# NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

NGLE COPIES: TEN CENTS. OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $16 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME II—NO. 115. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 425.


## Y TELEGRAPH.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

ROM WASHINGTON

nportant News from the Plains.

NERAL SHERIDAN AFTER THE INDIANS.

ROM SOUTH CAROLINA

TION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

PORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

TERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

ARKETS, RIVER NEWS, ETC.

### WASHINGTON.

**eridan After Indians—General Baird Ordered to Report to General Meade.**

WASHINGTON, August 20.—General Sheran telegraphs that the trouble on the Sa e and Solomon rivers was caused by the soldiers of the Cheyenne tribe. General eridan had gone to the scene of the outes with plenty of troops.

Brevet Major General A. Baird has been dered to report to General Meade for duty Inspector General.

The game of cross purposes between Secary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins ll continues.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $322,000.

General B. F. Smith, of the Regular my, is dead.

Governor Parsons, of Alabama visited the esident to-day.

The Georgetown, Washington and lexandria Railroad is still in possession a Receiver. No trains are running.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—At a large Decratic meeting here to-night a long tter from Amos Kendall was read, delaring that the safety of the country res the election of Seymour and Blair.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

**ill authorizing the Governor to take Charge of State Bank Assets—No Distinction in Race or Color in Police Appointments—Baring Brothers'. Claims against the State Bank Repudiated.**

COLUMBIA, August 20.—The bill authoring the Governor to take possession of the sets of the Bank of the State, to the exsion of foreign bond holders, has passed e Senate. The value of the assets is nearhalf a million dollars.

Randolph, a negro, introduced a bill auorizing the Governor to take possession the arms, batteries, and equipments beging to the State.

A bill organizing the State police, a semiilitary organization, passed both Houses. The Legislature passed resolutions proding that hereafter all incorporated towns all make no distinction in race or color in e appointment of police.

An attempt was made to turn all the schools in the State over to negro school ommissioners; the subject was referred to committee.

A bill has passed the House repudiating e foreign claims against the Bank of the tate, represented by the Baring Brothers, d authorizing the Governor to take possion of the assets of the bank. The curncy of the band held by a few Republicans to be redeemed by bonds.

The members are yet unpaid, and no oneys have been raised for the purpose. reat dissatisfaction exists in consequence.

### CALIFORNIA.

**onderful Rise and Fall of the Tide in Southern California—Consul General of France for the Pacific Coast.**

SAN FRANCISCO, August 19.—On August 's a singular tidal phenomenon occurred at an Pedro, in Southern California. A series f waves commenced flowing upon the oast, causing the tide to rise sixty-three to xty-four feet above the ordinary height of he water, followed by falling of the tide ome distance below low water mark; the ise and fall occurred regularly every half our for several hours, creating considerable larm among the inhabitants thereabouts. The incident is attributed to some marine isturbance causing the bottom of the sea o rise and fall, thus impelling the waves oward the coast.

Information has been received that Mons. Trozette, French consul at this port, has een appointed consul general of France for he Pacific coast, which title he will assume n his return from Europe.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**he Famous Indian Scout Bill Comstock Murdered—Fall of a Brewery in Alexandria—Alabama Rebels Illuminated—Allies Attack Humaita, and are Repulsed.**

HAYES CITY, Kansas, August 19.—The body of Bill Comstock, the famous scout, has just been brought in. He was murdered yesterday by the Indians. Eighty Indians drove off one hundred and ten mules from within a mile of Fort Hayes yesterday. They are retreating toward the Arkansas river with the military and volunteers in hot pursuit. The Indians abandoned several white children in the woods, but have still six white women prisoners.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., August 20.—A brewery in the course of erection fell to-day, and two persons were seriously injured.

MONTGOMERY, August 20.—Ten thousand people, with transparencies, banners, cannon, etc., are honoring Seymour and Blair. The whole city is illuminated. Ex-Governor Watts, Alexander White, T. J. Morgan, and several colored men have addressed the vast and enthusiastic concourse.

The following Democratic electoral ticket has been nominated by the State convention:

State at Large—George Goldwaite, of Montgomery, and Peter M. Dox, of Madison.

First District—H. T. Toulmin, of Mobile; alternate, W. T. Randall, of Dallas.

Second District—P. P. Sayre, of Montgomery; alternate, J. G. Moore, of Coffee.

Third District—J. Henderson, of Talladega; alternate, F. S. Ferguson, of Macon.

Fourth District—B. B. Lewis, of Shelby; alternate, J. J. Jolly, of Greene.

Fifth District—J. Crook, of Calhoun; alternate, William Richardson, of Madison.

Sixth District—A. McAlexander, of Lauderdale; alternate, C. C. Harris, of Lawrence.

The convention adjourned at nine o'clock this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.—The President of the Allentown rolling mill has fled, leaving debts amounting to from half a million to a million.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 19.—Idaho advices to August 11th, reports Judge Shaffer, Democrat, elected to Congress by 600 majority.

ALEXANDRIA, August 20.—A fire occurred in the University of Virginia at Charlottesville yesterday.

The rotunda accidentally caught fire, damaging it to the extent of $500.

NEW YORK, August 20.—The *Herald* has advices from Rio Janeiro, via London, that 9,000 of the allies attacked Humaita, and were repulsed, losing 3000 of their number.

**River Intelligence.**

VICKSBURG, August 20.—Passed up, Governor Allen at 6 P. M.

ST. LOUIS, August 20.—River declining steadily.

LOUISVILLE, August 20.—Weather clear and warm. River swelling, with four feet three inches in the canal.

### MARKETS.

**Domestic Markets.**

NEW YORK, August 20, Afternoon.—Cotton dull. Sales 800 bales; middling 29½@30c. Flour heavy, superfine $7@8. Wheat heavy without decided change. Corn closed quiet, Western mixed $1 21@1 23. Mess pork, new $28 50; old $28 25. Other provisions steady. Sugar in fair request. Muscavado 11½@12¼c. Other groceries quiet. Freights dull and unchanged.

Governments steady, 5-20's of 1862 113¼; Tennessee's, new 63; North Carolina's 70¼; Virginia's 56 asked.

NEW YORK, August 20, Evening.—5-20's of '62 113¼, of '64 108¼, of '65 111, do new 107¼; 7-30's 107¼; 10-40's 108¼; money active and easier; offerings more liberal; call loans 4@5 ₩ cent, with exceptions at 3; prime discounts 7 ₩ cent; gold weak, closing at 143¼; sterling firmer; rates unchanged.

CINCINNATI, August 20.—Flour dull; family $9 75@10 25. Wheat dull at $1 95. Corn 85@94c. Oats 55c. Whisky 65c. in bond. Bulk shoulders 12¼c; sides 14¼c. Bacon—shoulders 13½@13¾c.; clear sides 17¼c. Hams 20@21½c. Butter 35@36c. Eggs 15@16c.

### DOTS FOR DEMOCRATS.

Since the operations of the Vigilance Committee in Seymour, Indiana, they call lynching "Seymouring," out West. This is doubly hard on Horatio, as he of course loses a vote in each case of "Seymouring."

The grounds of David Dudley Field's country residence, at Stockbridge, Maine, are graded and artistically laid out by a force of fifty men from New York, under the supervision of a skilled engineer.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Neatly says the Philadelphia *Press:*

"General Grant is traveling with Generals Sherman and Sheridan; General Blair with General Despair; Mr. Colfax with General Satisfaction; while Mr. Seymour stays at home with General Gloom."

We are glad to learn, as we do from our Democratic exchanges, that "the Democrats of Maine have opened the campaign with a will." It shows a becoming resignation to their fate. It is a good plan too to make a will, though we are a little curious to know what upon earth they have to devise.—*Hartford Post.*

The Springfield *Republican* states the case strongly thus: "The damnation of Governor Seymour's speech is not that he called the mob his friends, but that they were so and knew it. That speech is not to be interpreted by doubtful canons of criticism, but in the light of the speaker's character, and of his conduct before and after."

The day before Seymour and Blair were nominated, gold sold for $1 40. It sold last week for $1 50. The higher gold goes the worse it is for every man but the speculator. If the nomination of Seymour and Blair sent gold up ten per cent, their election would send it fifty per cent higher. Is the country prepared to see such a state of things? We think not.

Wade Hampton and his ex-rebel comrades in their wild crusade for the overthrow of the reconstruction laws, seem to have forgotten the following words inserted by General Grant in the parole of the rebel officers on the surrender of Lee: "The above named officers will not be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they reside."

If the turbulent and revolutionary element in our own Southern States, which assume to lead the Democratic party in the impending Presidential contest, are not utterly crushed out by the people in November, our old-time orderly acquiescence in the results of a national election must ere long give way for the introduction of the system that prevails in Mexico and Central and South America.

Governor Seymour not only never owned a government bond, but, acting as one of the trustees of a savings bank in Utica, which bank invested some of its funds in Government bonds, Seymour, at a meeting of the trustees, made a motion directing the treasurer to sell all the Government bonds as not being a safe investment. The motion did not prevail, because the majority of the trustees were sensible, loyal men.

The landlord of a hotel in New Rochelle, New York, has nailed to the front of his building a large placard containing pictures of the Tammany candidates, and the inscription, "Seymour and Blair, Democrats arouse!" A gentleman riding by a few mornings ago, was struck with the ludicrousness and decided propriety of the exhortation to Democrats to "arouse," as directly under it were two of the "unterrified" dead drunk.

The Mobile *Tribune* says: "We must break up these Loyal Leagues, and to do this it is only necessary that the negroes should be properly instructed. Point out to the negroes the way they should go. Tell them that the carpet-baggers in the Legislature are the veriest scum thrown up by the boiling cauldron of the late revolutionary war; and they are a gang of political vagabonds on the prowl for plunder, and they will surely aid you in driving the unprincipled wretches from the State."

Atlanta papers publish a letter from Joshua Hill, Senator elect, in the course of which he says: "It is out of my power to attend the meeting of Republican citizens of Richmond county. I am too feeble to set out on a political campaign. My first duty is to take care of my health. It is very well known to the reading public that I am the friend of Grant and Colfax, and nothing has transpired with me to diminish my confidence in them, or lessen my desire for their success."

The Providence *Press* well says:

What would this country have been without carpet-baggers? Since 1800 the citizens of the earlier settled States have been migrating Westward, till State after State has been planted. The essence of the epithet is proscriptive, and its animus more virulent than Know-Nothingism in its palmiest days. Let our foreign-born citizens note that when Democrats are denouncing carpet-baggers, a shot is aimed at every man who comes from a foreign land. Such a proceeding may be according to rebel Democracy, but not according to Jeffersonian.

THE LOST CAUSE STILL LIVES.—The true friends of the Union need only to read the speeches of the old leaders in the rebellion, and the editorials of the braggarts who fired the Southern heart, to be satisfied that the spirit of treason is still alive at the South. It is evident that these people have learned but little from the horrors of our terrible civil war. They seem unwilling to accept the situation, and express a determination to renew the old fight. The nomination of Seymour and Blair has stimulated them to utter language of such treasonable character that will arouse the loyal people of the North as one man against them. They must take the consequences of their own folly.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

## LOUISIANA GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

### PROCEEDINGS OF BOTH HOUSES YESTERDAY

### Metropolitan District Police Bill Up.

### SENATE.

**Forty-Fourth Day's Proceedings.**

THURSDAY, August 20, 1868.

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

The roll was called, the following members present:

Anderson, Beares, Darrall, Day, Egan, François, Lewis, Offutt, Packard, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—19.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

Mr. Rey: I move that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

Adopted.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee and from the Committee on Internal Improvements, and Mr. Wittgenstein, from the Committee on Visiting the Penitentiary, reported progress.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House requesting the Senate to return House bill No. 89, an act establishing a uniformed militia for the State, etc., as the House had discharged the joint committee on the part of that body appointed to consider such matters.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the bill be returned to the House.

Adopted.

MOTIONS.

The President: Motions being in order, I place before the Senate a communication received from the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of this city.

The communication from the city authorities was read, as follows:

WHEREAS, An act entitled an act to establish a metropolitan police district, and provide for the government thereof is now before the General Assembly of Louisiana; and,

Whereas, The said act constitutes as one district, to be known as the metropolitan police district, the cities of New Orleans, Jefferson, and Carrollton, and the towns of Algiers and Gretna; and,

Whereas, The police force is by said act greatly increased, and the Mayors of New Orleans, Jefferson, and Carrollton, and the Police Juries of Algiers and Gretna are required to furnish additional offices, stations, lockups, houses of detention, furniture, equipments, accommodations, etc., for the Board, officers, and members of the said police; and,

Whereas, Said act levies upon the estates, real and personal of the above said cities and towns a tax to carry out the provisions of said act, which at this time will be a heavy burden upon the people; and, whereas, said act is a direct encroachment upon the liberty of the people, punishing misdemeanors as penitentiary offenses, authorizing policemen to make arrests for trivialities, and rendering insecure the personal liberty of the good people of New Orleans, and adjacent cities and towns included in the metropolitan district; and,

Whereas, Events have occurred which have already demonstrated the impropriety and insecurity arising from the act taking from the Mayor of New Orleans all control of the Chief and members of the police force; and,

Whereas, There can be no doubt that the police force fixed by the present laws is amply sufficient in point of numbers to protect persons and property, and therefore the contemplated increase is unnecessary, and in the unfortunate financial condition of the city unwarranted; therefore,

*Be it resolved,* That a joint committee, composed of two from the Board of Aldermen and three from the Board of Assistant Aldermen, be appointed by the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen to wait upon the Governor and the Committees of the Legislature on Corporations and Parochial Affairs and present our solemn protest against the aforesaid act to establish a metropolitan police district, and to provide for the government thereof, said act being highly detrimental to the public interest, and if enforced would be productive of incalculable mischief and, perhaps, deplorable results.

*Be it resolved,* That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Mayor to the Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, of the General Assembly of Louisiana, and to the committees aforesaid.

(Signed) THOS. H. SHIELDS,
President of the Board of Aldermen pro tem.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY,
President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Approved August 19, 1868.

(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.

Mr. Ray: I move to lay the communication upon the table, subject to call.

Adopted.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the Committee of Conference on the militia bill, on the part of the Senate, be discharged.

Adopted.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Bacon: I give notice that to-morrow, or at some future day, I will introduce a bill to be entitled an act to carry out the provisions of the constitution relative to public education, and to provide for the education of all the children of the State.

Mr. Thompson: I give notice that to-morrow I will introduce a bill to incorporate the Mandeville and White Sulphur Springs Railroad Company.

BILLS ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

By Mr. Todd: An act creating a Metropolitan Sanitary District, and Board of Health, etc., was taken up and read.

Mr. Todd: Mr. President, a week or ten days ago I gave notice of this bill, which has been gotten up with a good deal of care by some of the best physicians in the city. I desire it to be printed, and a copy laid on the desk of each Senator.

Mr. Todd moved that the usual number of copies of the bill be printed.

Adopted.

By Mr. Bacon, an act to incorporate the Louisiana Mercantile College.

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

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to report from the Committee on Corporations favorably upon the Senate bill No. —, an act to remove the courthouse of the parish of St. James.

Rules suspended and report received.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

House bill No. 28, an act to incorporate the town of Alexandria, was taken up.

Read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

House bill No. 85, an act to emancipate George Crockett Philips, was taken up.

Mr. Ray: I move to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the bill.

Adopted.

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, was taken up and read.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Todd: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting—

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Bears, Darrall, Kelso, Offutt, O'Hara, Pollard, Ray, White, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—14.

Nays: Campbell, Day, François, Packard, Smith, Thompson, Todd—7.

The bill was considered engrossed, and lies over under the rules.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House, and announced that the House had concurred in the following bills:

Senate bill No. 27, an act for the relief of Charles O. Hardy and A. F. Wrotnowski.

Senate joint resolution No. 12, to appoint a committee of two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House to inquire into the number of clerks and employes of the General Assembly, and to report as soon as possible whether excessive, and if more could not be dispensed with.

Senate bill No. 12, an act to incorporate the New Orleans Elevator and Warehouse company.

He also asked concurrence of the Senate in the following bills:

House bill No. 146, an act appropriating $100,000 for the pay of mileage and per diem of the members of the General Assembly and the contingent expenses of the same.

Substitute for Senate bill No. 31, an act to provide for the registration of all qualified voters in the State.

The Chair announced the following as the committee to wait upon the Warrant Clerk, in accordance with the resolution of Mr. Poindexter adopted yesterday:

Messrs. Poindexter, Williams, Wilcox, Day, and F. L. Jewell.

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 the State except the parish of Orleans, was taken up.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be taken up section by section.

Adopted.

The first section was read.

Mr. Bacon: Mr. President as the last election was under the United States registration which was partial, and not in conformity with our State constitution, I would suggest to the friends of the bill that it would be better to have an earlier election—to have it in 1869 instead of 1870.

Mr. Ray: Mr. President, this bill was prepared in conformity with [illegible] ments of article eighty-nine of the State constitution under the provision of the constitution authorizing the election of State, parish, and municipal officers. Justices of the Peace were elected in April last. In preparing this bill I came to the conclusion that there could be no election until their term of office expires. An election could not, therefore, take place for two years from the date of the last election.

Mr. O'Hara: We have already passed a law making these offices appointive by the Governor. This law will conflict with it.

The President: The law to which the Senator refers only provides for the filling of such vacancies as were not filled by election.

Mr. O'Hara: Exactly, and the bill already passed provides for the filling of such vacancies by appointment.

Mr. Campbell: Mr. President, I think that bill will conflict with the Registration bill now before the other House and the Election bill now under consideration. I think perhaps it will be better to make it conform to the provisions of the registration law when it is passed.

Mr. Ray: Perhaps there is force in the objections of the Senator from Orleans. I have no objection to the bill laying upon the table subject to call.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be laid on the table subject to call.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 90, an act to prevent and punish the stealing of fruit and grain, was taken up and read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the rules be suspended and the bill put upon its second reading.

Mr. Poindexter: I move to amend the bill by inserting the following additional section as section two.

Be it further enacted, etc., That the evidence must conform to the rules applicable to public or private prosecution of crime in courts, and that the accused may claim the benefit of the law in criminal cases, that he may only be convicted when the evidence makes the fact clear beyond reasonable doubt, instead of by preponderance of the evidence.

Mr. Poindexter: I move the adoption of the additional section.

Adopted.

The rules were suspended, and the bill read a second time.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

The bill was considered engrossed, the rules suspended for a third reading, and the bill as amended finally adopted with its title.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 108, an act for the relief of the poor and indigent throughout the State, came up on its second reading, and was read.

Mr. O'Hara: I move that the rules be suspended, and the bill considered engrossed for a third reading.

Objection being made,

Mr. O'Hara: I move that the bill be taken up section by section.

Adopted.

The first section was read.

Mr. O'Hara moved to adopt the first section.

Mr. Day: Mr. President, before that motion is put I will say that I do not object to the bill, but I think some qualification should be put there that the disability shall be sufficient to prevent such persons from earning their living. This should be put in the bill to prevent any misunderstanding or misappropriation of the funds.

Mr. Day: I move to strike out the words "are unable to earn their living," in line ten, and insert "and who, by reason of said infirmities, are rendered unable to make a support for themselves."

Adopted.

The first section was adopted as amended.

The second section was read.

Mr. Egan: I move to add at the termination of the section the following: "Provided that the Police Jury of each parish s assess the amount which, in their judgment, is necessary for the support of the indigent."

Adopted.

The second section was adopted as amended.

Mr. Foute: I think this bill should go before the Committee on Judiciary, not for the purpose of defeating it, but in order to harmonize and shape it, so that it may accord with Congressional and State legislation. There are many things in the bill which I think have already been provided for. There can be no harm in referring it to the Judiciary Committee:

Mr. O'Hara: The bill has already been referred to a committee, and reported on favorably.

Mr. Ray: The law as it exists seems to cover the object of this bill.

Mr. O'Hara: I know there is such a law, but it is a dead letter.

Mr. Pollard: I have nothing against the bill if it will only effect the object for which it is intended. The Freedmen's Bureau, which is a similar arrangement, has effected very little,

Mr. O'Hara: With regard to the Freedmen's Bureau they have certainly distributed some rations—in my parish I believe about one barrel of pork in one year. But where we have a Police Jury that is honest they will do some good, and the law will be of some benefit.

Mr. Poindexter opposed the bill on account of its not promising anything more than has been promised by the Freedmen's Bureau and not performed.

Mr. O'Hara moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Adopted.

House joint resolution No. 144, expressing the respects of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, in memory of the death of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, late member of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, and tending their sympathy to the many friends and relatives of the deceased, was taken up and read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the rules be suspended to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended.

The bill underwent its third reading under a suspension of the rules, and was finally adopted with its title.

House bill No. 114, substitute from Senate Judiciary Committee, an Act extending protection to laborers in the exercise of the privilege of free suffrage, was taken up and read.

Mr. Todd: I move that the consideration of the bill be postponed, and that it be made the special order of the day on Monday, at one o'clock.

Adopted.

Senate bill No. 97, an act to amend article 1670, of the Civil Code was taken up and read twice under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Ray: I ask that the bill be considered engrossed for a third reading.

The bill was considered engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill do now pass.

Mr. Todd: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Darrall, Day, Egan, Futch, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams—19.

Nays: François, Smith, Todd—3.

The bill was finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 120, an act providing for the free passage of children attending free public schools over all public ferries and roads, was taken up and read.

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

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 121, an act to amend and re-enact article 2260 of the Civil Code of the State of Louisiana, and to repeal an act to amend and re-enact article 2260 of the Civil Code of Louisiana, approved March 13, 1867, was taken up and read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the rules be suspended to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The rules were suspended and the bill read a third time and finally adopted with its title.

House bill No. 25, an act providing a remedy against usurpation, intrusion into, or the unlawful holding or exercising a public office or franchise in this State, was taken up and read.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be printed.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Tuesday next.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to amend an act entitled an act relative to monitions and mode of proceedings and to secure purchasers at tax sales.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a further suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Bacon: I move to amend by providing that the Committee report whether the bill is not similar to the monition bill voted down yesterday.

The amendment was adopted by a rising vote of 12 yeas to 7 nays.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Packard asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce the following:

*Resolved,* That the hour for the meeting of the Senate each day, on and after Monday, the twenty-fourth instant, (unless otherwise specially directed) shall be twelve o'clock M.

Rules suspended, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Coupland: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act for the relief of F. H. Artill.

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

The Senate adjourned.

In the Senate on Tuesday, August 11, upon the bill giving additional salary and clerks to the Superintendent of Education, Mr. Campbell said:

I have acquired some additional information on the subject of this bill, which I will give to the Senate. In the objections made the other day, by Senators, to this bill, it was urged that former Superintendents had performed their duties with a less salary than that proposed. This was the strongest argument I heard urged against it. I propose to read to Senators what those very superintendents have said themselves upon this subject, from time to time. I have in my hands the report of the Superintendent for 1858, made by Samuel Bard, in which he says:

"The glaring defects which I pointed out in my report for the year 1856, still pervade our public school system throughout the the whole State.

"There really is not a single feature of the system, anything approaching what it ought to be. Actual useful supervision is merely mocked under the present provisions; the securing of competent and otherwise eligible teachers is utterly impracticable; the administration of the finances of the department is by no means within that rigid control which ought to characterize it; the schoolhouses existing are quite unfit for the purposes to which they are ostensibly devoted; the books used are not unfrequently an insult and a wrong to us, and are always a source of serious inconvenience, not to say mischief, from causes which will be presently stated.

"The work of education is unceasing and must, therefore, be ever changing and improving with time and circumstances; but before it can start fairly on this career it must be established on a permanent basis. That it is this, can not yet be said of our system. May it not be long ere this can not with truth be repeated.

"Why should she, having the power, as she most assuredly has, to show that in this respect, as in all others, the South can be independent of the North and can take the highest rank, still be content to leave the great mass of her population at the mercy of so inefficient and disorganized an educational system as it is my duty, most reluctantly acknowledged, to say at present afflicts her! Is the Union to be preserved; is that Union for which alone our forefathers fought and bled, and for which the great and good of every period of our existence as a nation have struggled with all the force of the mightiest of minds, to be still vouchsafed to us and our posterity. Or is it to be left to the mercy of ignorance, ever open to the influence of the designing, and so, as assuredly there is great danger that it will be, sacrified. Heaven forbid it! Evil would the day be indeed that this should come to pass.

"The condition of the schoolhouses themselves is, in the great majority of cases, a great reproach, although perhaps quite naturally to be expected in connection with the defects of the system already pointed out. As will be seen by reference to the reports published in the appendix, while there are not fewer than eight hundred schoolhouses, only $3034 is stated to have been expended in building, improving, repairing, and furnishing them during the past year, or considerably less than forty-one dollars each on an average, a sum so satirically small as to carry with it quite impression enough, I trust, without needing any amplification from me. Let it not be imagined that this is a light matter. I would not advocate any extravagance or unnecessary expense in this direction; but it is as futile to expect the mind of teachers or pupils to keep or acquire a proper tone and elasticity when cribbed and bedabbled in dirt, dilapidation, and discomfort, as to expect misery in any shape to contribute to happiness, enjoyment, and gaiety.

"The establishment of efficient supervision and the procuring of excellent teachers would assuredly fail to produce those effects without which they would be of no value to the State were they not to be accompanied by the maintenance of good schoolhouses. I have not sufficient data to enter into details upon this point, but that a ruinous log cabin by the roadside or in the woods, without an inclosure, with a slab door, with small apertures, without even a shutter, far less any sashes or glazing, serving as windows, without chimney or fireplace, lacking maps and blackboards and other necessities for teaching, is no exaggerated picture of a large portion of our schoolhouses is but too well known, and if our public school system is to be improved this must be one of the points at once to be attended to. It ought, indeed, in order that the necessary information be first attained to follow the establishment of local superintendence, but so closely as to be as nearly concomitant as possible.

"Not far removed from this subject is the condition of the office of the State Superintendent, which is in an inexcusably shabby condition, without any necessary furniture, and as far removed from the state and appearance it ought to have as can be well imagined. It is scarcely possible, indeed, to suppose that its actual occupation is seriously contemplated by the Legislature. It is indispensable, however; and what is more, if the duties of the department are to be properly performed, a clerk will have to be appointed by the Legislature to attend to it, or the salary of the Superintendent must be increased so as to enable him to employ one. The proper supervision of the affairs of the department, of the working of the system, and of the improvements necessary, is quite as much as the head of the department can do, and the clerical duties are quite enough for another. I should perhaps not have mentioned the fact, did I not deem it pretty fair proof of this, that during my term of office I have found it necessary in order that both should be properly discharged, to expend $1800 out of the emoluments of the office.

"Mr. Booth, the gentleman whom I employed, performed his duties faithfully and well, or notwithstanding that expenditure I should not have been able to discharge the duties so satisfactorily to myself as I have."

In an annual report to the Legislature of 1860, by Mr. W. J. Hamilton, he writes as follows:

Our system is very defective in nearly every essential particular, and before we can possibly realize the benefits which should flow from the large amounts annually expended for the purpose of carrying it out, it is absolutely necessary that the same be entirely remodeled, and placed upon a more practical foundation. As the law now stands it will continue to drag its slow length along for years to come, and hang as an incubus over private enterprise.

I have stated that the present school law is defective in every essential particular, and should be remodeled. The first great change that strikes the mind of every observing man as necessary to be made, is to increase the duties, enlarge the powers, and augment the salary of the State Superintendent; make it the duty of said officer to visit every parish in the State, deliver lectures on public education, and encourage the teachers of the various public schools to form associations for their mutual improvement.

The masses are not enlisted in behalf of public education, nor will they feel that interest or take that action in reference to the subject of education which they should take in order that our public schools may be placed upon a sure and prosperous foundation. This plan has been adopted by many of the States where public schools have been organized, and incalculable good has resulted both to the teachers and pupils from the same. Look at New Orleans, for instance; see what is being done there. Her schools occupy a prominent position in the minds of the leading men of the said city, and under their fostering care will soon become the schools of the city, at whose doors the children of all classes of society will be knocking for admission. What is being done in New Orleans can, to a greater or less extent, be done in every portion of the State, if those who feel an interest in the matter will put their shoulders to the wheel. It will be done if the State Superintendent is required to visit and lecture upon the subject.

As the law now exists, the hands of the said officer are emphatically tied; he can not go before the people backed by the authority of the State, nor is the salary sufficient to justify him in visiting a fourth of the parishes.

I am aware that large salaries tower mountain high in the minds of and become great bugbears to many of our public men, but a moment's reflection should convince any one whose duty it is to act in the premises, that it is more economical to pay an officer $5000 per annum, and require of him to see in person that the large sums annually appropriated are properly and judiciously expended, than to pay him $2500, and let him trust to the meagre returns annually made by the disbursers of the school fund, as the only source from whence he is to derive information as to the true condition of the public schools of the State.

In another report by the same gentleman, for 1859, he says:

During the greater portion of the past year my time has been chiefly devoted to an examination of the practical workings of the public school system in other States. I find that in many instances the prospects for success were, at the outset, equally as discouraging in those States where the system does exist as it has been and still is with us, but by the adoption of such measures and amendments as time and experience suggested, nearly every objection has been met, and nearly every obstacle removed, and to-day the public schools of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Indiana, etc., and even Canada, have reached the standard fixed by the most sanguine friends of the system. It is worthy of remark, however, that no law was every adopted by them without mature deliberation, or repealed without having been thoroughly tested in all its provisions and bearings.

The advancement of education by the most efficacious means, and not the adoption of the most economical system, has been the object had in view first, last, all the time.

Our resources are more ample than theirs, and legislators equally as intelligent. But it is respectfully submitted that our system is still writhing under the effects of the hue and cry of "retrenchment and reform," which was raised in 1852; nor will it find relief until we return to the system as it then existed, which, together with such amendments and modifications as are obviously necessary, will place our public schools on a footing which will compare favorably with any in the United States or in Europe. Such, indeed, may now be said of New Orleans, the city of Jefferson, and a few other localities which form noble exceptions to the general rule.

Now, sir, these wretched old schoolhouses of which Mr. Bard speaks so feelingly are part of a generally defective system, one of the signs of that utter neglect resulting from the impossibility of the State Superintendent's properly performing his duties upon the meagre salary and assistance given him. And the very system which has been so eulogized by Senator Bacon is there criticised in the severest terms by these Superintendents themselves. One other reason which they allege why they can not perform the duties of their offices and why they can not give their attention to the character of school-houses, qualifications of teachers, and other matters, was that their business confined them to their local office at the capital of the State. But that is not the strongest point. In the report of the Superintendent of education for 1860, it appears that as years went on things got worse, and the report is more lugubrious and mournful under the system so highly eulogized by the Senator from the Fourth District. The remarks of Mr. Hamilton upon the subject of State Superintendent have been read to you.

I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that Mr. Hamilton was only following in the footsteps of Mr. Bard and other Superintendents. In his report of those things in which the hands of the State Superintendent were tied, and in eulogizing the distinctive systems of Ohio and other States, he praises precisely what Senator Bacon condemns.

I have read these extracts not solely to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that former Superintendents, every one of them down to 1860, have asked for an increase of salary, although that is a strong point; but to show that the system from top to bottom was radically defective, as shown by the reports of the different parish officers. Some of them could not even sign their own names; others did not regard the public schools as of any value. The whole system, for the superintendence of which this small salary was given, was entirely useless, and the State Superintendents of Public Schools have been from year to year calling the attention of the Legislatures and the people of Louisiana to this fact.

Now, sir, as to this bill. I have no particular preference as to the amount to be paid to these clerks. But that the State Superintennent needs them, and will not be worth anything to the schools of the State unless he has them, I am sure.

It was my fortune while a young man to have something to do with the public schools of my native State—the State of Pennsylvania. There, under the lead of Mr. Burrows, a great advocate of the public school system, one of the most distinguished public writers on the subject of education, under his lead and advocacy they adopted in Pennsylvania the system of New England, with a system of local county Superintendents. The prominent distinctive feature of that system and the one that redeemed the schools of the State was that which gave to the State Superintendant personal and constant supervision over all the schools in the State. While many could not understand the *quid pro quo* received from the Superintendent in the shape of an occasional or annual visit, and while they could not understand how that could have any effect, yet they were told by men of experience that it would lead to reform, and it did.

The salary of $5000 now is not more than was paid in 1860, when they paid in gold, nor more than an equivalent with the present prices of things and the inflation of the currency to between three or four thousand dollars in gold at that time. I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that this is not an increase of the emoluments of the State Superintendent, but it is to pay clerks, which I contend are necessary, and which I think every friend of education will see are necessary, and the sole question before us is whether in carrying out a good common school system the assistance here asked is necessary, and the salaries reasonable. If the latter are thought too large I have no objection to their being lessened. That the Superintendent needs assistance and a suitable office, are two facts to me as plain as that the State needs better schools and schoolhouses.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

**Forty-Sixth Day's Session.**

THURSDAY, August 20, 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, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Carell, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupre, Dupart, Faulkner, Fouts, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Haskell, Holland, Hall, Isabelle, Kent, Leroy, Lott, Landers, Morris, Moliere, McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Matthews, Noble, Pearce, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Tureand, Umphreys, Washington, H. Williams, Waters, D. Young, Yorke—59.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gould.

On motion of Mr. Lott, of Rapides, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Nicholas Young, of Vermillion, stated that he had voted "nay" instead of "yea," as reported on the vote taken to adopt section first of substitute to House bill No. 81.

The correction was ordered to be made.

Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, leave of absence of three days was granted to Mr. Hill, of Ascension.

On motion of Mr. Lott, of Rapides, the rules were suspended in order to introduce

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]