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VOLUME II—NO. 129. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 439.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Associated Press Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON

THE TIME OF GRANT'S RETURN.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW YORK.

Dr. Noyes Before the Chamber of Commerce.

GEORGIA DEMOCRATS GETTING RAMPANT.

Colored Men Ineligible for Any Office.

IMPORTANT FROM ALABAMA.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

MARKETS, RIVER NEWS, ETC.

WASHINGTON.

Increase of the Public Debt—General Grant to Remain West till the Last of October—General West Nominated by Rollins for Supervisor—Southern Claims on File in the War Office.

WASHINGTON, September 5.—The debt statement will show that the public debt has increased over ten millions.

Commissioner Rollins and Secretary McCulloch had another interview this morning, in which it is stated they agreed to disagree regarding Supervisors. None will be commissioned shortly.

Mr. Rollins proposes leaving northward early next week.

General Grant's brother-in-law, Mr. Dent, arrived here this morning and visited the war office. He states that General Grant will remain West until the end of October.

Mr. Rollins has nominated five more supervisors, making twenty in all. Mr. McCulloch shows no disposition to confirm any of them.

Among the nominees are James K. West, for Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas; R. F. Patterson, for Tennessee; John Cramer, for North and South Carolina; M. J. Safford, for Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, and Thomas R. Laird, for Virginia and West Virginia.

The Secretary of War, perplexed by conflicting legislation, has asked the Attorney General's advice on paying Southern claims on file in the war office growing out of the war. They aggregate twenty to thirty millions.

NEW YORK.

Dr. Noyes Advocates Louisiana Interests Before the Chamber of Commerce—Gold from California—Executive Rain in Chili—Cattle Disease Ceased—Roads Submerged.

NEW YORK, September 4.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day Dr. Noyes, of New Orleans, was introduced for the purpose of advocating the cause of a company chartered by the Louisiana Legislature. Its purpose is to dig away certain obstructions and establish a tow canal, so as to shorten the route from New Orleans to Mobile fifteen miles, and to save, on ordinary vessels, two hundred and three hundred dollars per voyage. He complained of the oppressive rates enforced by New Orleans, and said the only hope for New York was to break up the New Orleans monopoly. The subject was referred to the Executive Committee.

NEW YORK, September 5.—The steamship Ocean Queen brings $455,000 in treasure from Aspinwall. She reports severe earthquakes in Peru; the damage occasioned is supposed to be very great.

Excessive rains have fallen in Chili, causing much damage and loss of many lives.

In the revenue fraud investigation objection was made to Brickly, Solicitor of the Treasury, prosecuting his superior officer, but the court overruled it. Mr. Courtney read a letter showing that Secretary McCulloch was cognizant of the proceedings having been instituted, and did not discountenance them. The investigation, after the examination of one witness, was postponed.

The cattle disease, owing to the stringency of the rules adopted, has ceased here.

The road from Hoboken to the Hudson, and the city plank road and the lowlands in the vicinity, were submerged by a flood yesterday. Damage over $50,000. A portion of Greenwood Cemetery was much injured. The cellars of fifty blocks in Brooklyn were filled, and several shanties were washed away. No lives lost. Many animals drowned.

Imports for the past week over $4,500,000, $500,000 of which was dry goods.

Admiral Thacker and several other naval officers have arrived from California.

General Rosecrans and Mr. Seymour had an interview at the Astor House to-day.

Deaths in this city for the week 599.

The Stonington boat ran into a schooner during the fog this morning, whereby a great portion of her lower guards were destroyed, and a heavy leak occasioned. She was towed into her dock to-day.

ALABAMA.

What Governor Smith Did Do—What the Legislature Intended He Should Do.

MONTGOMERY, September 5.—At the recent session of the Legislature a law was passed requiring the Governor to designate one or more papers, in each Congressional district, in which official advertisements were to be published. No advertisement is to be of any validity unless it appears in a paper thus named. Under this law Governor Smith has designated all the papers in this State. Therefore Probate Judges and Sheriffs can publish notices in whatever papers they choose.

GEORGIA.

Georgia Democrats Getting Rampant—Colored Men Declared Ineligible for Any Office—The Governor Instructed not to Issue Commissions to Colored Men—Republican Meeting at Augusta.

ATLANTA, September 5.—The Senate took up the bill for the relief of debtors and the adjustment of debts upon principles of equity. After a long discussion the bill passed by a vote of 18 to 17.

The House took up the bill authorizing the General Assembly to elect the Superintendent, Auditor, and Treasurer of the State road.

A majority report of the Judiciary Committee favored the bill. A minority report opposed it.

A substitute was offered, that the General Assembly elect five Commissioners for the state road, whose duty it shall be to elect these officers.

Postponed until Monday.

A resolution was offered declaring negroes ineligible to any and all offices in the State, and that all offices of the State now filled by negroes be declared vacant by reason of ineligibility, and the Governor be directed to have such offices filled in compliance with the code of Georgia. The Governor and other commissioning authorities of the State are instructed to refuse commissions to all persons of color that have been or may be elected to any office in this State until the Supreme Court of the State have decided the eligibility of colored persons.

AUGUSTA, September 5.—The Radical county convention which met here to-day appointed delegates to the district convention which meets here on the tenth instant, to nominate a candidate for Congress. From three to four hundred negroes were present. Speeches were made by Bryant, Prince, and others strongly denunciatory of the Democrats, and laudatory of the Republican party, Grant, and Colfax.

The recent heavy rains have seriously injured the cotton of this section. News from Middle Georgia is gloomy; the rust, worms, and rot are at work upon the cotton.

FOREIGN.

Reverdy Johnson makes another Speech—Bayard Clarke not Dead—Schonborn, the Chemist, Dead—The French Minister Presents Letters of Recall to the Pope.

LONDON, September 5.—Mr. Johnson has made another speech, closing as follows: A rupture between the United States and Great Britain would now be impossible on account of the identity of race, language, institutions and aspirations.

The report that Bayard Clarke was killed by the railroad accident in Wales is untrue.

ROME, September 5.—Count Sartiges, the French Minister, presents letters of recall to the Pope.

BERLIN, September 5.—The ship Germania, of the North Pole expedition, was seen in latitude 83. All well.

BADEN, September 5.—Schonborn, the distinguished French chemist, died here yesterday.

LONDON, September 5.—The cholera has killed the heir to the Prussian throne.

Several incendiary fires have occurred in Cork. Loss quite heavy.

The potato rioters were dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Frank Leslie Sues the Boston Post for Libel—Habeas Corpus Refused for Mudd, Arnold, and Spangler.

BOSTON, September 5.—Frank Leslie has sued the Boston *Post* for libel, claiming damages at $20,000.

The paragraph in the Boston *Post* which provoked Leslie's suit stated that Leslie had arrived at Richfield Springs with a lady and two fast horses, and intimated improper relations between the lady and the prosecutor.

KEY WEST, September 5.—Habeas corpus for Mudd, Arnold, and Spangler has been refused.

River Intelligence.

SOUTHWEST PASS, September 5, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.70. Arrived, ship Lady Blessington, Adams, master, from Newport, Wales, with railroad iron to master. No departures.

LOUISVILLE, September 5.—Weather clear and pleasant. River swelling with four feet in the canal.

VICKSBURG, September 5.—Passed up, Emma No. 3 at 1 P. M. River falling slowly.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, September 5.—Money easy at 2@4. Gold firmer throughout the day at 144⅞, but closing at 144⅜. Sterling quiet at 9⅝; governments active and higher; stocks lower. Cotton dull and a shade lower; sales to-day 600 bales; middlings 29½c. Flour dull; superfine State $7@8 20; extra $8 15@8 70; choice $8 80@9. Wheat, spring a shade firmer; winter a shade lower. Corn dull; mixed Western $1 22@1 22½. Whisky heavy, in bond 65c. Mess pork quiet; new $28 90. Lard firmer and active; steam rendered 19⅝@20c.; kettle 20@20½c. Turpentine 41½c. Groceries steady. Freights dull.

The bank statement shows an increase in loans of $49,000; in circulation, $55,000; decrease in deposits, $2,480,000; in legal tenders, $1,773,000; in specie, $133,000.

Foreign Markets.

HAVANA, September 5.—The following are the closing prices for the week. Sugar Nos. 10 to 12 firm at 7½@7¾; Nos. 15 to 20 quiet at 8⅜@10. Muscavadoes fair to good refining quiet at 7½@7¾ reals. Lard steady at 19@19½c. for tierces, and 21@21½c. for 25 lb tins. Hams 18c. for common salted, and 21c. for sugar-cured. Lumber $26@27 ⅌ 1000 feet for white pine, and $24@28 for pitch pine.

GLORIOUS MEETING AT BAYOU TECHE.

We learnn from a correspondent that a large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the Republican party was held on Saturday, August 29, at the Baldwin Seminary, formerly the Darby Plantation, on Bayou Teche. From eight hundred to one thousand persons were present. The meeting was called at two o'clock, P. M., but long before that time, several hundred persons were assembled. The assemblage was called to order, and Colonel H. H. Pope was chosen chairman, who stated the object of the meeting in a few, but very appropriate remarks. He urged the necessity of banishing from the grounds all intoxicating liquors, as it was to reason and not to the passions, that appeals would be made, and stated that no personal vituperation would be resorted to, as that failed to convince any thinking man, and only served as a cloak to hide imperfections, as was clearly demonstrated by the opposite party. Colonel Pope then informed the colored citizens who were present that the great Republican party regarded them not as personal property, but as men, men who, with an equal chance in the race of life, will elevate themselves to a position in which they will be useful and respectable citizens in this great republic. He then thanked the meeting for the compliment conferred by selecting him to be the presiding officer, and called on Dr. James H. Handy to address the meeting.

Dr. Handy responded, though evidently unwell. He stated that he heartily indorsed the remarks of the chair and hoped that they would be followed out during the campaign.

Three cheers were then given for General Grant and Governor Warmoth.

Telling speeches were then made by several colored men, including John Van Slycks and James Dorsey, of Brashear City. These last were listened to with marked attention, and their speeches were noted for their sound good sense. They urged upon their listeners the necessity of voting for Grant and Colfax, and told them that the only hope of the colored race rested with the Republican party. They were frequently interrupted by rapturous applause. After Mr. Dorsey had concluded, the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Grant and Colfax.

Who Are the Southern People?

The Seymour papers and the Seymour stump speakers are never weary of denouncing the wrongs which they allege are inflicted on the "Southern people" by the reconstruction laws. They tell us that the "Southern people" have no voice in the government. "The Southern people" are disfranchised. "The Southern people" are the victims of a despotism, etc. Now, who are the Southern people? There are about eight millions of inhabitants in the ten States recently unrepresented in Congress. These eight millions are politically divided about as follows:

White Rep.	1,000,000	White Dem.	3,500,000
Colored Rep.	3,250,000	Colored Dem.	250,000
Total	4,250,000	Total	3,750,000

The Seymour men call the 3,750,000 the Southern people. The 4,250,000 are, in their estimation, of no account. There are no people at the South who are fit to be classed as the people by the supporters of Seymour except those who supported the cause of secession.—*Wisconsin State Journal.*

LOUISIANA GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Progress of Business in the Senate.

Bills Passed the House.

LEGISLATION FOR CITY SCHOOLS.

SENATE.

Fifty-Ninth Day's Session.

SATURDAY, September 5, 1868.

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

The roll was called; present the following members:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Campbell, Coupland, Day, Egan, Francois, Kelso, Lewis, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Williams—21.

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 progress.

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

Favorably upon House bill No. 111, an act levying a special tax to provide for the payment of the past due interest on the bonds of the State, outstanding warrants, certificates of indebtedness, and convention warrants.

By substitute House bill No. 195, an act to provide means for the relief of the treasury of the State.

By substitute Senate bill No. 119, an act to pay off the indebtedness of the Louisiana State Penitentiary.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs, reported favorably upon an act incorporating the town of Alexandria.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Todd: I give notice that on a future day I will introduce a bill to prohibit the city of New Orleans from further issuing its bills.

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

Rules suspended.

An act relative to Attorneys at Law, read twice under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The order of the day was called.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 99, substitute from Judiciary Committee, an act to suppress and prevent the stealing of fruit, grain, etc., and providing punishment for the same, was taken up on its third reading.

Mr. Ray: I move that the bill finally pass.

Adopted.

The bill was adopted by its title.

Senate bill No. 101, an act to incorporate the Loan and Pledge Association was read.

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

Adopted.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, by permission, presented a report to the effect that the following bills were duly enrolled:

Senate bill No. 47, an act granting the right to provisional seizure in other cases than those allowed by law.

Senate bill No. 78, an act removing the seat of Justice of Madison Parish from Richmond, Louisiana, to Delta, Louisiana, Madison Parish.

Senate bill No. 88, an act to amend and re-adopt section first of an act entitled an act for the corporation, organization, etc., of works of public improvement, etc., approved March 14, 1855.

Senate joint resolution No. 10, respecting the statue of Washington.

Senate joint resolution No. 15, relative to the office of register of conveyances of the Parish of Orleans.

Senate bill No. 178, an act to enable the City of New Orleans to procure the loan of money to meet its current expenses.

And also the following bill as having been duly engrossed:

House bill No. 25, an act providing a remedy against usurpation, intrusion into, or the unlawful holding or exercising a public office or franchise of this State.

Senate bill No. 145, substitute from Judiciary Committee, an act to amend and re-enact the first, fourth, and eleventh sections of an act entitled an act relating to monitions and mode of proceeding, approved March 15, 1855, was taken up.

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

Adopted.

The first and second sections were read and adopted.

The third section was read.

Mr. Blackman: I move to amend the section by adding after the last word the words "provided such sales shall have been made ten years previous to the application for monitions."

(Two messages from the Governor were received.)

Mr. Ray: I move to lay the amendment on the table.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Darrall, Francois, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Williams, Wittgenstein—14.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Day, Egan, Foute, Thompson—6.

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Bacon: I move to amend the section by adding after the last word the words, "Provided said monition shall not issue until two years after the sale shall have been made, and that actual notice be personally given the owner of the land of the issuance of the monition, and that the title shall not become perfected under the same until three months after such service, during which time said owner may appear to contest the same."

Mr. Ray: I move to lay the amendment on the table.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Campbell, Darrall, Francois, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Williams, Wittgenstein—15.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Egan, Foute, and Todd—5.

The amendment was laid on the table.

The third section was then adopted.

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

Adopted.

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

Adopted.

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

Mr. Anderson: I ask for a suspension of the rules to present a memorial.

Rules suspended.

A petition of A. Sambola, protesting against the admission of P. B. S. Pinchback was read.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was referred to the Committee on Elections.

On motion of Mr. Wittgenstein, the Senate went into executive session.

The executive session being raised, the chair appointed Mr. Ray a member of the Committee on Election and Returns in place of Mr. Egan, resigned.

A message from the Governor was read, informing the Senate that he had approved of and signed an act extending protection to laborers in the exercise of free suffrage, and an act to organize the parish courts of the State.

The Senate adjourned.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, September 1, 1868, an act to authorize the Auditor to issue warrants for the payment of the expenses of the General Assembly, introduced by Mr. Lewis, being under consideration.

The President: In the opinion of the chair, if the Legislature passes an act making the warrants receivable for taxes, it will depreciate the value of the warrants. It is too early in the day for the passage of such an bill.

Mr. Ray: Mr. President, I think this bill should go to a committee. There are other acts looking to the same object, and we will try to frame a bill that will accomplish the objects set forth by each of them.

Mr. Bacon: I think the warrants tendered to members of the General Assembly only, should be receivable for taxes.

Mr. Lewis: It is simply to get at something that will be beneficial to the members and employes of this General Assembly. I want somthing that is tangible—something that will by some means place money at the disposal of the Tredsurer or somebody else, to pay the per diem of the members and the employes of the General Assembly.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A bill to authorize the Auditor to employ such clerks as he may need, having been introduced by Mr. Lewis, and being under consideration—

Mr. Ray: We have already passed a bill giving the Auditor additional clerks.

Mr. Lewis: The Auditor tells me that he has not clerks enough to audit our accounts, and I concluded, sir, that if it is really the case, we had better give him some more. There is something wrong there. Either he has not got sufficient assistants, or he has not got the will to attend to these matters, and I am perfectly willing that a committee should be appointed by the Senate, or a joint committee, to wait upon the Auditor and ascertain the facts of this business.

The President: There is a Senate committee appointed for that purpose, but one of the Senators being absent no report has been made up to this time.

Mr. Lewis: I move that the committee be instructed to report by to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Day: The committee was only instructed to investigate the difficulty between the Warrant Clerks, and to examine their books and report upon the difficulty existing. It had no reference to the number of employees or the wants of the Auditor.

The bill was referred to the Special Committee appointed to examine into the accounts of the Auditor and Warrant Clerk.

House bill No. 81, a joint resolution to appoint a joint committee to investigate the action of the First and Second District Drainage Commissioners, being under consideration—

Mr. Ray: This seems to be a bill merely to appoint a committee for the purpose of investigation. I move that this resolution be considered as engrossed.

Mr. Braughn: Before the motion is put I would like to inquire whether a necessity exists for this investigation or not; or whether it is another attempt to add additional employees to the fifty-seven clerks, porters and attaches which the Senate already has. I know nothing of any such necessity, and if any gentleman on the floor knows of any such necessity, I would like to hear from him upon the subject.

Mr. Ray: Mr. President, I know nothing at all about the merits of this bill. I am a member of the Committee on the Board of Public Works, and in that capacity I have secured information that this State is divided into three districts. Complaints have been made to that committee that officers have not been discharging their duties properly. This bill having been originated in the House, I don't know what view the House may have had.

The object of the resolution is to raise a committee conjointly with the House for investigation as to what disposition has been made of the funds belonging to those drainage districts, which are of great importance to the health of the city.

I do not see that there is necessity of any clerk whatever for the committee. The drainage of the city is a matter of so much importance to the property of the city that I think an investigation should be made into the management of it. The previous law is made to meet the necessity of the case, but it seems not to have done it; and there is considerable of a contest going on whether the old system shall be abandoned and a new one inaugurated. As I said, I knew nothing about the resolution until it was read. But I think it should pass as it seems to be very important. The House must certainly have had some evidence that lead them to it or they would not have passed the resolution. I can't state any particular facts, but there seems to be an impression that these drainage districts have not been properly managed. I hope the resolution will pass.

Mr. Braughn: Mr. President, I am very glad, sir, at all times to invite to and support the investigation of the conduct of any public officer or officers; and when the intention is *bona fide* and for the purpose of discovering anything injurious to the State or community I am in favor of it. Now, sir, it was urged by a gentleman just now (not the gentleman from Ouachita) that the Commissioners desire this investigation themselves. That being the case, I am still more in favor of an investigation, and believe with the gentleman from Ouachita, that no additional clerical assistance will be necessary. If these gentlemen require this investigation they can very well aid the committee by their own clerks and employes, and for this reason I offer this proviso:

Provided, that no expense will accrue to the State from the appointment of said committee.

I ask for a suspension of the rules to offer the proviso.

Mr. Ray: I hope the Senator will not insist upon it. I concur fully with him that there is no necessity for any clerical assistance. If the committee employ clerical assistance, without a provision in the resolution itself to authorize it, we are not at all obligated to pay for it. I hope the Senator will not press the question.

Mr. Braughn: Well, sir, if I withdraw the proviso I shall have to move for a postponement of the resolution.

The President: I will state to Senator Braughn that while in the Council there was some trouble with the Commissioners—the Drainage Commissioners—and there was no satisfactory result arrived at at all. It was supposed by the Council that the Commissioners had the money on hand, and they called on them to have certain work done, such as cleaning out the canals. The Commissioners refused to do so, stating they had no money; and still the Finance Committee were of the opinion that they did have some money. The Chair is of opinion that this investigation should be had—of course with as little expense as possible. The community was apprehensive that the condition of the canals would bring on an epidemic. By a resolution of the Council the commissioners were called upon, but no satisfactory result was arrived at.

Mr. Braughn: Well, sir, I withdraw the proviso under that statement of the President; but, sir, I shall oppose, at the proper time, any attempt to authorize this committee to employ any clerical force or go into any expense.

Mr. Ray: I certainly concur with Senator Braughn in that. I move the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Braughn: I second the motion.

The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. Day having introduced a memorial to be referred with a bill authorizing the change of the city government of the Parish of Carroll, and protesting against such change.

Mr. Pollard: I oppose the passage of the resolution. I have had close consultation with General McMillen and Colonel Yorke, and they have informed me that the passage of the bill is desired by the people of the parish. (Laughter.)

Mr. Day: This matter has not been canvassed in the parish at all. The bill was introduced by General McMillen for his own exclusive benedit. The memorial I have presented shows that it is not known to the most prominent citizens of the parish, and they have not been consulted in the matter.

Mr. Ray: I suggest, as the subject is before the committee, to let the memorial go before the committee with the bill. The whole matter should be referred to the committee, and when reported back by them it can be discussed.

The memorial was referred with the bill to the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs.

House bill No. 164, an act to provide for certain appropriations, being under consideration—

Mr. Ray moved that the bill be considered engrossed.

Adopted.

Mr. Bacon: I will just say to gentlemen that if they pass that bill our warrants will not be worth fifty cents on the dollar.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved that the bill finally pass.

Mr. Ogden: I object, Mr. President, because I do not understand the meaning of the bill. This is the first time my attention has been called to it.

Mr. Ray: Upon investigation of this subject, Mr. President, I find that those are the appropriations generally made by every Legislature for those officers. They are generally made in the general appropriation bill. The reason they are asked for now is that there is no money in the treasury, and these officers desire to have the amounts audited. I have conferred with Mr. Peralta, who is the Secretary of our committee, and he showed me the law, and that this is the customary mode of procedure.

The bill was finally passed.

Senate bill No. 134, an act to incorporate the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company, being under consideration.

Mr. Lewis moved a postponement of its further consideration until Monday next. The mere fact of asking a few days time to investigate and inform ourselves correctly upon this bill, I think is not unreasonable. It is on its ground; and this alone that I ask that the bill be postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Ogden: Mr. President, I am an advocate of the passage of this bill, although I am perfectly willing if the Senate desires that it shall be made the special order of the day for Monday next. The only objection that the advocates of the bill make to the postponement is, that there is a great deal of business before the House, and there is a possibility if not a probability, that by the fifteenth or nineteenth day of September we will take a recess for a month. We fear that we shall not be able to get through with this bill unless taken up immediately. Now, sir, this bill is perhaps as important as any that is upon the calendar of the Senate, and it is so simple, so easily understood, I am satisfied that any gentleman here who takes the trouble to read it fully will find it so just and so beneficial to the State at large, that he will not hesitate in supporting it.

One of the first principles of this company asks of the State of Louisiana no other privilege than that they shall have a charter. They ask simply to be incorporated; they ask from the State not a single dime, nor throw upon it any bond. They expect to receive upon their own bond, added by the general Government, sufficient land to carry out the project. This canal does not run through the heart of the city of New Orleans, as has been stated. It starts from some point in the parish of Jefferson, to be determined by the company, and runs from there before the City of Jefferson, in a direct line to the Rigolets.

The object of the company is to enable large ships that are now delayed from two to five days on the outside of the bar, subject to the trouble and expense of procuring a towboat, to sail up immediately to the city of New Orleans, and instead of having to come 125 to 150 miles up the Mississippi river against a strong current, requiring assistance of two-boats, they come directly across to the city, making the distance in a direct line of only thirty miles. Now, every one who has the direct interest of the city at heart, and also of the State, must admit that the very instant you take off the restriction throwa upon commerce, by the enormous tax that necessarily arises from the navigation of the Mississippi river, that instant you open our ports to a larger and more prosperous trade than we have ever had before.

The principle reason why we desire the immediate passage of this bill, is that a gentleman who is to be one of the corporators, expects to go next week to Washington city to make the necessary arrangements for the construction of the canal.

Now, I hope the gentleman will withdraw his objection until the bill is read section by section, and then if he still thinks it should be postponed I will not object.

Mr. Bacon: Mr. President, as a representative of the district immediately interested in this bill, I must say that it has from the beginning looked to me as something which needed to be closely examined and carefully considered, and as to which we should give those who are the inhabitants of this city and interested in its real estate a full opportunity of examining into the merits of the bill, and giving their opinion as to whether it should pass or not. I doubt whether there is a Senator here from the parish of Orleans who has examined this bill carefully, and who has had the counsel of those who are competent to judge whether it is a wise bill or not. I confess, sir, that although I have had more experience upon that subject, probably, than any gentleman here, and have had more to say, and been compelled to think more upon the subject of these interior communications of the city from the outer world than almost any other gentleman here, I have seen nothing and heard nothing, sir, that induces me to come to a conclusion favorable to the bill, but rather against it. As to the question whether we should have a shorter communication than that across the bar, I agree with gentlemen, and we are likely to have one now. The old scheme, which has been mooted for a long time, of cutting the city by a short canal below that which was advocated so recently for many years by Colonel Dick Taylor, is a much more feasible plan than this, and parties are now prepared to carry it into effect; parties for which I have not the slightest interest, political, personal, or pecuniary. But I may state they have got the true route through Lake Borgne. And this route, sir, the one proposed now, is perhaps the most circuitous and difficult to complete. It proposes to cut this city in two from north to south, or around the bends of the river, whichever way they take their position.

Mr. Ogden: You are laboring under a great mistake, Mr. Bacon—a geographical mistake. The canal goes directly from the river to the Rigolets in an air line.

Mr. Bacon: Well, it cuts the city in two, and it is a most expensive and almost impossible project, and the only result will be that the people in that region of the city through which it proposes to go will be in doubt whether the ground they have got is to be a part of the canal or ground to live upon. They can't build houses upon it; they can't sell their property; they can't do anything. It never can be running water; it must always be a pond; a disagreeable object to look at, like this new canal we have out here, or the old canal; and I can't conceive any advantage that the State will gain from it. If the drainage is done into that canal it will be as injurious to health as drainage into Canal Carondelet or the new canal and to the people who own the land adjoining it.

If there can be any good reason shown for the bill I should like to have it shown. But I who have been thinking and writing upon the subject for the last twenty years can not come to a conclusion distinctly upon that subject without further light.

Mr. Ray: Mr. President, whether this bill is acted on to-day or Monday, so far as I am concerned, makes no difference. It is a subject that, as chairman of the committee to which it was referred, required me to make an examination, and I arrived at the conclusion from a careful investigation of the surveys that it was a very great work for the city of New Orleans—the construction of a canal from the river to the Rigolets. There is a fall of eight feet between the river and the Rigolets which would always keep a sub current flowing and act as a perfect drain to the land through which it passes. I am surprised, sir, to see the Senator from Orleans opposing works of public improvement with reference to this city. It is that stand-still policy which keeps New Orleans behind Chicago, St. Louis, and all the great cities of the West. Even when we wanted to charter a Grain Elevator Company, for the purpose of bringing the grain trade of the West to this city, there was an opposition from certain members of the city delegation. There is nothing asked by this canal company from the city or the State; but a canal, costing many millions, will be built without cost to the city, which will drain it effectually, and add to the value of its property probably more than any enterprise that can be undertaken. Nothing is asked at all but the right of way, which does not interfere with a single tenement from where it leaves the Mississippi to where it empties into the Rigolets—through a swamp all the way, that is now inhabited by nothing but frogs and alligators. I am proud to see men willing to invest their money in great improvements of this sort. It makes no difference to me whether it is passed to-day or another day, but it does seem strange that gentlemen should oppose such works of public improvement.

Mr. Bacon: Mr. President, I desire to say that when the elevator bill came up, I was anxious to see whether there was not too much privilege given to that company, with reference to its connection with railroads. But as for the working of the Elevator Company, the gentleman was some months, or perhaps years, behind me in the advocacy of it; for I have been advocating such a project for three or four years. And when I had an opportunity to fully examine into the bill relating to the Elevator Company, it passed with as much help on my part as I could give it. So with reference to railroads, I have given my support to them as much as I could, and I believe the city members all gave their aid in favor of these railroads. I did oppose, warmly and earnestly, the giving of an additional charter to the three or four now in existence, to a company for the construction of a road to connect with the Opelousas road and go to Texas, because I thought the creation of another company would have an injurious effect and hinder rather than promote the building of that road; and I am not yet prepared to say I was mistaken.

I consider that road of more importance to the city of New Orleans than anything else, but I was doubtful about the efficiency of the means proposed—the chartering of a new company.

Now, sir, with reference to this Canal Company, the gentleman pronounces it a great improvement. If he be engineer enough to decide upon the matter, and pronounced it feasible, I would have no objection to it. But as I have no knowledge of the gentleman's capacity as an engineer, and think the bill should undergo the inspection and consideration of professional engineers, and they pronounce it practicable and desirable, I am opposed to its passage. I desire to have it printed and presented to such men as General McAllister and General Beauregard, and other men who have capacity as engineers, who are anxious to do everything which shall promote the commerce of New Orleans; but it seems to me that while this company is waiting for aid, which may be for years, the owners of the property through which it may pass will be in doubt as to the exact location of it, and a great deal of trouble will result, which might be avoided by submitting it to gentlemen who have the knowledge to decide.

Mr. Braughn: Mr. President, all these discussions are entirely out of order, a motion to lay on the table the motion to postpone, being before the House, upon which the yeas and nays were called. But as several Senators have expressed their opinion upon the bill, I take the liberty of expressing mine.

The President: The chair has no recollection of a motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Braughn: Mr. Lewis made a motion to postpone, and a motion was made by Mr. Wittgenstein to lay it on the table.

The President: The chair did not hear such a motion or a second to it.

Mr. Braughn: Mr. President, on the part of the city delegation, of which I am one, I can not permit the imputation which is cast upon it by the Senator from Ouachita to pass without denying it in toto. From the commencement of the session we have opposed no measure for the prosperity and welfare of New Orleans. When the measure to which the gentleman has alluded—the incorporation of a Grain and Elevator Company—was before the Senate, I advocated it to the extent of my humble ability; and I believe, sir, on behalf of my colleagues, I can promise that, when any measure comes before us, to enhance the what source, having for its object the commercial or social advantage of this city, its representatives will not be backward in supporting it. But I think, sir, that upon a question of postponement such an imputation as has been made comes with exceedingly bad taste from the gentleman from Ouachita. We simply ask a postponement in order that the Senators in whose hands the welfare of the city is in a measure entrusted, may ascertain the advantages or disadvantages of this measure. Why, sir, it was true the assertion was made that half a dozen Senators in the house have read this bill. I know that I for one have had no time to peruse it, and believe that none of my colleagues have. And now its immediate passage is urged upon the simple reading by the Secretary, without giving the subject a second consideration, or even a minute—a bill which involves a capital of six millions of dollars, and which proposes to divide the corporate limits of the city by a canal—a fact which of itself is a sufficient reason to ask for time to properly consider it. We can not say what effect the point of intersection will drain or otherwise this canal may have upon the city.

I admit, sir, that from a casual glance at the bill, and from the statements made by its friends, it is a plausible scheme, and I have not heard a single direct objection against it by those who desire a postponement. And I said that if all the statements now made prove true, I will advocate its passage with as much zeal as the gentleman who advocates its passage to-day. All we ask is that it be postponed until we can thoroughly digest and understand it.

Mr. Wilcox: Mr. President, I desire to state that this bill was introduced, I think, more than ten days ago. It passed its first and second readings, and was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements. It remained in their hands several days, was read over and carefully considered by them; some amendments were proposed by them and acceded to by the authors of the bill, and then reported upon favorably. It was printed and has been lying upon the desks of Senators five or six days. They have certainly had an opportunity to study and investigate it to their heart's content; if they are so much interested in it as they assert, and are not now prepared to act upon it, it is their own fault. When the hour for which it had been fixed, as the special order of the day arrived on last Saturday, we had no quorum and could transact no business, and it lost its place upon the calendar. I ask now that the bill be read and acted upon. I think it is no more than fair that I should have this opportunity of representing the friends of the bill. Not often have I opposed the suspension of the rules to introduce or call up a bill. I think that in courtesy to myself and the friends of this bill it should be taken up and carried through. The Senators have all had an opportunity to hear and read it; they have printed copies before them; if there is anything to be amended let it be done. I am opposed to a postponement, and I am surprised that the Senator from De Soto (Mr. Lewis) should come in and advocate the postponement of the bill—a bill about which he knows nothing. The Senators from the city have a right to ask it, of course; but still I think the same objection holds there; they have had ample time to examine it.

So far as the merits of this bill are concerned, Mr. President, I think no man who has the interests of Louisiana at heart, or the interests of the city of New Orleans, can oppose or offer any plausible objection to this bill. It will enhance the value of the property of this city, and increase its commercial advantages. It will be a blessing to the city, the State, and indeed to the whole Western country.

It proposes to give to the commercial men of this city all that has been asked by the merchants and commercial men of St. Louis and Mobile. They have been for two or three years agitating the question of opening a ship canal from Pass Manchac into Lake Pontchartrain, and thence to Mobile, affording a channel for the vessels from Mobile to pass through to the river, and *vice versa* for the steamboats from St. Louis to pass through to Mobile. This bill will secure all the advantages they have asked, and obviates all the objections to the other project. By the other route you have to pass through Lake Pontchartrain, in which you have only an average of six to eight feet of water. Vessels that come to New Orleans by the river can not come through that lake. By this route it is proposed to commence the canal at Carrollton, and have a ship lock that will permit the passage of any vessel that floats through to the Mississippi river. In a commercial point of view the advantages of this canal are so evident that it seems unnecessary to say more upon that point.

Second. As to the drainage it affords, I say that if this canal is ever built, it will form the foundation of a drainage system far superior to any that has yet been devised for New Orleans. You now have your little ditches running through the city which amount to nothing, with one to three feet of offensive and stagnant water, doing very little good in a sanitary point of view, but rather the reverse. This canal, running from Carrollton to the rear of the city, through all that low swamp ground, inhabited, as Senator Ray has said, only by alligators and frogs, through which the streets even have not been opened, will be one hundred and fifty feet wide and twelve feet deep, with the privilege of deepening it hereafter to twenty-five feet and widening it to three hundred feet. Let gentlemen consider what will be the effect and advantages of opening such a canal from the rear of the city to the Rigolets, and they can arrive at no other conclusion than that as a drainage it will be the most complete possible success.

Mr. Wittgenstein renewed his motion to lay on the table the motion to postpone.

Mr. Foute: Mr. President, as other Senators have been indulged in remarks upon this bill, I desire to say a few words.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I withdraw my motion for the present.

Mr. Foute: I dislike, Mr. President, to be compelled to differ with the courteous gentleman who has thus addressed the Senate (Mr. Wilcox), but I have had the map before me, and I have been unable to arrive at a practical conclusion as to what this bill proposes. I think no hurt can be done by a postponement. Let the men whose professional experience as engineers, such as Mr. Sung, Mr. Bourier and others eminent in their profession, who are familiar with canals and with the work of draining of the city, who are not dreamy but practical men, be consulted. We may do incalculable injury to the city by acting in a hasty manner upon this bill. Gentlemen tell us there are forty feet of water in the Rigolets. When I was a boy, sir, I was accustomed to yachting through those waters, and I do not believe there are forty feet of water in any portion of it.

Look, sir, at the map. This canal is to run through the heart of the First District. It is said that it will drain the city effectually. We have a draining system already. Let us see whether that is defective, and if so, how to remedy it. If there is to be a canal let it run from Carrollton to Lake Borgne, which is but twenty-eight miles. By the route proposed you will never get a ship up there in the world. It is a practical impossibility.

Mr. Wilcox: It proposes to strike deep water at the Rigolets.

Mr. Ogden: Mr. President, I also have yatched there in my early days. Where this canal will strike the Rigolets there is forty feet of water. There is no point in the