P. L. DUFRESNE,
A. TUREAUD,
E. HONORE,
C. R. MAY,
Committee on Ways and Means.

In connection with the above report the Committee on Ways and Means under a suspension of the rules offered the following bill, which underwent its first and second readings, and was made the special order of the day for to-morrow at half-past twelve o'clock P. M. in Committee of the Whole:

An act for the relief of the widow of Thomas A. Montague.

WHEREAS, The widow of Thomas A. Montague is in destitute circumstances on account of the death of said Thomas A. Montague, a pilot, who lost his life by the burning of the steamer Fashion while heroically endeavoring to preserve the lives of her passengers,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of three hundred dollars be paid annually from the treasury of the State to the widow of Thomas A. Montague, deceased, so long as she may remain a widow, and that the said sum shall be paid on the warrant of the said widow, countersigned by the Auditor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; the first warrant to be drawn on the passage of this act, and the further warrants to be drawn during the month of January of each succeeding year.

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]