# NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME II—NO. 123. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 433.


## Y TELEGRAPH.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

ROM WASHINGTON

ptember Session of Congress.

E DRY TORTUGAS PRISONERS.

n of the Georgia Legislature.

TERESTING FROM NEW YORK.

ress of the War in Paraguay.

TEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

TERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

ARKETS, RIVER NEWS, ETC.

## WASHINGTON.

**nessee Conservatives at the White House—What Andrew Tell Them—September Session in Doubt—Writ of Habeas Corpus for Mudd, Spangler, and Arnold.**

ASHINGTON, August 29.—W. W. Worden, former short-hand writer to the President, has been promoted to Assistant Private Secretary to the President.

It is announced, through papers supplied the White House items by the Assistant Secretary, that Otis H. Russell has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Virginia.

Hon. John C. Burch and Colonel I. C. Pilcher were recently appointed a delegation by Tennessee Conservatives to visit President. Burch was unable to come but delegated his powers to Colonel Samuel Looney who, with Colonel Beech, had a prolonged interview with the President to-day. The President referred the question to recent orders to military commanders as the limit of Executive power. He but assured them that every power authorized by the Constitution and laws would be used to secure freedom of the vote without interference from State or Federal troops. The President takes the ground that the Constitution forbids the maintenance of standing armies in any State, and that the act of 1865, disbanding and forbidding militia and volunteer forces, is obsolete in the South.

The President's ground is that militia duty is incumbent upon every citizen; that in an emergency force subject to be called from the plow or the loom at any moment, from which no citizen can escape, but that a standing army of paid troops in any State, unless called for and controlled by local authority, is repugnant to the Constitution and laws. Every power of the Government will be used to put down standing armies of paid troops in the States.

General Beauregard and daughter are at Ward's Hotel.

Senator Morgan had a conference with Thomas and other Radicals to-day.

Nothing definite is known regarding the September session, but it seems generally conceded that it will be too late to arm the Southern militia in time for the election, and if there appears to be no other business before the meeting it is improbable.

Attorney General Evarts has advice that a writ of habeas corpus for Mudd, Spangler, and Arnold has been applied for in the South-ern District of Florida.

Mexicans visited the President to-day.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $4-0,000.

## GEORGIA.

**Mobility Discussion—Eloquent Arguments by Colored Men—Heavy Rains—Democrats Working Vigorously—An Effort to Scare Absent Negroes Arming and Drilling.**

ATLANTA, August 29.—In the House Sims, negro, had the floor in defense of the eligibility of negro members. He was at the Democratic Convention at Charleston in 1860, and was glad to see Mr. Yancey withdraw his delegation, for it was the slivery flag of the great cloud of liberty for the colored man.

The point of order was raised whether the fifteen minute was in force for debate. The Chair decided that each member had limited away, and Mr. Sims proceeded with his speech.

He said, if turned out he would rally as at such ratty people. Georgia never before: Northern people love us because we are citizens of the same blood. All the tribunals of Georgia sustain our position, it shall not stand. God would allow the North to succeed in the late war until the negro was declared a citizen.

Chief Justice Tane'ys decision had been reversed by God.

He has held the floor during the day's session and opposed every motion to extend time to give him a chance to finish, and hold the floor on adjournment.

Turner, a negro, will follow Sims, and so on until the twenty-seven negro members have made a seperate defense. Unless cut off by a vote of the House, it will take many days to finish.

MACON, August 29.—Heavy and continued rains seriously injure the cotton.

The negroes are arming and drilling in and other sections.

The Democrats are making a vigorous campaign, and seem confident of carrying the State by a large majority.

The negroes are extremely indignant at the effort now being made in the Georgia Legislature to unseat the negro members of the Legislature.

## NEW YORK.

**Broadway Theatre Tragedy in Court—Prisoners Not Admitted to Bail—Seized Distillery Mysteriously Released.—"Fashionable" Houses Cleaned Out, and Fifty Women Arrested—Sale of Gunboats.**

NEW YORK, August 29.—The case of the Broadway Theatre tragedy was before the police court to-day. Testimony was given that Wilson and the boy Chamberlain, who were shot by the ruffians, were out of immediate danger. The judge refused to admit the prisoners to bail.

A large distillery at Hunter's Point recently seized by internal revenue officers was mysteriously released by orders from Washington.

Three fashionable houses up town occupied by females were cleaned out by the police this morning. Fifty women were arrested and a New York detective was found in one of the rooms.

At the navy yard, to-day, the following gunboats were sold: Augusta, Tallahoma, and Don. They were sold without any advance.

## FOREIGN.

**Steamer Colgate Safe—A Prominent Cotton Merchant Dead—Parliament to Meet December Tenth—French Troops to be Called from Rome.**

LIVERPOOL, August 29.—It is thought that the American schooner Colgate is safe. She was spoken off the Isle of Man on Monday. No reported loss of life with her is unconfirmed.

H. R. A. Curd, a prominent merchant of this city, largely engaged in the American cotton trade, is dead.

It is announced to-day that Parliament will meet on the tenth of December, merely for qualification of members and other preliminary business.

PARIS, August 29.—It is reliably reported that all the French troops will soon be recalled from Rome.

## PARAGUA.

**Paraguayans Stormed out of Humaita—Leaving Cannon, Ammunition, and Small Arms—Four Thousand Paraguayans cut off—Refused to Surrender.**

LISBON, August 29.—Rio de Janeiro advices of the eighth instant. The Paraguayans had been stormed out of Humaita, leaving 250 cannon and a vast amount of ammunition and small arms. Four thousand Paraguayans cut off in Gran Chaco had refused to surrender. Lopez was hard pressed. The Brazillians seem to think the war near a successful close.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Aspinwall Steamer at New York with a Million and a Half in Specie....Seven Hundred Soldiers sent after Indian Depredators.**

NEW YORK, August 29.—The Aspinwall steamer Alaska brings half a million in specie.

LEAVENWORTH, August 29.—700 men have been sent west of Fort Hays in pursuit of the Indians who have been depredating upon that section. A mail coach was stopped and robbed between Sheridan's troops and Denver.

**River Intelligence.**

VICKSBURG, August 29.—Passed up: W. R. Arthur, at eight o'clock last night. Down: Argonaut, at ten last night, and Governor Allen, at noon to-day.

Passed down: Bee and barges, at seven P. M.

LOUISVILLE, August 29.—River falling, three feet four inches in the canal. Weather warm and showery.

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—River still declining.

## MARKETS.

**Domestic Markets.**

NEW YORK, August 29.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales to-day 1100 bales; middlings 30½; flour, low grades, steady, medium and good, dull and drooping, and sales were dull, nominally 25@30 lower; corn dull, $1 20@1 25; other articles quiet and unchanged.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Money very easy at 3@4. Exchange quiet. Gold firm, closing at 144⅞. Governments firm at a slight advance. Stocks closed easier. Balance in the sub-treasury $92,153,834. The bank statement shows a decrease on loans of $2,465,000; of specie $2,819,573; of circulation $25 488; of deposits $6,100,759; of legal tenders $2,000,263.

### AN ERRONEOUS STATEMENT.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., August 26.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I see in the New Orleans *Times* a statement, which is republished in the *Pioneer* of Assumption, "that a colored man was killed on Spicer Jones's plantation, near Labadieville, for distributing tickets for Harris, colored candidate for Sheriff of that parish, and that colored men were incited to commit the murder by the carpet-baggers." This statement I denounce as untrue in every particular. I had every means of knowing what was done on the days of election, and some days before and after, as myself or some of my Board visited every precinct in the parish both before and during the election, and therefore I emphatically pronounce the statement of the *Times* as one of their many political fabrications. My statement can be sustained by applying to Mr. Spicer Jones, at Labadieville, Louisiana.

Your obedient servant,

W. G. WILKINSON,

Late chairman Board of Registrars, parish of Assumption.

**A Rape and Murder Story Spoiled.**

The alleged rape near Tickfaw Station, as reported by the Greensburg *Star*, and copied by the *Picayune*, is untrue in every particular. No rape was committed on the daughter of a Mr. Hutchinson, or any other girl. Mr. Hutchinson's daughter, about twelve years old, was, however, riding along the road, and a colored man asked her some questions, not of an impertinent or improper character. So far from any personal violence being committed or attempted, she rode along without molestation. Subsequently, a gang of white men fired into the colored men employed at a turpentine orchard, badly wounding one of the colored men. No arrest was made, of course. This is the length, breadth, and depth of the rape story.

The same paper states that while a colored Democratic speaker was addressing a crowd in Springfield, Livingston parish, he was fired upon and almost instantly killed by a negro Radical named Jared. The Greenburg paper and the *Picayune* copies the statement, asserts that Jared was arrested for this alleged shooting and lodged in jail. This story, from beginning to end is untrue. No political meeting has been held in Springfield, no colored Democrat has been shot, and no colored Radical has been arrested and lodged in jail for this alleged shooting, which never occurred.

We contradict, upon the most reliable authority, these fabrications, which have been sent abroad wholly for political effect. How this world is given to lying!

**Testimonial to the Late William H. C. King.**

At a meeting of the employes of the *Times* office, held on Friday, twenty-eighth instant, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst and the scenes of his usefulness one with whom we have long been associated in the closest companionship; and

Whereas, We deem as expression of our feelings upon this solemn occasion as due to his memory in token of the great esteem and regard in which he has so long and so sincerely been held; therefore

*Be it resolved*, That in the death of Wm. H. C. King, chief editor of the New Orleans *Times*, the world of journalism has lost one of its brightest ornaments; his fellow citizens an honest, upright, and fearless champion; his family a stay and protector they might truly reverence; and we, his friends and employes, one whom it was our delight to honor. Borne down in the battle of life, he met death even as he had lived, bravely, and resigned his breath with that calm and conscious hope in the future vouchsafed to all on earth who do God's will. We leave his virtues to the abler pen of his biographer, and content ourselves with the tender of that sympathy to the stricken family, which, while it can not either relieve or palliate their grief, will at least assure them that other tears flow, and other bleeding hearts bow down before the great affliction.

## LOUISIANA GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

**Dead Lock in the Senate**

**A New Member in the House**

**The Finance Bill Passed.**

**FINAL PASSAGE OF SEVERAL BILLS.**

### SENATE.

**Fifty-Third Day's Session.**

SATURDAY, August 29, 1868.

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

The roll was called; the following members present:

Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Day, Egan, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, E. L. Jewell, F. L. Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—27.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

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

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported substitute for Senate bill No. 99, an act to suppress and prevent the stealing of fruit, grain, etc., and providing punishment for the same.

Mr. Ray, from the Finance Committee, reported progress.

Mr. Wittgenstein, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly engrossed the following bills:

Senate bill No. 84, an act for the relief of Pierre Soule, attorney at law.

Senate bill No. 91, an act for the relief of Margaret T. Murphy.

Mr. Williams, from the Joint Special Committee, appointed to investigate the number of employees of the General Assembly, whether not excessive, and a reduction should be made, reported the number of employees in the Senate, as follows:

Enrolling clerks, eight; committee clerks, twenty-seven, of which number twelve are on the Committee on Frauds, and employed counting votes cast at the last election, and will be discharged in a few days; one messenger; eight pages; eight porters; one night watchman. Total in the Senate fifty-three.

In the House: enrolling clerks, fifteen; committee clerks, none; messengers, two; pages, eleven; porters, six; night watchmen, one. Total number in the House of Representatives, thirty-five.

The Committee further reported that a reduction of the number is in their opinion, impracticable, as there has already been a large reduction.

Mr. Blackman: I ask for a suspension of the rules to present a memorial from employes of the last Legislative Assembly, and to introduce a bill.

Rules suspended.

An act to provide for the payment of the annual salaries of the officers of the last General Assembly of Louisiana.

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

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Blackman: I offer the following resolution, and move its adoption:

*Resolved*, That the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to confer with the committee of the House on the act providing for the registration of voters of the State, be required to report to the Senate what action has been taken by said committee on said act.

Adopted.

Mr. E. L. Jewell offered the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

*Resolved*, That the committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon Governor Warmoth to ascertain from him the names of the one hundred and fifty persons murdered in the State, and to obtain the letter of District Attorney Hudspeth, be required to report on Monday next to the House the result of their interview with the aforesaid official.

Mr. Smith: I move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. E. L. Jewell: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting—

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—16.

Nays: Blackman, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, F. L. Jewell, E. L. Jewell—7.

The resolution was laid on the table.

The majority report of the Committee on Elections and Returns in the case of P. B. S. Pinchback, contesting the seat of E. L. Jewell, was taken up and read.

Mr. Blackman: I move that the report be made the special order of the day on Monday.

Mr. Lewis: I move to lay Mr. Blackman's motion on the table.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting yeas 16, nays 10.

Yeas: Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—16.

Nays: Braughn, Day, Foute, F. L. Jewell, Ogden, Thompson—6.

The motion was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Ray Mr. Day was granted leave of absence until Tuesday.

At the request of Mr. Whitney, the conclusions of the majority report of the Committee on Elections were read, as follows:

A majority of your committee respectfully submit the testimony taken in the case of P. B. S. Pinchback vs. E. L. Jewell, with the conclusion that the following facts have been conclusively established:

1. That P. B. S. Pinchback received a majority of one hundred and sixty-three of the votes actually cast in the Second Senatorial District, but was deprived of a reputed majority in consequence of ballot-box stuffing, fraudulent tallying, and the substitution of Democratic tickets for Republican tickets.

2. That a large number of legal voters were wrongfully refused the right to vote and deterred from voting, who desired and intended to vote the Republican ticket with the name of P. B. S. Pinchback thereon for Senator in the Second Senatorial District.

And your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. That E. L. Jewell was not elected from the Second Senatorial District, and is not entitled to his seat.

2. That P. B. S. Pinchback was elected Senator from said district, and that he is entitled to the seat now occupied by E. L. Jewell.

MORTIMER F. SMITH,
Chairman;
T. V. COUPLAND,
S. POINDEXTER,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
P. O'HARA.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to close the doors of the bar of the Senate, and allow no Senator to leave the room.

Mr. Braughn: I object, and move to lay Mr. Campbell's motion on the table; and I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted:

Yeas: Braughn, Coupland, Kelso, Lewis, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—14.

Nays: Campbell, François, Monette, and Smith—4.

No quorum.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the Sergeant-at-arms be sent after absent members.

Mr. Braughn: I move to adjourn.

Lost.

Mr. Campbell: I renew my motion to send the Sergeant-at-Arms after absent members.

Adopted.

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

The call was ordered. The following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—16 members present.

No quorum.

After the lapse of fifteen minutes Mr. Lewis asked for another call of the House, which was ordered; and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—17.

Mr. Ray: I move to adjourn.

Adopted.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

**Fifty-Fourth Day's Session.**

SATURDAY August 29, 1868.

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

The roll being called, thirty-five members answered to their names—no quorum.

Mr. Gartskamp, of Jefferson, moved that the Sergeant-at-arms be sent for absent members.

At eleven and a half o'clock Mr. Ray, of Orleans, moved to take a half hour's recess.

Carried.

At twelve o'clock M. the House was called to order, the roll was called, and the following members answered to their names:

Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Bennett, Buckingham, Belot, Barbee, Burrel, Bergeron, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Curell, Cuny, Dewees, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Gray, Haskell, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Isabelle, Kent, Kavanagh, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Landers, Morris, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Manson, Morey, Morand, Matthews, Magee, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Rey, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, N. Young, Yorke, D. Young, Zoelly—57.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Setchell.

On motion of Mr. Landers, of Union, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Carried.

Mr. Landers, of Union, moved to reconsider the vote taken on House bill No. 100.

Carried.

Mr. Landers, of Union, moved that the bill now be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Carried.

Leave of absence of ten days were granted to Mr. Kavanagh, of St. Landry, and Mr. Harper, of St. Charles.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications submitted the following majority and minority report:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives, State of Louisiana:

The undersigned, Committee on Elections and Qualifications, do report that in the case of the parish of Franklin, wherein Isaac H. Crawford contests the seat of John C. Hamble as Representative of said parish, after careful investigation and deliberation, we find that the evidence presented clearly establishes the fact that intimidation, fraud, and violence, were used in said parish on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April last past.

That not one-half of the total number of registered voters in said parish made use of their privilege to vote.

That more than two-thirds of the newly enfranchised voters refrained from voting; that they are extremely jealous of their rights, particularly that of the franchise, and will use every means in their power to exercise that right, and will only refrain when force, violence and intimidation are used against them; that the affidavits filed as rebutting evidence are sworn to before the Clerk of the Court of said Parish, and the seal of said Parish Court is one unknown in any other portion of the State; said seal being that of the so-called Confederate States, with the Confederate flag in the centre.

Whereforo, the premises considered, your committee feel justified in reporting in favor of the contestant, Isaac H. Crawford, and recommend that he be allowed to take his seat as representative of the parish of Franklin.

P. JONES YORKE,
Chairman;
JAMES S. MATTHEWS,
HARRY LOTT.
DENNIS BURREL,
F. C. ANTOINE,

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

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, report to your honorably body that in the case of the parish of Franklin, where Isaac J. Crawford contests the seat of John C. Humble, as Representative; that a considerable portion of the evidence offered by the contestant to show violence and intimidation, and in fact all the evidence offered which tends to show violence and force, is given hearsay; and as such inadmissible in all the courts of the country; that in our opinion it should be rejected for those reasons on file in the case. It is proved that all parties came to the polls armed, and people generally go armed in that part of the State. There is no legal evidence to show that force or intimidation or fraud were used on either of said election days; or that any one desiring to vote could not have done so, and voted for whom they pleased.

The evidence shows that two colored voters came to the polls armed and voted openly the Republican ticket without molestation in any way, and that at the precinct complained of; and they swear they saw no violence or heard no threats. That there being no evidence of violence, fraud, or intimidation in said election we, the undersigned, recommend that John C. Humble be declared entitled to his seat and allowed to take the same.

Respectfully submitted, etc.

JAMES McCULLEN.

Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, moved to adopt the majority report.

Carried.

The majority report was adopted, and Mr. Crawford, on motion of Mr. Gray, of St. James, was sworn in by the Speaker and admitted to his seat.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications submitted the following majority and minority reports:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Room of Committee on Elections and Qualifications, New Orleans, La., August 24, 1868.

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

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, members of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, beg leave to submit the following report in the case of Michael Casey vs. J. N. Judice, of the Parish of Lafayette. Michael Casey contests the seat of J. N. Judice on the grounds of ineligibility and fraud.

The charge of ineligibility is not sustained.

The charge of fraud is not fully sustained, on account of the contestant not being able to procure evidence in his parish for fear of losing his life, he having been threatened, and was driven out of his parish.

The undersigned are satisfied that gross frauds were committed in the parish of Lafayette during the days of election, the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, 1868.

The official promulgation of the result of the election shows that J. N. Judice received 788 votes, and Michael Casey 237 votes, giving J. N. Judice a majority of 51 votes.

The undersigned believe that had the election been conducted in a fair and impartial manner, Michael Casey would have received a majority of the votes cast, and recommend that the said Michael Casey be allowed to take his seat as Representative of the parish of Lafayette.

Respectfully, P. JONES YORKE,
Chairman;
HARRY LOTT.
DENNIS BURREL,
JAMES S. MATHEWS,
F. C. ANTOINE,

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

The undersigned members of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications respectfully represent to your honorable body that, after consideration of the contestation of the parish of Lafayette, wherein Michael Casey contested the seat of J. N. Judice, they do report that said Casey has not produced sufficient evidence to justify your committee in reporting in his favor; and we also recommend that J. N. Judice be confirmed in his seat as Representative from the parish of Lafayette.

JAMES McCULLEN.

Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, moved to adopt the majority report.

Mr. Kavanagh, of St. Landry, moved that the further consideration of the reports be postponed, and that the testimony in the case be furnished to the House.

Mr. Murrell, of Lafourche, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, moved that Mr. Casey state to the House the circumstances by which he was obliged to leave the parish.

Carried.

Mr. Casey declined to speak.

Mr. Burrel, of St. John, moved the previous question on the adoption of the report.

Main question ordered.

Mr. Curell, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the report, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Adolphe, Belot, Burrel, Calhoun, Evans, Guigonet, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Hall, Le Blanc, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Murrell, Mahier, Mason, Morey, Morand, Matthews, Magee, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Rey, Taylor, Umphreys, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke—27.

Nays: Bennett, Buckingham, Barbee, Bergeron, Carr, Curell, Dewees, Demarest, Dupart, Esnard, Faulkner, Gair, Gray, Haskell, Hanton, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Kavanagh, Landry, McCullen, Mahier, McMillien, McVean, Morey, Morand, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Sterrett, Tureaud, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wilson, Waters, N. Young, D. Young, Zoelly—39.

The report was not adopted.

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, the reports were recommitted to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

The Committee on Judiciary submitted the following report, which was received and agreed upon:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM, August 28.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—In case of House bill No. 32, "act to amend article 1120 of the Civil Code," your Committee on Judiciary report unfavorably.

P. HARPER,
Chairman Committee on Judiciary.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, asking concurrence in Senate bill No. 84, and also informed the House that the Senate had concurred in House bill No. 91.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, August 27, 1868.

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

I transmit herewith for the information and action of the General Assembly, a copy of a letter addressed to me by P. Fishburn, President of the Board of Administrators of the Insane Asylum at Jackson.

As it appears by this communication that there is a total absence of provision for the expenses of the Insane Asylum, the State having passed from under military rule to the civil authorities, and the aid afforded by the military having been stopped thereby, I would respectfully urge the importance of immediate provision by the Legislature to meet the necessities of this institution.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

INSANE ASYLUM OF LOUISIANA, Jackson, August 22, 1868.

Honorable H. C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana:

SIR—As President of the Board of Administrators of this institution I deem it my duty to state a dilemma in which I find myself placed, and to solicit your advice in the matter. By military order the legislative provision made for the asylum for the year 1867, was extended to the year 1868, and under sanction of that order, I drew on the State treasury for means of subsistence up to first July, ultimo, the close of second quarter. But the State having passed from under military rule, the question now presents itself whether or not the order referred to has yet operation. If you entertain the opinion that it is yet in force, be pleased so to signify to me, but if not, I respectfully suggest the propriety of your invoking the prompt attention of the Legislature to the need of providing for the wants of the Asylum. We have means sufficient to pay current charges up to the close of the present (third) quarter, and have on hand bacon and barreled pork sufficient to last the year out, and all the winter clothing of the patients or material for it, providing some flannels, shoes, and hats are provided; but on first October we shall need funds to pay salaries and wages of present quarter, and to replenish our stock of coffee, sugar, rice, etc.; as also to meet engagements with the baker and the butcher.

You will no doubt be pleased to learn that all in the Asylum, patients as well as officers and attendants, are free from acute diseases. All told they number one hundred and eighty adults, and one infant; and there is not a present case of acute indisposition.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) P. FISHBURN,
President Board Administration.

The report was referred to the Committee on Charitable and Public Institutions.

The following message from the Governor was also read:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, August 29, 1868.

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

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

Joint resolution tendering the thanks of the General Assembly of Louisiana to the Chairman and members of the Board of Registration, and

An act to amend an act entitled an act and the amendment thereto, concerning the town of Bastrop in the parish of Morehouse.

P. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Wren, of Bossier:

House bill No. 181, an act to authorize the closing of Benoit Bayou, in the parish of Bossier.

By Mr. Gray, of St. James:

House bill No. 179, an act to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize planters and farmers to furnish their freedmen and other employes with articles of merchandise without incurring the penalty of retail merchants, approved March 21, 1866, passed its first and second readings, and was referred to the Committee on ——.

By Mr. Dewees, of Bienville:

House bill No. 180, entitled an act for the relief of A. E. Lockett, passed its first and second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Under a suspension of the rules, House bill No. 154, entitled an act to consolidate and fund the city debt of the city of New Orleans, was placed on its second reading, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and one hundred and fifty copies of the bill ordered to be printed.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

House bill No. 147 was placed on its third reading, final passage, adopted by its title, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Senate bill No. 88, was placed on its third reading, and adopted, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The following communications were received, and agreed upon:

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA, Senate Chamber, New Orleans, August 25, 1868.

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

I am directed by the Senate to inform you that it adheres to its amendment to House bill No. 107, guaranteeing the right of free speech to all citizens of the State, and requests a committee of conference upon the bill.

The Senate committee is as follows: Messrs. Ray, Coupland, and Thompson.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA, Senate Chamber, New Orleans, August 27, 1868.

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

I am directed by the Senate to inform you that it requests a committee of conference on House bill 159 and Senate bill 31, relative to registration, that some bill acceptable to both Houses of the General Assembly may be settled upon and speedily adopted.

The Senate Committee is as follows: Messrs. Packard, Wilcox, and F. L. Jewell.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

House bill No. 42, entitled an act to reestablish the burnt records of the parish of Winn, returned from the Senate with amendments, was read. The amendments were concurred in, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

House bill No. 20, entitled an act to regulate the practice and the despatch of business in the District Courts of New Orleans, returned from the Senate with amendments, was read. The amendments were concurred in, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 142, substitute for House bill No. 114, was read, substitute adopted and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

SENATE BILLS ON FIRST READING:

The following Senate bills passed their first reading, and ordered to be placed on the calendar:

Senate bill No. 37.
Senate bill No. 47.
Senate bill No. 102.
Senate bill No. 97.

Under a suspension of the rules the following Senate bills passed their first and second readings, and were referred to their appropriate committees:

Senate bill No. 84.
Referred to the Committee on Claims.
Senate bill No. 103.
Referred to the Committee on Corporations.
Senate bill No. 113.
Referred to the Committee of the Whole.
Senate bill No. 117.
Referred to the Committee of the Whole.
Senate bill No. 120.
Referred to the Committee on ——.
Senate bill No. 124.
Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.
Senate bill No. 125.
Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.
Senate bill No. 126.
Referred to the Committe on Railways, and 150 copies ordered to be printed.
Senate bill No. 132.
Referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs.

Under a suspension of the rules the following Senate bills passed their first, second, and third readings.

Adopted, and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 163.
Senate bill No. 141.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved that when the House adjourn they do adjourn to meet at twelve o'clock M. on Monday.

On motion of Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of House bill No. 111.

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

After discussing the merits of the bill, Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved that the committee rise and recommend the passage of the bill.

Carried.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The committee, through its chairman, submitted the following report:

The committee having under consideration House bill No. 111, recommend its passage as amended.

The report was received and adopted.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, asked a suspension of the rules, to place House bill No. 111 on its third reading and final passage.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Antoine, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Crawford, Dewees, Demarest, Evans, Esnard, Gray, Hutchinson, Heidenhain, Isabella, LeBlanc, Leroy, Lott, Landers, Morris, McMillen, McVean, Melvin, Morey, Morand, Page, Raymond, Reese, Sterrett, Tayler, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—40.

Nays: Adolphe, Curell, Dupart, Faulkner, Gair, Garstkamp, Hanlon, Holland, Hall, McCullen, Noble, Wilson, Wm. C. Williams, Zoelly—14.

The rules were not suspended.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, adjourned until Monday at twelve o'clock.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

### THE NORTHERN PRESS ON THE CAMPAIGN.

The following article, strongly condemning the outrages daily transpiring in the South, and the threatening language constantly indulged in by Southern speakers and writers, is from the Philadelphia *Ledger*. Although the *Ledger* is not a party paper, it is well known that its leanings are decidedly Democratic—a fact which gives the greater significance to these honest and truthful words:

THE INSANITY OF POLITICS.—Every good citizen must look with profound regret upon a great deal that is now going on in the Southern States. There was room for the belief, after the rebellion was suppressed, and when the Southern people were brought face to face with the wide-spread ruin that was brought upon them by that "gigantic blunder," as some of their statesmen called it, and crime as the nation regarded it, that they would never more give countenance to the hot-headed and hair-brained orators and writers who had dragged them into that terrible desolation.

But, notwithstanding the bitter experience of the past seven years, that fruitful section of our country is still cursed with the influence and the active agency of the same classes of men. But a short time ago it was the belief of an unquestionable majority of the people of the old free States that the planters, farmers, merchants, manufacturers, and all others in the South engaged in the industrial and productive pursuits, were heartily sick of all the memories of the late rebellion, and were anxious to put them aside, so that they might get their business affairs into successful action once more, and go on with the necessary operations of life. There can be but little doubt that such was the case, and we cherish the belief that it still remains true of the masses of the people of that section of our country. Yet what wonder is it that many plain, good people in the North and West believe that the rebellious spirit still prevails, only waiting for another opportunity to break out afresh? They are told so day after day, and week after week, by those who are put forward or who put themselves forward as the representative spokesmen of the old slave States. This comes to us from conventions, from meetings, and through the partisan press. The utterances on these occasions are of the most mischievous character, damaging to the people of the South, and exasperating the people of the rest of the country. They are naturally looked upon as showing the temper of the great mass of the Southern people, and the inference quite as naturally follows that those who show such a spirit of glorification over the events of 1861 to 1865 will not be slow to repeat them if the chance presents itself, and that they are therefore not to be trusted. They boast of the achievements of the rebellion; they apostrophize the rebellious flag; they declare that the "lost cause" is to be resurrected; they speak lightly of murdering the "Northern Huns;" they declare that their former comrades in arms are ready to rise again when the signal is given, and they deal generally in a grand round of the same style of exasperating oratory that "fired the Southern heart" before the rebellion, and which at last fired the Northern heart also. There is great danger that both may be fired again—and the worst enemy to the South can hardly desire a worse fate to befall that unhappy country.

Now, as we have already said, we believe that a majority of the Southern people are not truly represented by these scandalous proceedings, but unfortunately for their peace and quietness, and for the tranquility and prosperity of the whole country, there is no effective or emphatic repudiation of them on their part. Some of the more sagacious of the Southern newspapers, it is true, have deprecated such speeches and publications as injurious to the canvass for the Presidency, and on this ground have tried to muzzle the slangwhanging speech makers and editors. But this is not a satisfactory ground to put the case upon at all. What is said and done is not condemned because it is wrong and bad in itself, but because it is impolitic. Now, although this may go down with party men, it will not satisfy those whom the Southern people ought to be studious to retain as their friends. It will not satisfy those who desire to be generous to the South, because they wish to see the people of the South rescued from the ruin of the rebellion, but who at the same time hold their country above party, and will not associate themselves with any movement that keeps alive the spirit of the rebellion. It will not satisfy those thinking and independent voters who are not blindly bound to follow the dictates of party, and who in these days hold balance of power among all the parties. These are the men who, since the war is over, have tried to exercise a restraining influence over the ultra men of the Republican party, and the masses of the Southern people ought to see that they are not repelled from the circle of those who wish them well. But they *will* be driven off unless such utterances as those we have referred to are not only condemned, because they are impolitic, but because they are outrageously wrong. Some months ago a number of the former military officers of the rebellion took occasion to make public and emphatic declarations to the effect that, having been beaten in their efforts to disunite the country, they would never more engage in politics, but confine themselves entirely to their business pursuits. It would have been well if they had all been of that way of thinking, and if those who made such promises had kept them, and would be better if the Southern people would now insist on keeping them all in the background.

**Cautious at Last.**

President Johnson has an eye to the avoidance of further trouble with the Congress he has heretofore treated with so little forbearance and respect. Had there not been danger of a September session, the President would scarcely have taken the trouble to get an opinion from his Attorney-General as to whether it is within the power of the Executive to fill the vacancy existing in the New Orleans Collectorship. As it is, the opinion was called for; and one has been given, in which most of the preceding attorneys are quoted to prove that this is such a vacancy as the President can fill. Mr. Johnson will, therefore, be enabled to displace the present loyal acting Collector of the Port of New Orleans, who gallantly fought in the Union army throughout the rebellion, and place any Beauregard or Bragg that