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VOLUME II—NO. 147. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 457.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

TROOPS SENT TO TENNESSEE

Republican Mayor Elected in Nashville.

Official Report of Camilla Massacre.

Important from Arkansas.

Another Kuklux Assassination.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Details of the Spanish Revolution.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

MARKETS, RIVER NEWS, ETC.

Evening Dispatches to the Associated Press.

The Alabama Delegation to Washington—The Surratt Case to be Continued—The Jeff Davis Trial and Attorney General Evarts.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The Alabama legislative delegation is with the President.

The prosecution against Surratt will probably be continued.

Semi-official gossip about Mr. Davis's trial says Mr. Evarts will take no active part in the trial, he having originally suggested Mr. Dana as the proper person to lead the prosecution.

Governor Welles, of Virginia, continues to take an active interest in the prosecution as a lawyer.

The impression prevails in official quarters that there will be no trial.

The Spanish Insurrection—Loss of the Royalists at Santander.

LONDON, September 28.—The loyalists lost 600 men at Santander.

The loyal General Coloque is approaching Santona, which he will level unless the inhabitants yield.

Arrival From Panama—The People Dissatisfied With the Government.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The Alaska brings Panama dates to the nineteenth. The people are discontented with the new government.

No further details from the earthquake.

The crops in Guatemala and Nicaragua are suffering from drouth.

The fever is disappearing from Salvador.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, September 28.—Passed up: Geria City at 11 A. M. yesterday, and Commonwealth at 2 this morning. Down: Mississippi at 7 P. M. yesterday. River falling rapidly.

SOUTHWEST PASS, September 28, 11 A. M.—Barometer 29.70. Wind east northeast and light.

Arrived: Steamship Cortes, Neilson, New York, to A. Moulton; bark Walter, Buch, Rockport, Maine, ice to Crescent City Ice Company. No departures.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, September 28, Noon.—Money easy at 3@5 per cent. Sterling 108½. Gold 141⅛. 5-20's of '62 114. North Carolinas 77; do new 75½. Virginias ex-coupons, 53⅝; do. new 55½. Tennessees, ex-coupons, 70; do. new 69½.

Flour 5@10c. lower. Wheat dull. Spring 2@3c lower. Corn ½c lower. Mess pork 28 15. Lard dull; steam 19½ to 19¾. Cotton steady; middling uplands 25½c. Freights quiet and firm.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, September 28, Noon.—Consols 94. Bonds firm at 73½. Sugar firm.

LIVERPOOL, September 28, Noon.—Cotton firm: sales estimated at 12,000 bales. Other markets unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, September 28, Afternoon.—Cotton firmer; sales 15,000 bales. Flour quiet. Provisions and Lard dull.

Morning Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON.

Troops Sent to Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—Infantry have just left for Nashville.

TENNESSEE.

Election in Nashville—Republican Mayor Elected.

NASHVILLE, September 27.—The municipal election yesterday passed off quietly. Alden was elected Mayor by five hundred and twenty majority.

Both candidates were Republicans, though the Democrats voted for Thornburg.

GEORGIA.

Official Report of Camilla Massacre—Old Rebel Bloodthirstiness—Legislative Whitewashing Report—Investigation Ordered by General Sibley.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

ATLANTA, Ga., September 24.—An official report of the Camilla massacre shows it to be worse than at first reported. Captain Pierce and Mr. Murphy were pursued several miles. Murphy saved his life by making the Masonic sign. The negroes were hunted with dogs and killed when caught.

The Democrats of the Legislature adopted a white-washing report yesterday. Grant, of the House, made a motion to reconsider the action of the House in adopting the report, that it might be referred to the committee with instructions to make a full and impartial report. The Democracy promptly voted down the motion.

General Sibley has sent an officer to Camilla to investigate and report on the massacre.

Judge Pierce, of Indiana, passed through here to-day on his way to Albany, to see his brother, who is badly wounded.

SPAIN.

Details of the Insurrection—Revolution Resisted by the Church.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Cable special to the *Herald* says the Madrid *Gazette* confirms the report that insurgents have appeared in the provinces of Alicante, Leon and Asturias, and that the provinces of Malaga, Bejar and Alcoy have pronounced in favor of the revolution. Insurgents have again occupied Cordova, and destroyed the bridge over Guadalquiver and cut the road. Navalichez had arrived within fifteen miles of Cordova, and sent for reinforcements. The officers of the navy have sworn to accept no reward for serving in the revolution, declaring that they have risen to free the country of oppression and a corrupt dynasty. It is rumored that the Baleric Islands have pronounced in favor of the revolutionists.

LONDON, September 27.—No official advices from Madrid since Friday. The following is from other sources:

The fleet joined in the revolution in consequence of having received no pay. The greater part of the army did likewise, becoming indignant because of the exile of their favorite general.

The church, bound by every tie to the Queen, resists the revolution and holds the masses in check.

The insurrection extends throughout Cadiz, Seville, Cordova, Husiva, Grenada, Valencia, Alicante, Algizras, Malaga, Vigo, Ferral, Corrunna, Logrona, Almera, and Oviedo.

Many armed bands appeared in Huesca, Caragossa, Terul and Navarre.

Gen. Prim arrived in the vicinity of Cordova, but his troops deserting him, he was compelled to halt for reinforcements.

The Province of Biscay sent troops to San Sebastian for the Queen's protection.

The journals of Paris discourage the movement, but it is generally believed that the revolution will be successful, and result in the expulsion of the Bourbons from Spain.

A dispatch from Paris says Prim, with a fleet of gunboats, was expected at Barcelona yesterday.

ARKANSAS.

Another Ku-Klux Assassination—Captain Mason, President of the Board of Registration of Fulton County, Killed—Rebel Determination.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., September 22.—Captain Simpson Mason, President of the Board of Registration, Fulton county, was assassinated by the Ku-Klux, September the nineteenth. Mason was an old citizen, Captain in the Federal Army during the late war, and one of the most prominent Union men in that part of the State. The rebels are determined to assassinate all the leading Republicans as rapidly as they can with safety to themselves.

NEW YORK.

Northeast Storm Prevailing—Subscriptions for Earthquake Sufferers.

A northeast storm has prevailed here to-day.

A subscription has been opened for the relief of the sufferers by the recent earthquake in South America at the banking house of Galway & Cassado, 104 Pearl street.

George Summers fell from a third-story window of the Astor House last evening and died soon after at the New York Hospital.

The bank statement shows total loans to be $271,000,000; specie $12,000,000; circulation $34,000,000; deposits $202,000,000; legal tenders $63,000,000. Imports for the week—dry goods, $1,898,000; merchandise, $2,250,000. Sub-treasury balance $95,500,000.

MEXICO.

Election in Guerrera.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 26.—Acapulco advices to September 17 have been received. A general election for Governor in the State of Guerrera has been called for October 4. The new Governor takes his seat December 1. This will be the first general election since the political existence of the State of Guerrera.

LOUISIANA GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

House of Representatives.

MONDAY, September 28, 1868.

The House met at twelve o'clock, Speaker Lowell in the chair. Fifty-two members present.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

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

On motion of Mr. Pierce, of Livingston, the rules were suspended to allow him to introduce a resolution relative to the survey of bayou Manchac. Resolution read twice, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, the rules were suspended to allow him to introduce a joint resolution relative to the Police Jury, right bank, parish of Jefferson. Resolution went to a first reading.

The Committee on Public Lands and Levees reported on House bill No. 245 favorably. Report accepted. Bill ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee on Corporations reported favorably on Senate bills Nos. 101, 144, 150, and unfavorably on House bill No. 200.

Bills 144 and 150 were placed on the calendar for third reading.

The report unfavorably on bill No. 200 was accepted and agreed to.

A message from the Senate asking concurrence in Senate bills Nos. 244 and 246, and announcing concurrence in House bill No. 231.

Mr. May, of Orleans, moved to lay Senate bill No. 101, on the table.

Lost.

And three days were granted to the Committee on Corporations to make a report.

The Committee on Commerce and Manufactures reported favorably on House bill No. 243.

Bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the relief of indigent orphans of the Third District.

On motion of Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, the rules were suspended to allow him to introduce a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to order an election for Mayor and Aldermen in the town of Kenner.

Mr. Burrel, of St. John the Baptist, introduced the following, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

An Act to enforce the Provisions of Thirteenth Article of the Constitution of Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That all persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon any conveyance of a public character and all places of business or of public resort, or for which a license is required by either State, parish or municipal authority, shall be deemed places of a public character, and shall be open to the accommodation and patronage of all persons without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, etc., That in case of violation of any of the provisions of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State as repealed and re-enacted in the first section of this act, any person injured thereby shall have his remedy in the courts by action at law, and for the enforcement of speedy justice; any suit brought under the provisions of this act shall be preferred upon the docket of the court in which it shall be instituted; provided that the right to demand trial by jury in such case shall not be infringed.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all acts, parts of acts, and ordinances in force in this State contrary to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed and of non effect.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall go into effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, introduced a bill to pay J. Edmonston. First and second reading and referred to Committee on Claims.

The substitute for House bill No. 161, relative to Slaughterhouses, was taken up, after which the House proceeded to the consideration of the Governor's message, which was before the House at the time of adjournment on Saturday.

OFFICIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

Seventy-Seventh Day's Session.

SATURDAY, September 26, 1868.

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

The roll was called; the following members present:

Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Foute, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Offutt, Ogden, Pinchback, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—27.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

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

In accordance with a resolution adopted yesterday, the report of the Joint Committee on Finance and City Delegation, favorably with amendments upon House bill No. 154, an act to authorize the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New Orleans to issue bonds for the redemption of city notes, and for the liquidation of other indebtedness.

The bill was taken up section by section.

Section first was read and adopted as amended by the committee.

The second and third sections were read and adopted.

Sections fourth, fifth and sixth were read and adopted as amended by the committee.

Section seven was read.

Mr. Coupland: I offer the following as a substitute for section seven, and move its adoption:

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the city notes of New Orleans now in circulation shall be received in exchange for the bonds issued in conformity to the first section of this act, or in payment of the taxes or other dues of the city of New Orleans until the first day of January, 1869, and that from and after the said first day of January, 1869, the said notes shall be prescribed.

Adopted.

Mr. Foute: I offer the following as section eight and move its adoption:

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That all plates, designs or engravings upon which the currency known as City Notes of New Orleans have been printed or engraved shall, immediately after the passage of this act, be destroyed by the Treasurer of the city of New Orleans in the presence of the Mayor and Controller of the city of New Orleans, and the Chairmen of Finance of the two Boards of the Common Council of the city.

And, further, if within ten days after the passage of this act the Treasurer shall fail to completely destroy the plates aforesaid of any and all denominations whatsoever upon or from which city notes of New Orleans have been struck or printed, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by being dismissed his office, and imprisoned for a period not exceeding two years, within the discretion of the Court.

Adopted.

Mr. Foute: I offer the following as section nine and move its adoption:

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the city, in the presence of the officers named in the preceding section of this act, at the expiration of every month after the passage of this act, to destroy, or cause to be destroyed, all notes and issues known as City Notes of New Orleans, that may have been received theretofore in the city treasury, failing in which he shall be subject to the same penalty set forth in section eight of this act.

Adopted.

Mr. Foute: I offer the following as section ten and move its adoption:

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for the Mayor of the City of New Orleans, the Common Council of the City of New Orleans, or either or any of them, to issue or cause to be issued any city notes or certificates of indebtedness other than the bonds hereinbefore provided for.

Sections 11 and 12 were then read and adopted.

Mr. Bacon: I move to amend the title by adding the following words: Providing a prescription for the redemption of city notes and for their cancellation when received: and prohibiting their further issue: providing for the destruction of the plates upon which they have been printed and for other purposes.

Adopted.

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

Adopted.

The bill was then considered engrossed.

On a suspension of the rules it underwent its third reading, and was finally adopted and the title adopted as stated.

A communication from the Governor was received, informing the Senate that he had approved of and signed an act for the relief of Wm. Pearson, of Union parish.

Joint resolution relative to a joint committee consisting of the Committees of each House on Charitable Institutions to visit certain charitable institutions in the State.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of New Iberia in the parish of St. Martin.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to call up a bill.

Rules suspended.

House Bill No. two hundred and thirty-one, An act to repeal an act entitled an act authorizing the issue of $200,000 warrants by the Auditor on the Treasurer of the State to provide by the sale thereof funds to meet the current expenses of the General Assembly, was read.

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

Adopted.

The bill was considered engrossed.

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

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Internal Improvement Committee, reported favorably upon House bill No. 40, an act relating to removing obstructions and wrecks from the Bogue-falaya river, parish of St. Tammany.

And from the Judiciary Committee:

Substitute for Senate bill No. 232, an act to amend and re-enact an act providing against usurpation, intrusion into or the unlawful holding or exercising a public office or franchise in this State, approved September 8, 1868.

And unfavorably upon Senate bill No. 243, an act appointing the sheriffs of each parish in this State auctioneers in certain cases.

Mr. Lynch, from the Finance Committee, reported unfavorably upon House bill No. 25, an act relating to State and Parish Tax Collectors.

And upon House bill No. 224, joint resolution appropriating the sum of $300 to the widow of Michael Butler, police officer of the city of New Orleans, who was murdered while in the discharge of his duty.

Also substitute for Senate bills Nos. 239 and 242, an act to authorize State Tax Collectors to receive State warrants in payment of certain taxes.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the substitute for Senate bills Nos. 239 and 242.

Rules suspended, and the bill read twice under suspension of the rules.

The bill was taken up section by section.

Sections one and two were read and adopted.

Mr. Ray: I offer the following additional section as section three, and move its adoption:

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Auditor to issue warrants for debts due by the State, in sums of not less than fifty dollars, except when the claim is less than $50, or in sums above fifty dollars, as may be demanded by the holder of the claim.

Adopted.

Section four was read and adopted.

The bill was considered engrossed.

By unanimous consent the words, "or moneys," in the second section, were stricken out.

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

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled Senate bills Nos. 44, 105, 146, 159, 166 and 194, and Senate joint resolution No. 14; and as duly engrossed Senate bill 244.

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

Rules suspended.

An act providing for the compilation of a new and official map of the State.

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

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

Rules suspended.

An act for the relief of J. M. Huger and Chas. Jones, lessees of the Louisiana Penitentiary.

Read twice under suspension of the rule and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

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

Rules suspended.

An act to provide the means of protecting the swamp lands of Louisiana from inundations by the issue of the bonds of the State to the amount of five millions of dollars, and for the redemption of the same.

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

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

Rules suspended.

Joint resolution authorizing the Mayors of the various municipal corporations throughout the State to perform the rite of marriage.

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

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Senate bill No. 231, an act relative to elections in the State and to enforce article 103 of the Constitution of the State, was taken up at section sixth, where it was left yesterday.

The section was read and adopted.

Section seventh was read and adopted.

The eighth section was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to amend by striking the words "it shall be the duty" in lines thirteen and fourteen and to insert the word "said" after the word "the" in line sixteen; to insert the words "are hereby empowered and authorized" after the word district, in line seventeen, and to insert the word thereupon after the word "and" in line twenty-three.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I move the adoption of the section as amended.

Mr. Bacon having objected, the section was passed over for the time being by general consent.

Sections nine and ten were read and adopted.

Section eleven was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to insert after the word registration in the sixth line the words "or upon any paper or certificate of registration."

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Sections twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, were read and adopted.

Section fifteen was read.

Mr. Pinchback: I move that the bill be postponed and made the special order of the day on Monday next after the reading of the minutes.

Adopted.

Mr. Lewis: I move that Mr. Williams be granted leave of absence for the balance of the session before the recess.

Leave granted.

The Senate then went into executive session and adjourned thereafter without transacting any business.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

The following is the conclusion of the debate in the Senate on Monday, September 22.

[The speech of Mr. Ogden is unavoidably crowded out, but will be given at another day.]

Mr. Pinchback: Mr. President, as I propose to cast a vote upon this question, I desire to give my reasons for it. From my earliest recollection until the present time I have thought that suffrage was an inherent right belonging to every man who has not forfeited it by the commission of crime; I believe the doctrine proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence is the true doctrine, "that all men are endowed with certain inalienable rights;" among these I claim is the right of suffrage, and that it is the highest and most sacred of them all. Now, sir, I have differed with many men of my party upon this question, and my motives have been to some extent misunderstood or wilfully misrepresented. I say wilfully misrepresented, because the politician and the office seeker generally seeks the themes and arguments which he knows to be most likely to make him and his cause popular with the masses of the people. But, sir, from the time I commenced to take a part in the political organizations of the city, and long before that time, I have been actuated by no desire to promote my own individual interest, but my desire has been to promote the interest of that race so long oppressed on the American continent. I was astonished in listening to the address made—and I must say the able address, by the distinguished Senator who has just taken his seat when he referred to the Constitution of this State as being a bastard springing from the lowest pits of hell, because this was a sentiment which I did not expect to hear from the lips of such a man.

Mr. Ogden: I said that it was an opinion that I entertained of the Constitution. I said that in order to define the position that we had taken that we were not required to support that Constitution. I took great pains to say that opinions might differ. In my language I tried, as far as possible, to copy the exact language used by Mr. Campbell. The language, I admit was, perhaps, a little unparliamentary, but I had the precedent of the distinguished Senator for so doing.

Mr. Pinchback: Still I am no better informed why it was that the gentleman used such language inasmuch as he tells me it is his opinion, that it is his opinion that the Constitution is a bastard springing from the lowest pits of hell is, for the reason that men with African blood in their veins formed a part of the Convention which framed it. There is but this one difference between this Constitution framed by that Convention and the old Constitution. The Constitution to which he had reference gives all men equal rights before the law.

Mr. Ogden: No, sir, it proscribes many men and that is the very question we are discussing.

Mr. Pinchback: Well, sir, taking the explanation made by the gentleman, I am proud to say that if there is any proscription in that Constitution it did not go there by my vote, and, as I said before, when I began to take an active interest in politics, whatever I have done in that field, I did not do and have not done it for the purpose of advancing my own individual interests but for the purpose of advancing the interests of that people who have been so long and sorely oppressed in these United States. The gentleman was, I think, rather irrelevant in his remarks when he went off into an eulogy of the Lost Cause, and taking his remarks as a precedent, I desire to defend the cause of those whom I represent upon this floor. He said in his remarks that "we" have suffered as no people have ever suffered. That forces me to smile—that "we" have suffered as no people ever suffered. How can the gentleman utter such words upon the floor of this House in presence of gentlemen of wisdom assembled around him when he recollects what has been the condition of the people that I belong to in this country. Who in the whole course of human affairs has ever seen his people put upon a block and sold, laid upon the ground, tied hand and foot securely to a stake, their backs lashed until there was not a spot upon which could be put the point of a knife that was not raw? Such wrongs have been inflicted upon my own kindred and people. With a knowledge of these facts staring us in the face, and in advance of the opinion of the world, and when it was presumed that our people would inaugurate an internecine strife in this country, we, with a Christian forbearance and magnanimity, which I believe has characterized no other race of people under God's sun, bore our wrongs patiently, praying only that God, the supreme ruler of the universe, would deliver us as he did the children of Israel. And, sir, I could not speak in greater praise of any people and their actions throughout their existence in this country. I could not say anything that would equal what was said in their praise by a most distinguished statesman of the South, the Hon. Alexander H. Stevens, late Vice-President of the Confederate States. Let us hear what he says. I want to show the gentleman that we are entitled to respect and confidence, and, sir, I hope my vote and that of my colored colleagues in this House will vindicate the assertion I make.

Now, sir, in speaking of the colored element in a very elaborate, and I may add able address, before the Georgia Legislature, Mr. Stephens uses this language after advising the Legislature to pass laws protecting them, he says: "This duty of giving this new system a fair and just trial will require of you as Legislators of the land, great changes in our former laws in regard to this large class of population. Wise and humane provisions should be made for them. It is not for me to go into details. Suffice it to say on this occasion that ample protection should be secured to them, so that they may stand equal before the law in the possession and the enjoyment of all the rights of person, liberty and property. Many considerations claim this at your hands; among these may be stated their fidelity in times past. They cultivated your fields, ministered to your personal wants and comforts, nursed and reared your children, and even in the hour of danger and peril they were in the main true to you and yours. To them we owe a debt of gratitude as well as acts of kindness. This should also be done because they are poor, untutored, uninformed, many of them helpless, liable to be imposed upon and need it. Legislation should ever look to the protection of the weak against the strong. Whatever may be said of the equality of races, or their natural capacity to become equal, no one can doubt that at this time the race among us is not equal to the Caucassian. This inequality does not lessen the moral obligations on the part of the superior to the inferior, it rather increases them. From him who has much, more is required than from him who has little. The present generation of them, it is true, is far above their savage progenitors who were first introduced into this country, in general intelligence, virtue and moral culture. This shows capacity for improvement. But in all the higher characteristics of development they are still very far below the European type. What further advancement they may make, or to what stand they may obtain under a different system of laws, every way suitable and wisely applicable to their changed condition, time alone can disclose."

Now, sir, if I should speak here upon that subject for years, probably I could not say more than is compressed within these words. I have quoted this authority to show that the colored people of the State of Louisiana, and of every Southern State, are entitled to the confidence, respect and gratitude of the white people of these States, and that they should not be hunted down and shot merely because they will not be suppliant tools to their own destruction. I have received information this very day that a party of our own people, meeting merely for the purpose of expressing their sentiments upon the political issues of the day, was fired upon and dispersed by a body of armed white men of the Democratic party. This is wrong. This injustice is calculated, sir, to wall us up in the Republican party, so that there will be no other party but that one which we can support. My people will be compelled to vote that ticket now and for all time to come. I, sir, am one who do not wish to see such a condition of affairs in this State. I want to see the people of this State, the State in which my lot is cast, free to choose to what party they will belong. But, sir, we can not do this until equal justice is given to us by all parties. The gentleman, certainly, will not say that this justice is accorded to us when we are not allowed to meet and to consult together. I am aware that these remarks are not strictly relevant to the question, but I have made them because the gentleman has made such an eloquent appeal in defense of his people I thought I had the same right to make an appeal in defense of mine. I think now and I have always thought that this question of disfranchisement is one which should be settled and regulated by the National Government. I believe that Congress ought to have proscribed certain men. If it had done this these men would not have been disfranchised merely in the States in which they now reside, but throughout the entire country, as I hold they should be. But I cannot take this stand as a colored man. I cannot, sir, in the hour that has made me free put myself on record as being in favor of the proscription of any man. But I do hold that the National Government had the right and ought to have exercised the power of disfranchising that portion of the citizens of this country who attempted to destroy the Government. But, sir, I do not wish to do that myself or lend assistance to such a measure, because it is a question in which I had no concern at the time when it arose, and therefore if white men are now to be disfranchised I would rather it should be said that it was done by white men and not by colored men, or by their assistance. I am more elaborate in my remarks here than I otherwise should be, because I know I shall be misrepresented upon this question by men of my own party. I have been already taken to task and censured by some, because I have been in the habit of expressing a willingness to allow all men the right to vote; my motives have been severally criticised and impugned. It was said by my friends that if the rebels were allowed to vote they would hold all the offices, and that I seemed to favor this. I told them no. I say no now. I do not believe they will get all the power, and I certainly do not desire they should. I believe that the rights of men are inevitably to be established, though their progress may be retarded for a time. I have no fear in regard to the question of the final settlement of this great question, no fear whatever. It is a question only of time. We have but to look back over Europe and we find that slavery has been wiped out in many of those countries where it once flourished in all its hideous injustice. It has recently been wiped out in Russia, and in many other portions of the old country; and the rights of man will in my opinion ultimately prevail all over the world. It may not be in many days, but it will come after a while. Now I have considered this subject, and I believe that the honest advocates of disfranchisement are mislead. Some men who differ with me upon this question are conscientious in their views, I have no doubt; while I am as confident that others are actuated by motives of self interest; and I believe the strongest advocates of this measure are men who look simply to what they conceive to be their own personal interest—men who are disposed to vote for them and their party. I hope, sir, I shall never be actuated by any such motives. To me it is of little consequence whether I shall ever be put in office, and it is not for the perpetuation of my party in power that I am laboring, because I may see fit to join the Democratic party at some time. I am free to say that I will belong to no party which is not in favor of equal and exact justice, whether Democratic, Republican, Union, Radical, or whatever name it may be known by. I wish to know first the principles of the party, and if they give me the rights which belong to me and my race that is the party I shall be found acting and voting with. But, sir, if the Democratic party or any other party says that I have no rights entitled to respect and no rights that they are going to respect, why, sir, as a matter of course I can not support it; and if a man wants simply to disfranchise a class of men in order that he may have a better chance to get office, I can not support him, because he is wrong just as the other party is wrong in refusing me the rights to which I am entitled. I recognize as the greatest principle of our party the principle which is laid down as its foundation—universal suffrage. I have been taught universal suffrage and know no other doctrine of suffrage but universal suffrage. I can not, therefore, support any measure looking to the disfranchisement of any class of men, except for crime, because I think it is a sword that has two edges and may cut both ways. If I, as a representative of the Republican party in this State put myself on record as being in favor of disfranchising the white men, I by that act recognize the right of these same men, when they have the power, to disfranchise me.

In conclusion, sir, I would say that I have an abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of justice. I am not afraid to enfranchise those who are claimed to be my enemies. I trust that as time marches on these men will learn to look upon me and those belonging to the same race as I do, as men, as freemen, and not as slaves and descendents of a race of slaves. I am satisfied, sir, as Victor Hugo says, "that the human mind will settle this question. It is the human mind which has made the nations what they are. It is the human mind which, though continually persecuted, opposed, driven back and headed off, it has disappeared only to appear again, and passing from one labor to another, it has taken successively, from age to age, the figure of all the agitations." And, sir, it was by agitation that the great privileges that I enjoy to-day were conferred upon me, for if it had not been for that little nucleus of agitators of the anti-slavery question we never should have witnessed such a spectacle as we behold here to-day. And, sir, it is my opinion that the human mind will at no distant day settle the question that the great and fundamental truths stated in the Declaration of Independence are living realities wherever the sun shines.

Believing that this question ought to be settled in this way, I shall support the resolution now before the Senate.

Mr. Ogden: Mr. President, I rise simply to made a personal explanation, in hope that it may accomplish some good; and in so doing, I think that I shall speak the sentiments of the people whom I represent. I question, sir, whether there is any man within the hearing of my voice who would more willingly plead the cause of the colored people of the country and accord to them all the rights to which they are entitled than I would. I believe, sir, that I can truly say that there is no man within the hearing of my voice who has had occasion to witness with gratitude and gratification the fidelity exemplified by them in the recent terrible struggle from which we have emerged. I, sir, as many other citizens of this State, was nurtured upon the breast of a colored woman. I learned to call her by the tender appellation of "mamma," and when she died, no one felt it more keenly than I, as I marked her failing breath with the flutterings of my young heart, as I saw the impossibility of her recovery. Together with many of my boyish companions, as I grew up on the same plantation upon which I was born, were restrained by her Christian teaching and example; and the grave of this very nurse was watered by my own hand and flowers strown upon it by myself and family for the devotion she had shown. But, sir, I wish it understood that, although I do love the colored race, I would be recreant to my own race if I were to say that I love the colored race better than I love my own race. And I believe, sir, that the gentleman who has just advocated the cause of the colored race so eloquently would accord me little respect if he believed that in the scale of races I did not put my own as high as any, and believe that its virtues are equal to those of any other.

Now, sir, the answer to the statement in regard to the cruel punishments inflicted upon slaves is this. Slavery is dead. Its ghost, sir, no longer haunts our presence; and although slavery may have been a crime—although we know it was an error—yet I consider that at this moment it is impolitic and unwise to awaken in the bosoms of others passions which ought not to agitate the public mind. I believe, sir, if we would take the trouble to look around—

Mr. Pinchback: I was not making any allusion to the sufferings of the slaves for the purpose of arousing passions, but only as an offset against your statement that your people had suffered more than any other people.

Mr. Ogden: In speaking of the sufferings of our people I spoke of their political sufferings, and at the time I was particular to say the political sufferings of our people. There has been no physical sufferings. But if you will take the trouble to examine into the condition of affairs as they existed during the existence of slavery, you will find that although there may have been isolated cases of cruelty, yet, in the majority of cases, the kindness that was extended to the slaves in this country was such as has never been shown by any other people to those they held in bondage. I say, sir, that it is therefore just as unfair to stigmatize the Southern people for cruelty because there are men among them who are cruel, as it would be to say that the enormities committed by some of the people in the North, in the factories, upon the operatives, who are as cruelly treated, prove them to be cruel. There has, perhaps, never in the world been a condition of suffering greater than that of hired servants to be found as operatives in the Northern factories, and not only in the North but all over Europe. The same condition of suffering and misery exists there. And you are not justified in characterizing the Northern people as cruel because these sufferings exist and are inflicted there in individual cases. I say, therefore, you cannot characterize the Southern people as being cruel, because in certain instances there was cruelty perpetrated upon the colored race. I do not want it to go out that a Senator of that very race here represents that the people of the South were cruel because there were such and such punishments inflicted. I admit that these punishments were inflicted. But, on the other hand, how often have you found the same justice and kindness exercised by planters upon their plantations toward their slaves that a father shows to his own sons. Only yesterday there was a boy here who once belonged to me, who was in need. Instead of going to any of his political friends in New Orleans he immediately came to me. I had not seen him for two years. He told me he was without money. I knew him, because he had been my slave for seven years, and during that time I never raised my voice in anger toward him. I gave him what was necessary to take him back to his home and family. I do not state this case as a singular or novel one at all. I know that similar cases and feelings are common, and my feelings and actions were but such feelings and actions as are common with almost every Southern gentleman.

You take, sir, a man who has been in the habit of riding a horse; no matter what the defects of that horse may be, a feeling of affection arises toward him which it is impossible to destroy. You talk to men who have been in the habit of being with each other; no matter what the faults of each other may be, they acquire an attachment for each other which causes them to call upon and adhere to each other in times of distress. So it was with regard to the condition of slavery; though there were undoubtedly many cases of cruelty, there were also, sir, many cases of kindness. And I therefore desire that when this case goes out to the world that the people of the South shall not be misrepresented.

Mr. O'Hara: Mr. President, I do not rise to make a speech, but simply to explain my vote.

I have always been of the opinion that disfranchising any portion of the people was an evil. I hope that good results will spring from this amendment to the Constitution. It will at least place the Republican party in its proper light as a party advocating equal rights and equal justice to all men. I have ever claimed since I commenced taking part in political affairs that every man had the same equal rights before the law that I had. I claim that to-day, and I ever expect to stand by that doctrine; and I contend that if I advocate that principle for the colored man, I am bound to advocate the same principles in favor of the white man. Viewing the past, I can see much that has been wrong in their course toward the colored race in this country. I see much wrong which has been done by the very parties whom we propose to enfranchise, but this furnishes no reason why we should do likewise. Two wrongs will never make a right. I hope that the action of the Republicans of this body will be unanimous upon this question and that we will go upon the record as making this promise: Universal amnesty and universal suffrage. Then there will no no bone of contention and the people will have nothing to fight for. Our political opponents can not then say to us: Then as Republicans that we oppose you because you oppose us and disfranchise the white man and at the same time enfranchise the colored man. Then let us blot this prohibition—this distinction from the Constitution; let us do away with it, and if they chance to gain the ascendency and they choose to become oppressors, let the responsibility rest upon them. Some remarks have been made here to-day in reference to the part of the country I used to live in in my boyhood, but they were irrevelant and we could have got along very well without them. I used to live in loyal Massachusetts. It was claimed here that the system of labor there was fully as bad as that of the South. I know something about that; and as reference has been made to it in a manner that might create false impressions, I feel it my duty to say a word in reply. The labor there is arduous it is true; those poor women have to work; but no one need tell me that they are not looked upon with the same amount of respect that other parties are; that any one is contaminated because they labor in a cotton factory. The argument itself only proves the theory that if you give a man absolute power he will abuse it; so it was here and so it was there, and so it is every where. This is the reason why slavery was wrong, this is the reason why oppression of any kind is wrong. The only way to prevent such wrongs is to guarantee to every one a free choice in the selection of their rulers, no matter whether they have ten cents or ten thousand dollars. For these reasons and hoping to see this principle firmly placed upon our statute books, and hoping to see it enjoyed by the whole people, rich and poor, white and black, I will vote for the proposition to adopt that resolution. In order that my motives should not be misunderstood by the people, I desired thus to explain my vote. I know that parties will, as has been stated on this floor, use this question for their own political advantage. But I know that the common sense of the people that I represent will sustain me in my action here in giving my vote for this amendment.

Mr. Campbell: Mr. President, I do not rise for a second time for the purpose of making a speech, but merely to embrace an opportunity of replying to one or two remarks falling from several Senators who have advocated the passage of this amendment, which I deem improper to be passed by in silence. I wish in the first place to allude to the remarks of my colleague from the Second District. He referred to motives which might actuate parties in wishing to continue the disfranchisement, whatever it may be which is enforced by this section of the Constitution. He said that he believed that in some persons it probably was the personal motive of excluding from voting men whom they knew would not vote for them. Now, sir, I shall not for one moment suppose that remark applied to any Senator upon this floor, but I will merely state that it is too near the time when the great causes for this article in this Constitution, and for a similar article of disfranchisement in the laws of the United States—it is too near the time when these causes took place to justify the imputing to a person favoring such disfranchisement personal motives. The matters in issue are too momentous. They involve nothing less than the life and the safety of this country. It is upon the great principle of self-preservation that power should not be restored to the hands which sought the destruction of the country that these disfranchising clauses have been incorporated into the Constitution of the State and the laws of the land.

The Senator says he is not afraid to enfranchise any set of men. This is not the question. It was not the opinion of the great men who inserted the clause in the laws of the United States, from which this article in our Constitution was drafted, that it was necessary. In the opinion of these great men it was necessary, not because the great people of the United States were afraid of men who had been in arms; not because they apprehended danger from these men—not at all; the same brave nation, the same strong arm, the same true hearts which quelled one rebellion could quell another; but it was to fasten, as I said before, the seal of eternal infamy upon such an attempt to fasten it upon the statute books and upon the Constitution, that it might go down to their children and their childrens', childrens' children forever that it is a crime in a citizen ever to raise the hand of rebellion against his government for the sake of a wrong principle. That is the reason why I say the time has not come to rescind this article. It is not that I am afraid, or that I presume any Senator upon this floor is afraid, of the men who are disfranchised. The number of the

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