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BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special Dispatch to the N. O. Republican.]

FROM BATON ROUGE.

ARRIVAL OF GOV. WARMOTH AND PARTY.

CORDIAL WELCOME FROM THE PEOPLE.

BATON ROUGE, August 21, 1868.

Governor Warmoth and a party of friends arrived here yesterday to inspect the public buildings.

The Republicans improved the opportunity to hold a public meeting in the evening, which was a grand success.

More than three thousand people were present, and the greatest good feeling and enthusiasm prevailed.

Governor Warmoth made a speech, which for sound sense and argument, and sterling political Republicanism, has never been surpassed in this parish.

General Sypher, member of Congress from the First District, spoke for liberty and justice, as he fought for those glorious principles during the war. He made a soul-stirring speech, and we hope to soon hear from him again.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

FROM WASHINGTON

CIRCULAR FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

MEETING OF CONFEDERATE GENERALS.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

MARKETS, RIVER NEWS, ETC.

WASHINGTON.

Circular from the War Department Quoting Law Prohibiting Militia Organization in Southern States Until Authorized by Congress — Cabinet Meeting—New York Times on Military Organizations in the South.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—A circular letter issued from the War Department includes the following extract from the army appropriation bill passed at the last session of Congress:

Be it enacted, That all militia forces now organized or in service in either of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas be forthwith disbanded; and that the further organization, arming, or calling into service of the said militia forces, or any part thereof, is hereby prohibited under any circumstances whatever, and the same shall be authorized by Congress.

Publication of this extract is intended as an explanation of the refusal of Secretary Rawlins to furnish arms to the militia of the Southern States on the application of their Governors, and for the information of officers of the army now on duty in the South. There are four thousand vacant offices under the new tax bill.

Customs receipts from tenth to fifteenth August over three millions and a half.

A full attendance at the Cabinet meeting to-day, except Welles and Randall.

Minister McMahon, the Paraguayan Minister, leaves next week.

Alluding to the militia in the Southern States, the New York *Times* says, editorially:

The case is made a good deal plainer by the extract from the law which the Secretary of War introduces into his order. By one of those unfortunate blunders which have marred the progress of reconstruction at almost every stage, the South is literally without a militia. Not only have the local governments no arms for its use, but the keeping of arms by the War Department is forbidden by a clause which passed under different circumstances, is yet unrepealed. Congress, therefore, in its haste to adjourn did more than neglect the distribution of arms, which a measure brought forward at a late day rightfully contemplated. If left on the statute book a provision which restrains the War Department from arming the militia, whatever the emergency. To this extent the reconstructed States are powerless. Their authorities are paralized by an order which nothing less than the action of Congress can set aside."

The Alexandria and Washington railroad matter is undecided. The embroglio does not interfere with regular and prompt connections on the air line to and from the South and Southwest via. the Alexandria and Orange railroad.

ALABAMA.

Grant Elector Declines and Supports Seymour—Publication of Montgomery Sentinel Suspended.

MONTGOMERY, August 21.—Hon. William Jones, elector for Grant and Colfax in the Fourth Congressional District, has taken the stump for Seymour and Blair, and publishes the following:

MOBILE, Alabama, August 19, 1868.—Thomas O. Glasscock, Chairman Republican State Committee Montgomery: I respectfully decline to serve as elector for Grant and Colfax in the Fourth Congressional District.

"(Signed) W. B. JONES."

Hon. Thomas Masterson, Representative from Lawrence county, has abandoned Grant and declared his intention to support Seymour and Blair.

The following card is published in the official organ of this city: "In consequence of want of patronage sufficient to meet the daily expenses of the office, I am compelled to suspend the publication of the *State Sentinel*. Since the re-establishment of the paper in this city, going on two years ago, I have sustained the publication of the paper from my own private means. This I cannot do any longer. I must abandon the business, and go into some pursuit that will at least furnish sufficient income to meet the necessities of my family.

(Signed) JOHN HARDY."

VIRGINIA.

Confederate Generals and Railroad Officials—Rosecrans' Mission to Lee—Its Importance Magnified.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS, August 21.—General Robert E. Lee arrived last night, and was received with great enthusiasm. Governor Pickens, Governor Letcher, Ex-Secretary of the Interior Stuart, Generals Echols and J. R. Anderson, and Mr. Linton Stevens, are among the late arrivals. Secretary Browning has engaged a cottage and will arrive on Saturday. Gens. A. H. Stevens and Generals Ewell and Longstreet will arrive to-morrow night.

A large number of railroad officials and capitalists are here. General Beauregard, of the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad; Colonel Fontaine, President of the Virginia Central Railway; Colonel Ingersoll, President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad; Captain Louis Zimmer, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are here discussing railroad matters. General Rosecrans, Minister to Mexico, is at Rockbridge Alum Springs. He has secured a cottage here, and will arrive to-night.

It is pretty generally understood that the meeting of General Rosecrans and General Lee has in it matters of great importance to the country. Rosecrans was outspoken on the cars in regard to his mission. A grand masquerade ball will be given on Thursday next, in honor of the distinguished visitors.

NEW YORK.

Meeting of Tobacco Manufacturers—The Cattle Disease—Cholera, etc.

NEW YORK, August 21.—At a meeting of the tobacco manufacturers resolutions were adopted that no tobacco can be inspected, except for manufacturers of the same, and breaking packages by dealers and peddlers for sale to retailers, is clearly illegal.

The meeting had official advices that the ten per cent discount allowed on other stamps would be refused on tobacco stamps.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Eighteen infected cattle reached here yesterday; some have died; all came from Albany. A new cattle disease is reported in Union county, N. J., which terminates fatally in a short time. The disease is confined mainly to the head, and is pronounced brain fever.

Elliott, the great portrait painter, is reported at the point of death in Albany.

The printing establishment connected with Dr. Brandreth's pill factory at Sing Sing was burned last night.

A death from cholera occurred at Bellevue Hospital to-day. The patient was picked up on the street, and died in half an hour.

HAVANA.

The Revolution in Hayti.

HAVANA, August 21.—Mail advices have been received from Hayti with confirmatory details of previous dispatches. Cape Haytien was surrounded by the revolutionists and communication with the interior cut off. The insurgents probably intended to blockade Port-au-Prince with the captured corvette Sylonin. The town is already closed in on the land side. General John Lynch had taken supreme command of the revolutionary forces.

Minister Hollister on his cruise along the coast in the United States steamer Penobscot had been received with unusual honors by Salnave's representatives. His conduct is much condemned.

EUROPE.

Terrible Railroad Accident—Affairs in Brazil

LONDON, August 21.—The regular dispatches confirm the Brazilian disasters before Humaita and Gran Chaco. The defeat gives a great impetus to the peace party.

A train of cars from Holyhead, containing passengers and mails from Ireland, ran into a petroleum train through a misplaced switch. Seven passengers were killed outright and many badly injured. The concussion exploded the petroleum, and both trains were burned. Eighteen persons were burned to ashes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO, August 21.—A cattle quarantine has been established.

ATLANTA, August 21.—A bill in the House to exempt from taxation foreign capital invested in manufactures.

PITTSBURG, August 21.—A collision occurred on the Allegheny Valley railroad this morning between a freight and passenger train. The fireman of the passenger train had his leg broken. No passengers injured.

A boy was run over on the same road this morning and literally cut to pieces.

HARTFORD, August 21.—The Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company has suspended. It lost $410,000 within the last twenty-two months. The treasurer of the company holds $100,000 of the capital of the company, which will be used in paying losses.

River Intelligence.

SOUTHWEST PASS, August 21, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29·65. No wind.

Arrived: Schooner Linda, Sbisa, three days from Galveston, to Manuel Payro; Brittish schooner Helena, Agnew, from Matanzas, with molasses, to A. H. D'Meza. No departures.

LOUISVILLE, August 21.—Weather clear and warm; river falling with 4 feet 1 inch in the canal.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—River declining—6 feet 4 inches out to Cairo.

VICKSBURG, August 20.—Passed down: Mohawk and barges at 8 and W. R. Arthur at 10 A. M. River falling slowly.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 21, Afternoon.—Cotton firm; sales 800 bales; middling uplands 29¼@30c. Flour dull: State $7@9 75. Western $7@12 60; Southern common to fair extra $8 75@9 80. Wheat heavy; white Tennessee new $2 50. Corn dull, mixed Western $1 15@1 24. Oats lower but more active; new $75@78c. Provisions quiet but steady. Mess pork $28 60. Lard heavy. Whisky 70c. Groceries quiet. Freights dull and declining.

Money easy at 4@5 per cent with exceptions at 3. Prime discounts 7 per cent; sterling a little stronger. Gold weak at 133@133¼. Governments closed dull, and generally lower: old bonds 113¼@113½; new 107¼@107½; 10 40's, 108¼@108½.

NEW YORK, August 21, Evening.—Stocks dull at the close, with a general decline. Sub Treasury balance $85,000,000.

CINCINNATI, August 21.—Flour dull; family $10@10 25. Wheat $2@2 25. Corn 93@94c. Oats 60c. Mess pork $28 75. Lard 18¼@18¾. Bulk Soulders 12¼c. Sides 14¾. Bacon—shoulders held 13¼@13½c., sides 17½c. Butter 35@35. Eggs 15@16c.

This, from a Colorado paper, furnishes evidence of the faith of the faithful in that quarter: "We will furnish the Daily or Weekly *Colorado Tribune* to all responsible Democrats not now our subscribers, in any part of Colorado, from this time on for one year, payable when Grant and Colfax are elected President and Vice-President of the United States."

The editor of the Philadelphia *Press* says that he received from the late General Halpine, about six weeks ago, a letter in which he expressed his determination to oppose any Democratic ticket that ignored the brave men who put down the rebellion.

Blair said the other day to one of his crowds, that his heart was so full it affected his utterance. He meant that his stomach was so full it promoted his stutter-ance.

At a recent Democratic meeting at Aiken, South Carolina, General Butler (late Confederate cavalry General) said: "Against General Grant as a soldier I have nothing to say. If left to himself he would doubtless fulfill to the spirit and the letter his parole granted to the Confederates." Will the *World* please note this Confederate estimate of General Grant's mercy?

An Omaha correspondent of a Democratic paper says that Mr. Seymour promised before the convention to address the people "west of the Big Muddy," but that his nomination prevents his doing it. We are sorry for the people "west of the Big Muddy," but Seymour has done the next best thing for them, in writing a letter which gives them another "Big Muddy."

The difference between the Seymour party and the Grant party is this: When, in 1864, the latter said, "Carry on the war," the former said, "Stop it!" Now, in 1868, when the latter says "Let us have peace," the Seymour-Blair party calls out, "Let us have war!" The people who were for war in 1864 are for peace in 1868, and vice versa.

LOUISIANA GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate Proceedings Yesterday.

THE EDUCATION BILL IN THE HOUSE.

SENATE.

Forty-Second Day's Proceedings.

FRIDAY, August 21, 1868.

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

The roll was called. Present, the following members.

Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Darrall, Day, Foute, François, Futch, Harris, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Offutt, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, White, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—27.

Prayer by the chaplain, Reverend Mr. Turner.

On motion of Mr. Ray the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

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

Substitute for Senate bill No. 139, an act to amend and re-enact articles 3216, 3239, and 3240 of the Civil Code of Louisiana.

Substitute for Senate bill No. 113, an act to purchase 500 copies each of the Code of Practice and Civil Code of Louisiana, edited by J. O. Fuqua, and 100 copies of Hennen's Digest.

Substitute for Senate bill No. 135, an act to amend an act to take the sense of the qualified voters of Winn as to the expediency of removing the seat of justice from the town of Winnfield to the town of Montgomery, and confirming the town of Winnfield as the seat of justice.

Favorably upon House bill No. 34, an act to fix the terms of the District Courts in the Third Judicial District.

Favorably upon an act for the relief of George S. Lacey, attorney at law, and

Favorably upon a bill for the relief Pierre Soule, attorney at law.

Mr. Darrell, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported as duly enrolled the following bills:

An act to ascertain the eligibility of persons elected or appointed to office.

An act to define and regulate the costs of Sheriffs and Clerks of Courts, etc.

An act to incorporate the Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad Company.

An act to provide for the improvement of Red river.

An act to provide for fixing the terms of District Courts in the Ninth Judicial District.

House preamble and resolutions to have the United States flag to wave over all public buildings and institutions.

Mr. Day presented the following report:

Your committee, appointed by resolution of the Senate of the nineteenth instant to confer with the Warrant Clerk and learn how much of the appropriation of $150,000 made by the Legislature, has been received by him, and why he is unable to pay the members their per diem, beg leave to report progress, and respectfully ask for further time and for authority to confer with the State Treasurer in order to elicit all the facts and information required by the foregoing resolution of the Senate.

(Signed) POINDEXTER, Chairman.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the report be adopted.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that Mr. White be granted twenty-five days leave of absence.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that the case of Mr. Antoine, contesting the seat of Mr. White, be postponed until the return of Mr. White.

Adopted.

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

Rules suspended.

An act relative to succession sales.

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

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

Rules suspended.

An act authorizing Joseph St. Cyr to donate by will or testament property to his natural children.

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

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

Rules suspended.

An act relative to public weighing.

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

BILLS ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

Senate bill incorporating the Mandeville and Sulphur Springs Railroad company.

The bill was taken up and read.

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

Rules suspended.

Mr. Thompson: I move to refer the bill to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Adopted.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

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

Mr. Ray: I move that the rules be suspended in order that the bill be put 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 by its title.

House bill No. 21, substitute for Senate registration bill, an act to provide for the registration of all qualified voters in the State, was taken up and read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Special Committee on Registration.

The order of the day was taken up.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Senate bill No. 52, an act regulating the collection of taxes in the city of New Orleans, was taken up and read.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

House bill No. 10, an act to regulate the practice and dispatch in the District Courts of the parish of Orleans, was taken up and read.

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

Adopted.

The first and second sections were read and adopted without amendment.

The third section was read.

Mr. Ray: I move to strike out the words "from that day ten weeks," in lines seven and eight, and insert "to the first day on which there are no cases fixed for, or,"

Adopted, and the section adopted as amended.

The fourth section was read.

Mr. Ray: I move to add at the termination of the section the words, "Cases not reached or concluded shall be refixed for the first day or days upon which no cases are fixed for trial, and in their order."

Adopted, and the section adopted as amended.

Section five was read.

Mr. Ray: I move to strike out, in line four, the word "court," and insert the word "judge;" in lines eight and nine to strike out "upon motion" and "court," and insert after the word "order" the words "either in open court or in chambers;" after line twelve to insert the words "or his attorney," and after the word "questions" in line fourteen, to insert the words "or answers."

Adopted, and the section adopted as amended.

Section six was read and adopted.

Section seven was read.

Mr. Ray: I move to insert after the word "order," in line seventeen, as follows, "and each case called shall be distinctly marked on the docket with ink, showing what day it was fixed, or whether placed at the foot of the docket; and as each case is called and fixed, the Clerk shall, before calling the next case, announce in an audible voice the day on which it is fixed for trial, and at the next calling shall commence with the next case on the docket following that last called on the previous calling."

And after the word "voice," in line twenty, to insert the following, "and shall fix those only which he is directed to fix by counsel present, except those cases which have already been called and fixed, but which for want of time were not reached or concluded; which cases shall be reassigned as above provided, without being again called. All cases called and not fixed shall be placed immediately at the foot of the docket in the order in which they stood before, and shall be again called when they are reached, and not before."

Adopted, and the section adopted.

The bill was adopted as a whole.

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

Adopted.

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

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

Rules suspended.

An act for the relief of Judge W. W. Handlin.

The bill was read and lies over.

House bill No. 113, an act for the relief of Widows Loup and Hurst, was taken up and read, and referred to the Committe on Claims.

Senate bill No. 37, an act for the relief of J. Edmonston.

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

Rules suspended, and the bill read.

Mr. Lewis: I move that the bill be considered engrossed, and put upon its third reading.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Mr. O'Hara: I ask for a suspension of the rules for a third reading.

No quorum voting the President ordered the yeas and nays, resulting:

Yeas: Beares, Campbell, Darrall, Day, François, Futch, Kelso, Lewis, O'Hara, Ray, Smith, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—17.

Nays: Bacon, Packard, and Pollard—3.

The rules were suspended and the bill read.

Mr. O'Hara: I move that the bill do now pass.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Beares, Darrall, Day, Futch, Kelso, Lewis, O'Hara, Ray, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, J. P. Williams, and Wittgenstein—13.

Nays: Bacon, François, Packard, Pollard, Smith, and White—6.

The bill was passed finally, and adopted by its title.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from the House, and asked concurrence of the Senate in House bill No. 163, an act authorizing State Tax Collectors to receive warrants of the members and employes of the General Assembly in payment of State taxes by preference.

He also announced that the House had concurred in Senate bill No. —, an act to establish a uniformed militia for the State.

Senate bill No. 132, an act to authorize the police jury of the parish of St. James to remove the courthouse and other parish buildings, was taken up and read.

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

The bill was considered engrossed, and read under a suspension of the rules.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was finally adopted with its title.

Senate bill No. 45, an act for the relief of Mrs. Young Burke.

Report of Committee on Claims recommending that the bill be referred to the Superintendent of Public Education, was taken up and read.

Mr. Bacon: I move the adoption of the report.

Lost.

Mr. Bacon: I move a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

Mr. Smith: I move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Laid on the table.

Mr. O'Hara: I move to take up the bill.

Mr. Bacon: I move to postpone indefinitely.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Bacon, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Harris, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Thompson, White, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams—17.

Nays: Ray, Smith, Todd, and Wittgenstein—4.

The bill was postponed indefinitely.

Senate bill No. 96, substitute from Judiciary Committee, an act designating the Seventh District as a court for the trial of jury cases.

The bill was read.

Mr. Ray: I move to lay the bill on the table subject to call.

Adopted.

Senate bill 103, an act to amend the first section of an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita, and to provide for the government of the same, approved March 8, 1866, etc., was taken up and read.

Mr. Ray: I move to take up the bill section by section.

Adopted.

The first, second, third, fourth, and fifth sections were adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be adopted as a whole.

Adopted.

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

Mr. Jewell: I ask for a call of the House.

The call was ordered, with the following result:

Bacon, Campbell, Darrall, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Harris, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, Todd, White, Whitney, Wilcox, and Williams.

Twenty members present.

Mr. Jewell: I ask that my colleague, Mr. Braughn, be granted leave of absence for four days.

Granted.

Senate bill 102, an act relative to the division of the Eleventh Ward of the parish of Terrebonne, was taken up and read, and lies over under the rules.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to present a memorial of Auguste Donato, of the parish of St. Landry, contesting the seat of T. C. Anderson.

The memorial was read twice by its title under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Day: I ask for a suspension of the rules to report from the Committee on Enrollment.

Rules suspended.

I respectfully report that the following bills have been duly enrolled:

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

Senate bill No. 122, an act to fix the time of holding court in the Twelfth Judicial District Court.

Senate joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to inquire into the number of employes of the General Assembly.

Also that the following bills have been duly engrossed:

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

Senate bill No. 97: An act to amend article 1670 of the Civil Code.

House joint resolution expressing the respects of the General Assembly in memory of the death of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

Senate bill No. 124: An act to amend and re-enact article 2260 of the Civil Code.

Senate bill No. 42: An act to re-establish the burnt records of the parish of Winn, was read.

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

Adopted.

The first to the eleventh section, inclusive, were read and adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill be adopted as a whole.

Adopted.

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

Adopted.

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

The President resumed the chair.

Senate bill No. 37, an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Louisiana Central Stem of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad company, was read.

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

Adopted,

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

Senate bill No. 129, an act to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize all persons who have obtained a proper license to open and keep open at all hours of the day private market stores or stands in any part of the city of New Orleans, for the sale of meats, game, poultry, vegetables, fruit, and fresh fish, was read.

Mr. Todd: I move to refer the bill to a special committee of three.

Mr. Campbell: I move to amend by referring to the proper committee.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move to lay all amendments on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Todd: I renew my motion to refer the bill to a special committee of three.

Mr. Campbell: I move to amend by referring to a special committee of three from New Orleans.

Mr. Bacon: I move to increase the committee proposed by Mr. Campbell from three to five.

Mr. Campbell: I accept the amendment.

Mr. O'Hara: I move to lay all amendments on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Todd: I move to refer the bill to a special committee of five.

Adopted.

The bill was referred.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Senate bill No. 121, relative to the New Orleans Slaughter-house Company, was taken up and read.

Mr. O'Hara: I move to postpone consideration of the bill, and that it be made the special order of the day on Monday.

Adopted.

Mr. Day: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

Rules suspended.

The resolution was read as follows:

WHEREAS, Under existing circumstances it would be a burdensome and oppressive tax upon the State, and would subject the parties to great inconvenience living in the country parishes to be compelled to come to the city to give testimony before the Committee on Contested Elections; and,

Whereas, The testimony given in their respective parishes, duly sworn to before any Justice of the Peace, would be as truthful and as credible as if given before the Committee on Election; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate, That the Committee on Elections are hereby instructed to receive and admit the affidavits of witnesses residing out of the parish of Orleans in all cases of contested elections between the parties contesting.

Mr. O'Hara: I move to refer the resolution to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Poindexter: I move to lay the whole matter on the table.

Lost.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill No. 99, an act to suppress, prevent and punish the stealing of fruit and grain, was read.

Mr. Lewis: I move that the bill be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

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 move that the bill do now pass.

Adopted, and the bill adopted by its title.

House bill No. 41, joint resolution tendering a vote of thanks to the chairman and members of the Board of Registration, was taken up and read.

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

Adopted, and the bill adopted by its title.

The Chair announced the following as the Special Committee on the free market bill:

Messrs. Todd, Campbell, Wittgenstein, Foute, and Ogden.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Forty-Seventh Day's Session.

FRIDAY, August 21, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Lowell in the chair.

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

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander Antoine, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Brewster, Barbee, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Curell, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Eager, Faulkner, Guignet, Gartskamp, Hill, Haskell, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kavanagh, Lott, Landers, Mollere, McCullen, Mahler, McVean, Morey, Morand, Pearce, Page, Pierce, Prescott, Raymond, Rey, Slaton, Sterrett, Tureaud, Wren, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young, Zoelly—54.

Prayer by Chaplain Kingston.

On motion of Mr. Tureaud, of St. James, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Leave of absence for three days was granted to Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, instead of Mr. Hill, of Ascension, as announced in the journal of yesterday.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Belot, of Orleans, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses be and he is hereby authorized to approve the voucher of a Porter to the Committee on Registration for pay from August 1 to August 15, 1868.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, was called to the chair.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Lott, of Rapides, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House appoint two additional members upon the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, offered the following amendment, which was laid upon the table on the motion of Mr. Young, of Concordia:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, That a Joint Committee on Judiciary be appointed by the two Houses of the General Assembly, to be composed of five members of the House and three members of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Lott, of Rapides, the original resolution was adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, introduced the following document, signed by Thomas W. Conway, State Superintendent of Public Education, which was ordered to be spread on the journal by the following vote of yeas and nays on the demand of Mr. Curell, of Orleans:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Calhoun, Carr, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Lee, Levey, Morris, Mollere, Mahler, McMillen, McVean, Melvin, Mansion, Morand, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Tureaud, Umphreys, Washington, H. Williams, D. Young—46.

Nays: Abbot, Bennett, Buckingham, Barbee, Collins, Curell, Cuny, De Grange, Faulkner, Gair, Haskell, Kavanagh, Lott, Landers, McCullen, Noble, Pierce, Prescott, Slaton, Wren, Wilson, Yorke, Zoelly—23.

To the Members of the General Assembly:

The following extracts from reports of various Superintendents of Public Education are designed to show the total inefficiency of the old public school system which has been in operation in this State since 1847, and the necessity for an entirely new one:

Defect of Supervision.

In speaking of the defectiveness of the law in regard to Directors and teachers, Mr. W. J. Hamilton, in his report, says:

In consequence of the glaring defects of the law, neither the State Superintendent or Parish Treasurer can compel the Directors or teachers to discharge faithfully the duties devolving upon them.

In regard to the impossibility of procuring competent teachers under this system, he says:

It is true the Police Juries of the several parishes are authorized to prescribe the mode by which the qualifications of teachers in the district schools shall be ascertained, but this section of the law has remained a dead letter upon the statute book with a few exceptions.

Up to 1852 the law provided for a Parish Superintendent as a means of rendering supervision more complete, but for some reason or other that office was abolished, and the means of supervision greatly reduced thereby.

On this subject Mr. Hamilton says:

The necessity of re-establishing the office of Parish Superintendent has been from time to time adverted to by my predecessors, and I desire again to call the attention of your honorable body to the necessity of such an office.

In another report he says:

The creation of the office of Parish Superintendent is of paramount importance, and I again respectfully beg leave to call your attention to such a change in the law.

Alluding to the defective supervision provided by the old law, and the injurious effect of abolishing the office of Parish Superintendent, Doctor Samuel Bard says:

The abolition of the office of Parish Superintendent, I have no hesitation in saying, was a great mistake. That even with it the system of Superintendency was satisfactory, I know it would be incorrect to assert; but however far from this it may have been, there was little more gained by the step than would now be by abolishing our whole public school system, because it is so little like what it ought to be.

Again he says:

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.

* * * * * * *

Looking at the great extent of the State, and the number of schools there are needing careful and almost constant supervision, it must be evident to any one who will take the trouble to reflect upon the subject that it is a physical impossibility for a State Superintendent to do properly even only that which the strict letter of the law requires from him.

The general feeling of the community, however, and his own conscientious appreciation of the necessities of the case, will exact far more than that from him.

Each school should be superintended with a vigilance, an influence, and an ability which would effectually prevent it from being ruined or rendered of little value by neglect or mismanagement.

After furnishing numerous extracts from the reports of Parish Treasurers, showing the inefficient supervision of the schools, he further remarks:

The foregoing extracts show conclusively that the school directors, in most instances, do not attend to the duties expected of them. If it is desirable to have reports from the various parishes, and this can not be questioned, it is absolutely essential that the Treasurers be furnished with a data from which to make their reports.

Reference to such of these as accompany this report will show that the same complaints are still and generally made, notwithstanding I issued a circular urging upon the directors the importance of furnishing the Parish Treasurers with all the information they could, at their annual meeting on the first Monday in October.

In speaking of the necessity of securing good teachers, and of taking proper steps to render the profession honorable, which is impracticable under the old system, he makes use of the following very significant expressions:

And is it anything short of suicidal to allow a mistaken and unjust parsimony to render this mandatory if not injurious—to commit to incompetent, to unworthy, or to treacherous hands? Yet, to some extent at least, this is the result of the present system, under which the position of teacher, instead of being but, at all events, on a level with that of members of other professions, is sunk so low that as clerk, daily laborer, or almost any of the less responsible occupations open to honorable industry, a man can more creditably and more satisfactorily perform his duties, and more advantageously provide for the needs of himself and his family.

In further allusion to the causes which render it impracticable under the old system to procure the services of competent teachers, he remarks:

One fact which greatly contributes to this result is, that in some parishes the Directors have not thought examination of candidates necessary, and have appointed them without anything like sufficient evidence of their fitness.

In alluding to the defective supervision, and the causes thereof, Mr. John MacNair says, in his report to the Legislature of 1864:

In the year 1852 the law establishing the office of Parish Superintendent was repealed, and the sole control and development of our noble plan of free public schools in the rural parishes of this great State was left in the hands of the "District Directors," and with what result, at least in a large number of cases, your honorable body can judge from the reports and extracts embodied in this paper, and for introducing which this is my apology, if apology be necessary, that in no other way could I make known to the members of the General Assembly of the State who, I conceive, ought to know these things, the disgraceful mismanagement, and I may say, almost criminal neglect, which have characterized the local administration of our free public school system. A course of mismanagement which would almost be incredible were it not testified to by so many independent witnesses in different parishes and different years.

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Can your honors reflect that drunken teachers in many instances have been placed in the State schools, which should be the nurseries of virtue, piety, and patriotism, without emotions of the deepest indignation? Yet, by the testimony of numerous witnesses, such have been, in many districts and for many months, if not years, the teachers of the State's children.

Mr. Avery adds his testimony to the inefficiency of the system in the following language:

The entire school system needs remodeling. Your superintendent is perfectly powerless to do anything in the way of improving the school system, as the law makes it the duty of the police jury to district each parish into school districts, appoint a treasurer to receive school money, a committee to examine teachers, and also makes it the duty of directors to employ teachers. It is also the duty of the Treasurer to draw the school money, on his own warrant drawn on the State Auditor, and pay teacher's warrants as drawn by the directors of school districts. Your superintendent has nothing left to do, as he can not interfere with districts, teachers, treasurers, or school money, but simply to make the quarterly appropriations, which can be done by him for the whole year in less than three days.

According to the law he has no right even to advise, and unless his power is enlarged he can do nothing to improve the schools of the State, and his office is almost useless, the Auditor's office doing most of the business, as the papers are generally sent to that office.

It must be apparent from the foregoing extracts, that the law now in existence for the control of public education in this State is so constructed that it is impossible to exercise anything like a proper supervision, and without this element in the government of schools any system must be a failure.

The defectiveness of the system in this particular has not escaped the notice of universal complaint ever since it has been in operation, particularly since the abo-

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