

NEW ORLEANS

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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8, 1868.

WHOLE NUMBER 468.

TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

AND POLITICAL GOSSIP.

AFFAIRS IN THE CABINET.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Condition of Affairs in Spain.

PROSPECTS OF BLACKS TO BE FREED.

ENGAGEMENT IN HAYTIAN WATERS.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER NEWS, ETC.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE NEW SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

October 8.—The Provisional Government of Spain, consisting of Serrano and Prim, Honorary President; Aguirre, Acting President; and Vago, Vice-President.

It is said that More, formerly of the Cabinet, has given in his resignation to the Provisional Junta. Sagasta, Rivera, and Ayala have joined the Provisional Government.

Shocks at Silver Mountain.

October 8.—Three shocks of magnitude were felt at Silver Mountain, Ark. The atmosphere was affected by the shocks.

Explosion on the Irish Land Laws—Explosion of the Fireworks Factory.

October 8.—The committee appointed by the last Commons on the subject of the explosion in Ireland, will bring in a report on the subject.

Foreign Intelligence.

October 8.—Passed up in the morning, October 8, 11 A. M.—Wind north and blowing.

Steamships Morgan, Barwell, and C. A. Whitney & Co.; Oriole, Boston, to Crewey, Nickerson and Havana, sugar to Puig Brothers, Fanny, Demerit, five days from New York to Cuba.

Domestic Markets.

October 8.—Stocks steady. Gold at 50.75. Exchange 108.5. Gold and silver 62.12. Virginia's gold 100.10. ditto new 54. North Carolina's 100.10. Tennessee's ex-coupons 100.10. Cotton 20.00. Sugar 10.00. Coffee 10.00. Rice 10.00. Flour 10.00. Wheat 10.00. Corn 10.00. Pork 10.00. Lard 10.00. Tallow 10.00.

Foreign Markets.

October 8, Forenoon.—Bonds at 100.00. Cotton 20.00. Sugar 10.00. Coffee 10.00. Rice 10.00. Flour 10.00. Wheat 10.00. Corn 10.00. Pork 10.00. Lard 10.00. Tallow 10.00.

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OFFICIAL.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

Eighty-seventh Day's Session.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1868.

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

The roll was called. The following members present:

Antoine, Bacon, Beards, Blackman, Braughin, Campbell, Coupland, Darro, Foute, Francois, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kello, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Pollock, Poydras, Rusk, Smith, Todd, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—27.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jackson.

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

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 265, an act to amend and re-enact article 2260 of the Civil Code of Louisiana, and to repeal an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact article 2260 of the Civil Code of the State of Louisiana, approved March 13, 1867.

Mr. Darro, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled Senate bill No. 244, joint resolution 26, and as duly engrossed Senate bills 236 and 266.

Mr. O'Hara, from the Committee on Claims, reported an act for the relief of Farland, Straight & Co., to meet the requisitions of their petition No. 46 on the calendar, and also favorably upon Senate bill No. 229, an act for the relief of Françoise A. Terwilliger and Jacques Adolphe Glat.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 8, an act relative to Notaries Public.

Rules suspended and the bill read a second time.

The bill was taken up section by section. The first and second sections were read and adopted.

Mr. Braughin: I move that further consideration of the bill be postponed until tomorrow after the reading of the minutes, when it shall be made the special of the day.

Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Braughin: Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed for the purpose of assisting the Committee on Election to take the evidence to be offered in the various cases of contested election pending before the said Committee on Election, in order to enable said committee to report on all the contested cases pending before the adjournment of the present session of the General Assembly.

Mr. Braughin: I move the adoption of the resolution.

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

The President announced Messrs. Braughin, Lynch and Kello on the committee to confer with a committee of the House in the matter of the amendments of the House to the bill for the relief of Pierre Soule, in which the Senate refused to concur on a previous day.

A message from the Governor was received.

Mr. O'Hara: I move the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in all cases to be tried before the Committee on Elections the contestants and sitting members be limited to five witnesses each.

Adopted.

Mr. Todd: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a joint resolution allowing extra compensation to the Clerks of the Joint Committee on Contested Elections.

Rules suspended and the resolution read.

Mr. Todd: I ask for a further suspension of the rules to put the resolution on its second reading.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules. The resolution lies over.

ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

By Senate special committee on the petition of Mrs. R. H. Chilton, an act for the purchase of a museum of coins, medals, models, scientific library and other works, etc.

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

A message from the Governor was received.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to be entitled an act to regulate appraisements of property under seizure or of successions in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was read a second time under a suspension of the rules.

The bill was considered engrossed.

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

The order of the day was called.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up House bill No. 212, an act fixing the time and prescribing the manner of holding general elections for Representatives in Congress.

Rules suspended and the bill taken up.

The bill was considered engrossed.

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

A message from the Governor was received.

The following message from the Governor was read:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, October 7, 1868.

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

parishes and thereby great inconvenience to property holders. It is objected by members of the Legislature from both parishes, and I believe a more careful examination of the subject will convince the Legislature that it ought not to be enacted.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

The Senate went into executive session.

The executive session having been raised, the President appointed the special committee on the City Charter, Messrs. Braughin, Coupland and Campbell.

Mr. Lynch was appointed as the member from the Senate to act with the Governor, Treasurer and a member from the House, to sell the \$1,500,000 in bonds.

The Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

In the Senate on Saturday, October 3, Mr. Braughin, having moved to take up the bill for the relief of Pierre Soule, said:

Mr. Braughin, in explanation of this matter will state that Mr. Soule, when first presented his bill, asked a fee of \$5000 in a case where the attorney on the other side, Mr. Roselius, had a fee of \$10,000. By the Senate it was amended to \$500, and now, because Mr. Soule happened to sympathize with the Confederate cause in the late war, he has asked that the fee be increased to five thousand dollars appropriated by the bill as it passed the Senate are thrown upon the market, they will only be worth about twenty cents per dollar.

When the five thousand dollars appropriated by the bill as it passed the Senate are thrown upon the market, they will only be worth about twenty cents per dollar.

The motion was adopted.

Senate bill No. 236, relative to the State Penitentiary being under consideration.

Mr. Ray: Mr. President, I presume this bill is understood by all the Senators. I move that it be considered engrossed.

Mr. Ray: The session is drawing to a close and this is a matter of very considerable importance. As matters are now situated in the State, it is necessary that we should work it, and the less we do so anything with it in its present state.

Mr. Pinchback: Mr. President, I have some friends here from Baton Rouge that I want to speak with in regard to this matter, and for that reason I would like to have it put off until next Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. Day: A full and detailed statement of the affairs of the Penitentiary has been printed and before the Senate for some time. It is impossible that any private individual should have a more thorough understanding of the details of the Penitentiary than the Board of Commissioners who have made this report. A few days delay might put this thing into a very critical position. The Senate is in a condition to work it, and the less we do so anything with it in its present state.

Mr. Wilcox: Mr. President, I hope this bill will be taken up section by section and acted upon.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move to lay the motion to take the bill the special order for Monday on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was adopted.

Mr. Blackman: I move the bill be now engrossed.

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

The yeas and nays being ordered, the bill was ordered engrossed.

Mr. Wilcox: I ask a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its final reading.

Mr. Pinchback: I object.

Mr. Day: I desire to say that, as chairman of the Finance Committee, it was my duty to investigate all the affairs of the Penitentiary, the laws passed, the contracts entered into by the Board of Commissioners, and the present state of the Penitentiary, and I regard it as a great honor and most favorable and the best that has ever been made on the part of the State. When the Penitentiary was leased to McFadden, Ward & Co., they had a great deal of machinery and some of the first machines in the State, and the contract with them was a very favorable one. The present state of the Penitentiary is such that it is necessary to contract with the State with no machinery on hand, and obligate themselves to pay the State out of their pockets for the use of the Penitentiary. There has never been such a favorable contract since the Penitentiary existed.

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