# NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME II—NO. 149. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 459.


## BY TELEGRAPH.

### RIOT IN ST. LANDRY.

Democratic Account Of It.

### FROM WASHINGTON

POLITICAL ROW IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Order to be Maintained in Alabama.

STATE GOVERNMENT TO BE SUSTAINED.

THE LATE FIGHT IN KANSAS.

White Men Fighting with the Indians.

RESCUE OF COLONEL FORSYTH'S COMMAND.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

Rumored Departure of the Queen.

DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION IN OHIO.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

MARKETS, RIVER NEWS, ETC.

Evening Dispatches to the Associated Press.

**Riot in St. Landry Parish—Democratic Report of its Origin and Progress—One White Man Killed—Number of Colored Dead Unknown.**

NEW IBERIA, September 30.—On the twenty-eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M., a riot occurred at Opelousas. Mr. Dunbar, Postmaster at Grand Coteau, arrived that night, and reports that the riot was caused by a personal difficulty between two white men.

The negroes threatened to burn the town, when the whites armed themselves and sent a party of nine to search a house near the town where arms and ammunition were reported to be stored. They were allowed to search peaceably and when they had finished, mounted their horses to return, when they were fired upon by negroes ambushed near by.

One white man was killed and four wounded. The whites returned the fire, dispersing the negroes.

12 M.—A dispatch just received here from Opelousas says the rioters were dispersed yesterday evening. The number of colored dead is unknown.

After their route the subordinate officers of the negroes claimed protection of the whites, which was granted.

The whites had one killed; number of wounded unknown.

The above is the most reliable information we can obtain.

JOHN F. WYCHE.
EDWARD H. LOMBARD,
A. DEVALCOURT,
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

**Political Row in Pennsylvania—Stores Closed—Citizens Injured—Catholic Church Pic-Nics Prohibited.**

WASHINGTON, September 30.—A political row occurred at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, which lasted several hours. People closed their stores. Many persons were hurt.

The Commissioners of Registration in Tennessee are under bail for fraudulent registration.

The Catholic diocese of New York prohibits church pic-nics, spiritualism and magnetism.

**Ten Cars Burned by an Explosion.**

URBANA, Ohio, September 30.—Ten cars were burned by the explosion of a car supposed to contain nitro-glycerine. A house, a quarter of a mile from the wreck, was demolished by the concussion.

**River Intelligence.**

VICKSBURG, September 30.—Passed down Lexington, at six this A. M., and Lizzie Gill at noon. River rising.

**Domestic Markets.**

NEW YORK, September 30.—Noon.—Gold 141⅛. 5-20's of '62 112¼. North Carolinas 75; do. new 73. Virginias ex-coupons and new 53½. Tennessees ex-coupons 68½; do. new 67½.

Flour 10@15c. lower. Wheat 2@3c. lower. Corn 1c. lower. Provisions unchanged. Cotton firm and quiet: middling uplands 26c. Turpentine 43½@44c. Rosin crooping; common $2 52.

**Foreign Markets.**

LIVERPOOL, September 30, Noon.—Cotton buoyant; sales 12,000 bales. Sugar quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, September 30.—Cotton continues buoyant. Flour 27s. 6d. Corn 33s. 3d.

### Morning Dispatches to the Associated Press

## SPAIN.

**The Insurrection Rumor that the Queen has Left Spain**

PARIS, September 29.—Isabella remains at San Sebastian. Both the Conchas have resigned, and their resignations have been accepted. They both say the refusal of the Queen to return to Madrid destroys all hope. The Queen has sent for the Count of Cheape to form a new Cabinet, and summons the Council of State at San Sebastian.

LONDON, September 29.—Espartero is sick. General Prim, with the iron-clads, is expected at Barcelona. It is said that the insurrection has broken out in Madrid, and that the Queen has left Spain.

## WASHINGTON.

**Order to be Maintained in Alabama and the State Government Sustained—Painted White Men Fighting with Indians—Colonel Forsyth's Command Rescued.**

WASHINGTON, September 29.—The committee of the Alabama delegation met the President by appointment this morning, the Secretary of War also being present. The President gave the committee assurances that order would be maintained in Alabama, and that the State Government would be maintained.

The Secretary of War is preparing a letter for General Meade, which he will deliver to the committee at 10 A. M. to-morrow, when they will depart, stopping at Atlanta to deliver documents to General Meade.

Governor Smith has no doubt the Legislature will adopt measures authorizing the people to elect Presidential electors, and he has no apprehension of disorders now that the Federal Government is committed to their prompt suppression.

Lieutenant Scott states that in the recent fight in Texas, where nine persons were killed, five were white men painted like Indians.

Dispatches from General Sherman confirm the recent reports regarding Colonel Forsyth's command. They had been rescued.

A short Cabinet session was held to-day.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Arrival of General McClellan—More About General Butler's District.**

NEW YORK, September 29.—The steamer Cuba arrived to-day, with General McClellan on board.

SALEM, MASS., September 29.—Indications from all parts of the Fifth District leave no doubt that Richard H. Dana will receive the unanimous nomination for Congress, in opposition to General Butler, in the Republican convention to be held on Monday.

**LOUISIANA GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**Senate.**

WEDNESDAY, September 30, 1868.

The Senate met at 12 M., and was called to order by the President.

The roll was called; present the following members:

Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Lynch, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Thompson, Todd, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Newman.

Reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Mr. Campbell called up the Election bill.

Substitute to section eight was read.

Mr. Campbell moved to amend the substitute by inserting in line 109 the following proviso:

"Provided, that until the finding of the Judge in such cases as are above provided, shall be counted for any candidate, and that if such finding shall not be so transmitted until after the expiration of the time prescribed by law for the official promulgation of the result of election, no returns so questioned shall be included in such promulgation, but such returns shall be held null and void."

The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the substitute was then adopted as amended.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the eighth section was then adopted as amended.

A message from the Governor was read.

**House of Representatives.**

The House met at eleven o'clock, Speaker Lowell in the chair. Forty members present. On motion of Mr. Young, of Concordia, the House took a recess till twelve o'clock, when the roll was again called, and fifty-four members were present. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Young, of Concordia, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, ten days' leave of absence was granted to Mr. Yorke, of Carroll.

On motion of Mr. L'Hoste, of Orleans, three days' leave of absence was granted to Mr. Hunton, of Orleans.

The Speaker announced appointments to fill vacancies in the several standing committees.

The Judiciary Committee reported on House bill No. 189. The report was accepted and agreed to.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably on House bill No. 244, which was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, the rules were suspended to allow him to introduce a bill relative to procuring two hundred maps of the State of Louisiana. The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

On motion of Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, the rules were suspended to allow him to introduce a bill appropriating $800 to the Traveler's Church, of Carrollton.

First reading.

On motion of Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, the House went into Committee of the Whole, to consider House bill No. 207 and other bills.

Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, in the chair.

House bill No. 207, an act relative to the collection of taxes, was under consideration in Committee of the Whole.


**Republican Club Meetings.**

MONDAY EVENING.

SEVENTH WARD CLUB—Corner Dr[illegible] and Great[illegible] streets.

ELEVENTH WARD CLUB—Corner the [illegible] and First streets.

COLFAX LEGION—Mr. Isabbers. This, at seven o'clock, 312 New Levee street [illegible] horize[illegible].

WARMOTH CAMPAIGN, without a [illegible] street.

NEGRO CLUB—Moo[illegible] Church, [illegible] between Roman and Pa[illegible] streets.

WIDE AWAKE CLUB—Turner's Hall.

TUESDAY EVENING.

GOVERNOR'S GUARDS, CO. A—Claiborne, between Common and Gravier streets.

FIRST WARD CLUB—Tarp[illegible], between Apollo and St. Charles streets.

FOURTH WARD CLUB—Hall, Derbigny street, between Customhouse and Bienv[illegible].

SIXTH WARD CLUB—Re[illegible] Hall, Ursulines street.

GRANT WIDE AWAKES—[illegible] street, between Liberty and Howard.

THIRD DISTRICT GRANT [illegible] COLFAX CLUB—Church on Foot street, between Love and Good-children streets.

IRISH REPUBLICAN CLUB[illegible] Rhonda street.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

NINTH WARD CLUB—Cre[illegible] Garden, Poland street.

COLFAX GUARDS—No. 300 G[illegible] between Liberty and Howard.

THURSDAY E[illegible]

GRANT GUARDS—At Mechanics' Institute.

PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY EVENING.

EMPIRE GRANT CLUB—Mechanics' Institute.

GRANT WIDE AWAKES—Gravier, between Liberty and Howard streets.

GOVERNOR'S GUARDS, CO. A—Claiborne, between Common and Gravier streets.

PIONEER GRANT CLUB—National Hall, [illegible] Poydras street, between Franklin and [illegible]rty.

SECOND WARD CLUB—O[illegible]riton walk and Dryades street.

FIFTH WARD CLUB—Union Hall, St. Louis street, between Treme and Marais.

TENTH WARD CLUB—Corner St. Mary and Fulton streets.

SATURDAY EVENING.

COLFAX GUARDS—No. 300 Gravier street, between Liberty and Howard.

IRISH REPUBLICAN CL[illegible] Rhonda street.

THIRD WARD CLUB—Clay [illegible] street.

EIGHTH WARD CLUB—M[illegible] between Mandeville and Marigny.

SUNDAY MORNING.

GRANT AND COLFAX ZOUAVES—Sch[illegible], corner Greatmen and Union streets.

HARD SODAVE CLUB—Rp. 30 Gravier[illegible] 12M.

**Pioneer Grant Club.**—[illegible] of the rapid increase in their numbers, the "Pioneers" have engaged the commodious National Hall, at No. 329 Poydras street, between Franklin and Liberty streets, for enlarged quarters.

Regular meetings every FRIDAY EVENING, at ½ o'clock.

JOHN M. G. PARKER, President.
N. W. TRAVIS, Recr ding.

**Attention, Grant Wide Awakes, Third Ward.**—This club meets every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evening, on Gravier street, between Liberty and Howard. Similar Republicans are cordially invited to attend.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, President.
PETER BAIL, Secretary.


## OFFICIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

**JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.**

**Seventy-Ninth Day's Session.**

TUESDAY, September 29, 1868.

The Senate was called to order by the President at 12 o'clock M.

The roll was called, present the following members:

Anderson, Antoine, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Coupland, Day, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Lynch, Offutt, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Thompson, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—25.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Jackson.

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

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Lynch, from Finance Committee, reported progress.

Mr. Wittgenstein, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled Senate bill No. 187, and as duly engrossed House bill No. 154 and Senate bill 250.

Mr. Braughn, from the special committee to inquire into the instructions of the Board of Registration to the Supervisors and other actions of the Board, reported as follows:

To the Honorable the Senate of Louisiana:

The Special Committee, appointed in conformity to the annexed resolution, begs leave to report that it has discharged its duty, and begs leave to submit the following report, viz:

After an examination of various Supervisors, from the first, second, sixth and the tenth wards, your Committee is forced to the conclusion that the Board of Registrars, of which William Baker is chairman, has given instruction to the various Boards of Supervisors throughout the State, that are unwarranted in law, and entirely beyond the law of registration. The Board of Registration argues that the only persons who can take the oath, known by the printed instructions as Form No. 3, are those who favored and voted for a convention to revise the Constitution of this State, at the election held on September 27th and 28th, 1867, and that those who did not favor said Convention, and those who did favor said Constitution cannot avail themselves of said affidavit. (See page 4.)

The Board of Registration has further instructed the Boards of Supervisors to reject all citizens who have been naturalized by the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh District Courts, in the parish of Orleans, since the 4th of July, 1867; contending that these courts, while in vacation, had no right to naturalize citizens. (See page 5.)

This is clearly wrong. The certificates issued by courts of competent jurisdiction, acting under and in obedience to a law of Congress, have all the force and power of *adjudications*, and must be so regarded and respected by all *persons*.

The Board of Registration has furthermore instructed the various Boards of Supervisors to strike all persons "who held office, civil or military, for one year or more, under the Confederate States, all who registered themselves as enemies of the United States, leaders of guerrilla bands, those who wrote or published treason in newspapers, and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any State cannot be registered except they produce the certificate of the Secretary of State, showing that they have filed their recantation, and that it has been published in the official journal." (Vide page 6.) These instructions deprive persons of the benefit of the proviso in Article 99 of the Constitution, which deprivation is not only unjust but clearly against the Constitution.

Your Committee is clearly of the opinion that a person who is ready and willing to take one of the three affidavits should be registered; the responsibility of the act being entirely with the applicant. If any evidence is demanded by the Supervisors the same should be taken contradictorily with the applicant.

Your Committee is further of the opinion that the supplemental act, permitting the Board of Registration to form regulations is entirely superfluous, and calculated to breed public dissatisfaction and trouble. The law is plain, and sufficiently comprehensive, and it carried out, will accomplish everything required.

Your committee accompanies this its report with a printed copy of the instructions issued by the Board of Registration, a minute of the proceedings had, and the evidence adduced, all of which is annexed for your reference.

With a view of settling in a definite form the difference in the construction of the law of registration, your committee submits an act to repeal section one of an act entitled an act to define more fully the powers and duties of the Board of Registration and Supervisors thereof, for the registration of the qualified voters of the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the committee.

G. H. BRAUGHN,
Chairman.
JOHN RAY,
GEORGE Y. KELSO.

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

Rules suspended.

An act to quiet the title to public lands sold during the war.

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

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up the report of the Committee to investigate the action of the Board of Registration.

Rules suspended and the report read.

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

Adopted.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up "an act to repeal section one of an act entitled an act to define more fully the powers and duties of the Board of Registration and Supervisors thereof, for the registration of the qualified voters of the State," approved September 19, 1868, introduced as part of the report of the committee.

Rules suspended, and the bill read second time.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Wednesday.

Adopted.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon House bill No. 188, an act to incorporate the Bayou Rapides Navigation Company.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Pinchback: I move to reconsider the vote on the adoption, yesterday, of the resolution allowing per diem from the commencement of the session, to Senator C. C. Antoine.

The vote was reconsidered.

Mr. Pinchback: I move to amend by inserting "and mileage" after "per diem" in the body of the resolution.

Adopted.

Mr. Pinchback: I move the adoption of the resolution as amended.

Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Futch: I move the adoption of the following resolution:

Be it resolved, That the Senate Committee on Public Buildings be authorized to visit, during the recess of the Legislature, the public buildings and to report upon the reassembling of the Legislature.

Mr. Pinchback: I move to lay the resolution on table and call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Braughn, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Randall, Ray, Thompson, Whitney—15.

Nays: Bacon, Beares, Blackman, François, Futch, Jenks, Ogden, Poindexter, Pollard, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—12.

The resolution was laid on the table.

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

Rules suspended.

An act for the relief of the succession of C. C. Breckinridge, S. H. B. Schoonmaker and others.

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

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 235, an act making appropriations for the general expenses of the State for the unexpired term of the year ending the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Rules suspended and bill read.

Mr. Lynch: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day on Wednesday, after action on the supplementary act relative to registration.

Mr. Whitney: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

House bill No. 176, an act to fix and determine the salaries of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city of New Orleans, establishing a Board of Police Commissioners for the city of New Orleans, approved July 9, 1868, reported favorably upon by the Finance Committee, with amendments, was read.

The bill was taken up section by section.

The first section was read and adopted.

The second and third sections were read and adopted as amended by the committee.

The fourth section was read and adopted.

Mr. Lynch: I move the adoption of the bill as a whole.

Adopted.

The bill was considered engrossed.

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

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

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 247, an act to authorize the compilation of a new and official map of the State was read.

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

Adopted.

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

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

Rules suspended.

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

Mr. Campbell: I move the adoption of section seventeen.

Adopted.

Section eighteen was read.

Mr. Ogden: I move to strike out the whole section.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Foute, Futch, Ogden, Thompson—9.

Nays: Antoine, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, François, Jenks, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox—16.

The motion to strike out was lost.

Section eighteen was then adopted.

The nineteenth section was read and adopted.

Section twenty was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to strike out all after the word "that" in line second to the end of seventh line; to strike out the words "in such town or city" in line eight; to strike out the words "at the precinct" in line nine and insert the words "in the parish" instead, and to strike out all of the section after the word "resides" and insert in lieu thereof the words "and at the election precinct of which he shall be a registered voter."

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amendeded.

Sections twenty-one, twenty-two and twenty-three were read and adopted.

Section twenty-four was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to strike out the words "and the Commissioners of Election" in lines four and five; to insert the words "or within two days thereafter" after the word "polls" in line seven, and to strike out the words "Board of Registration," ending the section, and insert instead the words "Secretary of State."

Adopted.

The section as amended was adopted.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body informing the Senate that the House had concurred in the following Senate bills:

No. 134, an act to incorporate the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company.

No. 144, an act to incorporate the Louisiana Mercantile College.

No. 113, an act to purchase five hundred copies each of the Civil Code and Code of Practice of the State of Louisiana, edited by James C. Fuqua, and one hundred copies of Hennen's Digest.

No. 118, an act to limit and control the assessment of parish and municipal taxes in the parish of East Baton Rouge.

No. 137, an act to increase the capital and extend the powers of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company.

And that the House had refused to concur in Senate bill No. 196, an act to create an additional court for the parish of Orleans.

Section twenty-five was read.

Mr. Bacon: I move to amend by striking out the words "Board of Registration" in line seven and inserting the words "Secretary of State and" instead, and also to add the words "by the next and most speedy mode of conveyance" after the word "State" in the eighth line.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch: I move to amend by inserting the words "upon conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction" after the word "shall" in line fifteen.

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Sections twenty-six and twenty-seven were read and adopted.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Packard, the word "poll" in line five, section twenty-three was substituted for the word "precinct;" and in the second line of section twenty-six after the word "all" insert the word "future."

Section twenty-eight was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to amend by striking out the words "Board of Registration" in lines twelve and thirteen, and insert instead the words "sheriff of each parish;" to strike out the word "three" in line fifteen and insert instead the word "one;" to strike out the word "the" in the same line and insert the word "each" instead; to insert the words "in which a paper may be published, and in the parish of Orleans in three papers of said parish," after the word "parish" in the same line; and to strike out the words "of Orleans" terminating the section.

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Sections twenty-nine and thirty were read and adopted.

Section thirty-one was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move to insert the words "in Congress" after the word "Representative" in line four.

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Sections thirty-two to thirty-seven, inclusive, were read and adopted.

Section eight, which had been passed over on a previous day, was taken up.

Mr. Bacon offered a substitute for section eight.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill and Mr. Bacon's substitute be made the special order of the day to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the minutes, and that Mr. Bacon's substitute be ordered to be printed.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill.

Rules suspended.

House bill No. 215, an act to provide means for the relief of the State treasury was read a third time.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Foute, François, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, Packard, Pinchback, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Wittgenstein—15.

Nays: Antoine, Bacon, Blackman, Kelso, Lewis, Poindexter, Thompson, Todd, Whitney—9.

The bill was passed finally.

Mr. Lynch: I offer the following substitute for the title and move its adoption:

An act to provide for the sale of $1,586,000 in bonds undisposed of, issued in accordance to the provisions of the act entitled an act to provide means for the construction of levees by the issue of bonds of the State for four millions of dollars, and to provide for the redemption of said bonds, approved March 20, 1867, or to exchange any portion of such bonds at market prices for Auditor's warrants issued under authority of the present General Assembly.

Adopted.

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

Rules suspended.

Senate bill No. 248, an act for the relief of J. M. Huger and Charles Jones, lessees of the Louisiana Penitentiary, was read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Mr. Lewis: I move to adjourn.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Coupland, Darrall, François, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall—11.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Campbell, Foute, Lynch, Ogden, Packard, Ray, Thompson, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—13.

The Senate refused to adjourn.

Mr. Ray asked for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules by a rising vote of 11 yeas, 10 nays.

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

Adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

**JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.**

**Eightieth Day's Session.**

TUESDAY, September 29, 1868.

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

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

Speaker Lowell, Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Curell, Cuny, Deslonde, Dufresne, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Foute, Guignet, Gair, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Harper, Isabelle, Kent, Morris, McCullen, Mahier, McVean, Murrell, Melvin, Morey, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Page, Pierce, Raymond, Rey, Sisson, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, N. Young, Yorke—51.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Raymond, of Jefferson, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, eight days' leave of absence was granted to to Mr. Magee, of Washington.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

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

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM, September 29, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—In case of House bill No. 246, "An act to amend and re-enact the third section of an act entitled an act to fix the terms of the District Courts in the Third Judicial District," the Committee on Judiciary report favorably.

P. HARPER, Chairman.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ROOM COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT, House of Representatives, New Orleans, September 29, 1868.

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

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Enrollment respectfully beg leave to report as duly engrossed the following, to wit:

1. An act relative to the banks of the Bayou Lafourche.

2. An act for the protection of planters and shippers of cotton to the port of New Orleans.

3. An act to protect the health of the city of New Orleans; to locate the stock landings and slaughterhouses, and to incorporate the Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company.

And also as duly enrolled, viz:

1. An act to incorporate the town of Alexandria.

2. An act to repeal an act entitled "an act to authorize the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of 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."

Respectfully submitted.

O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Currell, of Orleans, gave notice that he would at some future day introduce an act to repeal an act entitled an act removing the seat of justice of the parish of Madison from the town of Richmond and placing it at Delta, in said parish, the river terminus of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, and re-establishing it at Richmond.

Under a suspension of the rules, the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans:

House bill No. 257, an act to amend the second section of an act No. 6, entitled an act transferring certain funds in the State treasury to the general fund.

Claced on calendar.

By Mr. Carr, of Orleans:

House bill No. 258, an act amending an act entitled an act to enable the City of New Orleans to meet its current liabilities—first and second readings and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard:

House bill No. 259, an act to provide for certain certificates of indebtedness or warrants—first and second readings and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced asking concurrence in Senate bill No. 250, and also informing the House that the Senate had concurred in House bill No. 154 with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of substitute to House bill No. 207, and other bills.

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

On motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, House bill No. 207, entitled an act relative to the collection of taxes, was taken up section by section.

After amending several sections and agreeing upon recommending the same up to section eighteen, the committee, on motion of Mr. Isabell of Orleans, rose.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The committee, through its chairman, reported progress and asked permission to sit again, which was granted.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The following Senate bills passed their third reading, final passage, titles adopted and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate:

Senate bills Nos. 162, 170, 180, 185, 216.

There being no quorum, the House, on motion of Mr. Walsh, of De Soto, adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**The Governor's Veto.**

In the House of Representatives on Monday the message of the Governor returning the bill to protect all persons in their public and civil rights was further discussed. We quote from the *Times* and *Bulletin* reports:

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, said:

Mr. Speaker, when this veto was first presented to the House it was my intention to take no part in the discussion that I knew would necessarily follow, but as the debate has taken so wide a range, involving points that are irrelevant to the question, I feel constrained to present a few remarks upon the practical utility of this measure to the colored men and the influence its passage will have upon the city of New Orleans and of the State at large.

There is no people upon the face of God's green earth who are more jealous of their own rights, and who should be more scrupulous about trespassing upon the rights of others, than the white people of the State of Louisiana at this particular time. They have sat quietly by, without scarcely a murmur, and have seen the wealthiest and most intelligent classes placed under the ban of political proscription; they have seen a Federal Congress, without the less shadow of a constitutional right, usurping functions that justly belong to the State of Louisiana.

They have seen the ballot—that jewel of American liberty—ruthlessly torn from their own hands and placed in the hands of a race inferior in point of morals, intelligence and virtue. They have seen the State government pass under the control of aliens to the soil—men who are not identified with the State, or familiar with her agricultural or other interests; and therefore I say the white people of Louisiana, who have tasted the bitter gall of oppression, should be the last to trespass upon the just rights of others, no matter what is the quality of his blood or the color of his skin. Consequently, Mr. Speaker, in my humble efforts to sustain this veto, I earnestly disclaim any intention to abridge the privileges of the colored man, or ignore any of his constitutional rights.

The bill under discussion is predicated upon article thirteen of the Constitution of the State, and I think, by a careful analysis of that and article fourteen, you will find that this measure is in direct contravention of rights secured to us by those very clauses themselves.

Now, I contend that the right of every man to conduct his business in whatever manner will be most satisfactory to himself and conducive to his pecuniary advancement, is not only secured by the clauses in question, but is held sacred by every free government of which the history of the world gives an account, and even under the most grinding despotism of Europe, every man's own premises is held sacred from intrusion, and majesty itself is forced to pause at the bolted door.

The fundamental creed of American governments is that they are established for the protection of persons and *property*, and whenever the rights of persons are so construed as to infringe upon the rights of *property*, you not only violate the letter and *spirit* of the law, but you subvert the rudimental principle upon which Republicanism is based.

But, Mr. Speaker, I now come to the practical workings of this measure. It is not, considering that we are on the eve of one of the most exciting political campaigns ever witnessed by the oldest citizens of the State, a contest in which one race is arrayed against the other—is it not the most unauspicious time that could possibly be selected for thrusting such a measure upon a public that is already upon the verge of civil commotion? Will it not precipitate the conflict that every good man in the State is trying to avoid? My judgement tells me that you may pass this bill, clothe it with all the sacred forms of law, convert every colored man in the State into a policeman, call upon the authorities for an army as large as Xerxes led into Greece, yes, by a supernatural power, change the trees of the forrest into soldiers with bristling bayonets, and it would be a dead letter on the statute books, and would utterly fail of the purposes had in view by its authors; but, on the other hand, it would cause the line of demarcation to be more closely drawn, the breach between the races would become wider, the social barriers more impassable. I acknowledge that this Legislature has exercised unusual powers. You have passed laws in direct opposition to the known wish of the people; you have legislated almost exclusively in the interest of your party; you have ignored the United States Constitution, and trampled under foot your own, and you may pass a great many other unjust and oppressive acts, but you can't carry out the purposes had in view by this bill; you can't subvert the law of nature, nor break down barriers erected by God himself. It is not that I dread your ability to carry out this measure that I shall vote to sustain the veto, but because I look upon it as the wooden horse of modern times, and contains more deadly enemies to the peace and tranquility of Louisiana than ever surprised Troy. I, for one, shall ever return the Trojan answer, "*Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.*"

As the results of the passage of this law we will take the City Hotel, which is frequented by a class of boarders who embrace the first men of the city. It is upon their patronage and support that the proprietor depends for an honest living. We will suppose that this law passes, and to morrow a negro presents himself and asks for board and lodging, and the owner of the hotel is forced to admit him, does not every man upon this floor know that nine-tenths of his white boarders will leave him and seek private boarding houses, and the result will be that the grass will grow on the doorsteps of that hotel? Does any man pretend to say that the owner of that hotel has not had his most sacred rights ignored and trampled upon? But, on the other hand, as will certainly be the case, he refuses to admit him, and this refusal is construed to be an offense against the peace and dignity of the State, and the officers are sent around to arrest him, he will call upon the Anglo Saxon blood in the city and bid open defiance to the officers of the law and the authority of the Government. To sustain the dignity of the State and prevent the laws from being brought into disrepute force will have to be employed—force will be met by force—the excitement will be spread from one locality to another, until the whole State will again experience the throes of internal commotion and witness the lurid flames of civil war.

Yes, sirs, if there is any one question that the white people of this State are a unit upon, it is upon resistance to every aggression upon their social rights and the inevitable result of an attempt to enforce the provisions of this bill is that most direful of all evils, a war of races; and whenever it does come, mark my prediction, the white carpet-bagger and scalawag will make Bull Run time for a colder climate, leaving the deluded negro to be the innocent victim of their rascality.

That the result of such a struggle will be the annihilation of the negro, no one can doubt. That will be a woful day for men, women and children (both white and black) I admit; but that the tocsin of war of races is the death-knell to the African race, is as certain as the sun rises in the east. I know that many of the colored men expect the people of the North to come to their rescue, but there never was a greater mistake made upon earth. Whenever the conflict comes, and race is pitted against race, I care not how strong a white man's predilections may be in favor of giving the negro his civil and political rights, I care not if that man hails from the North, the South, the East, or the West, wherever he hears the wails of virtue as it succumbs to overpowering lust, whenever he sees the Caucassian mother and her little babe fleeing the flames that have enwrapt the dwelling that has sheltered her for years, if that man is worthy of his nativity and his Caucasian blood, if he ever honored a mother, loved a sister, or felt the warm embraces of a virtuous wife, he will raise his arm in defense of the Anglo-Saxon mother and the babe at her breast.

And, again, gentlemen, this legislation is in advance of the age; legislation had better lag behind than get in advance of the times. The people are not willing to have the very foundations of society upheaved from centre to circumference; you have secured your civil and political rights, and should be contented. There is a law more potent than any legislative enactment, than those of the Medes and Persians; yes, it is an edict from God himself, which stamps your inferiority upon you, and forbids your carrying out the principles of this bill.

You have every right that you are justly entitled to secured to you by the Constitution of the State. Be contented, and not act the dog that was crossing the river with a bone in his mouth, and seeing his own shadow imagined it was another dog with a bone, and in his greediness to secure both, lost the one he had. Allusion was made yesterday to the minority trying to rule the majority upon this question. I deny the correctness of the statement. I contend that a large majority of the citizens of this State are opposed to this iniquitous measure, and I firmly believe if it was correctly explained to the colored voters of this State, a majority of them would vote it down. This true, by the action of this House we have been placed largely in the minority upon this floor, but we feel that we are standing in the Thermopylæ of Louisiana's honor, and there is not even one that will shrink from his duty.

Gentlemen, I am an advocate of peace. I have counselled submission upon all occasions, and the people of the State have been so submissive under oppression, that their motives have been attributed to those of fear, but should this law be passed, and attempts are made to enforce it, I have but one word of counsel to give to the people of the State, and that is this, "Up Guards, and at them."

But sustain this vote, content yourselves with the rights that you now enjoy, and I am still ready to exclaim, in the hypocritical cant of the Radical Mogul, "Let us have peace!"

Mr. Murell, of Lafourche, followed and maintained that it would be a blessing to his race if they voted for the Governor's veto. Not that they did not believe in the spirit of the bill, but it would cut themselves loose from those who had been false to the Republican paltform and their race.

Mr. Burrel, of St. John, the Baptist, believed that the bill conflicts with the rights of the Constitution, and believed that this was the opinion of all well, right-minded men. The Governor had proved himself a friend to the colored man by his veto. He thought the bill was revolutionary. He was not only willing to support the Governor in his veto, but he would even go further—would be willing to move a vote of thanks for the noble and constitutional course he has pursued. He believed that

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]