New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

is published every day (Sundays excepted) at No. 81 St. Charles street. Terms: $12 a year; $6 for six months; $3 for three months—payable invariably in advance. Single copies ten cents.

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THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

is published every Saturday morning. Subscription $5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same rates. Single copies ten cents.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains.

North and East via Jackson Railroad—Leave daily at 5:30 P. M. Arrive at 1:30 P. M.

Galveston via Opelousas Railroad and steamer from Brashear—Leave foot of St. Ann street Thursdays and Sundays at 7:30 A. M. Arrive Wednesdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M.

Coast Steamers.

For Mobile—Steamer leaves Milneburg every day on arrival of 2 P. M. Pontchartrain cars.

For Mobile—Propeller steamer leaves New Basin every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

For Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, and Ocean Springs—Steamer leaves Milneburg Tuesdays and Thursdays on arrival of 9 A. M. train; on Saturdays on arrival of 4 P. M. train, going to Pascagoula.

For Florida ports—Steamship from foot of Calliope street on the 6th and 20th of every month.

For Madisonville, Mandeville, and Covington—Steamer leaves daily on arrival of 2 P. M. train; Saturday, 4 P. M.; Sunday (excursion), 6:30 A. M.

Ocean Steamships.

For New York—Cromwell line every Saturday at 5 P. M.

For New York—Merchants' line every Saturday at 1 P. M.

For Baltimore and Havana—Steamship from Jack Square on the 1st and 15th of every month.

For Texas Ports.

For Galveston and Indianola—Morgan line, foot of St. Joseph street, Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.

For Brazos Santiago—Morgan line, foot of St. Joseph street, every Saturday at 3 P. M.

LOUISIANA GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate.

TUESDAY, October 13, 1868.

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

The roll was called, a full quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

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

Mr. Lynch, from the Finance Committee, reported unfavorably upon Senate bill No. 275, an act for the relief of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Sixth Louisiana Volunteer Infantry.

Mr. Darrall, from the Enrollment Committee, reported as duly enrolled, Senate bills Nos. 84 and 265, Senate joint resolution No. 30 and House bill No. 269, and as duly engrossed, Senate bills Nos. 241, 87 and 224, Senate joint resolutions 25 and 33, and House joint resolution No. 224.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 218, an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the City of Carrollton.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Todd: I move that Senate bill No. 218 be printed. Adopted.

Mr. Campbell: I move that Mr. Randall be granted leave of absence for twelve days. Adopted.

Mr. Futch: I move to reconsider the vote by which was finally passed Senate bill No. 228, an act to authorize attorneys-at-law from other States to practice in the courts of the State. Adopted.

The bill lies over subject to call.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 253, an act to amend article eighty-one of the Civil Code of Louisiana. Adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that the bill be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. Adopted.

The order of the day was called.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House bill No. 275, an act appropriating the sum of $100,000 for registration. Read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

House bill No. 244, an act to make the warrants of the General Assembly of 1868 receivable for State lands.

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

A message from the Governor was received.

House bill No. 248, an act for the relief of Martha Waters.

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

House bill No. 150, an act relative to marriages.

Mr. Campbell: I move to take up the bill section by section. Adopted.

The first and second sections having been adopted previously, the third section was read and adopted.

The fourth, fifth and sixth sections were read and adopted.

A message from the Governor was received.

House of Representatives.

The House met at twelve o'clock, Speaker Lowell in the chair.

Fifty-six members present.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Satchell.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, the rules were suspended to allow him to introduce a resolution to pay John Reed, a committee clerk, for services. Resolution adopted.

Mr. Carr moved that the rules be suspended to allow him to move a reconsideration of the vote adopting a resolution appointing a committee to investigate the alleged corruption and bribery in the passage of the lottery bill.

Mr. Hagan, of Orleans, and Pratt, of Claiborne, called for the yeas and nays.

Result: Yeas 35, nays 35; the Speaker voted nay, and the motion was lost.

A message was received from the Governor.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved to suspend the rules to introduce a joint resolution relative to adjournment on Monday, the nineteenth instant, to November tenth.

Rules suspended.

Resolution read once.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, moved to suspend the rules to take up Senate bill No. 231. The motion was lost.

The Committee on Claims reported on the claim of B. Wild favorably, appropriating $149,594 32. Accompanying bill read.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, moved that action on the bill be indefinitely postponed.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The New York Sun says:

"We met Governor Curtin in town on Saturday. He was just from the backwoods of York county, Pennsylvania, where he saw a procession of Grant voters some three miles in length. He says that the Key Stone State will give such a majority for the Republicans just October as will crush the hope out of all opposition to Grant in November, who, he predicts, will then carry the State by not less than 60,000. He does not regard the canvass as the work of politicians, but of the people, who are determined to have Grant and peace."

Monetary and Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, TUESDAY, October 13, 1 P. M., 1868.

Nothing has transpired to indicate any change in the money market proper.

Gold opened at 30@30¼, against 137¾ at New York. The offerings are light, and the market is very firm. The only sale reported is $15,000 at 135½. In silver $100 of American half dollars changed hands at 135¼. There has been very little movement in foreign exchange. A round amount of bank sterling was offered at 149¾, but we have heard of no sales.

Domestic exchange is quiet and unchanged. The banks check on New York at ¼@¾ ⅌ cent discount, principally at the former. The sales of commercial include $20,100 New York sight at 7-16 ⅌ cent discount.

There is some demand for levee bonds at 69@40½. We hear of sales at the former, the particulars of which were not rep rted.

City treasury notes are without any material variation. $1000 sold at 36¾ ⅌ cent discount. The dealers buy the small sums offered across their counters at 37½ discount, and sell at 36¾.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, October 13, 1 P. M.

COTTON—The market opened with a moderately firm tendency to the prices quoted, and thus far we hear of sales of 800 bales. The Liverpool telegrams received this morning report an advance of ⅛d, but as the sales made yesterday were predicated on the anticipation of this improvement, prices hereare not quotably higher. Yesterday's sale numbered 1,300 bales, at an irregular advance of ⅛@⅛c, good ordinary closing at 22½@23c; low middling at 23½@c; middling at 24¼@¼c, and strict middling —@23c; good middling nominal.

SUGAR—A fair jobbing business doing in Cuba sugar at 9@9¼c ⅌ lb in bonds for good average grades, and 12@12½ in hogsheads. Louisiana sugar is retailing at 14¼@14½, for fully fair, and 15½ for choice.

MOLASSES—We note the arrival this morning of 8 bbls old Louisiana molasses by the Opelousas Railroad. The market is quiet but steady at 65c, and it is now quoted by the cargo at 35@40@50c ⅌ gal as in store.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The towboat Mohawk and barges, from St. Louis, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The arrivals by the Mohawk and barges have still more depressed the market, and prices are barely nominal. There were sales to day of 700 bbls, of which 300 superfine at $6 50; 50 at $6 62½; 200 double extra at $7 75; and 200 treble extra at $8 ⅌ barrel.

CORN—There is none on the landing but some in store. The market is very dull however, and only 90 sacks damaged new Western sold at 70c ⅌ bushel. New Western white is quoted at 90c; old $1 05 ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Are very dull. There are some 3000 sacks on the landing, but only 75 and 500 sacks sold today at 62c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—200 sacks sold at $1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. The market is dull and unchanged.

HAY—Timothy prime to St. Louis sold at $26 ⅌ ton. Prime and choice Western is scarce and in request, and commands $25@26 ⅌ ton. Ordinary is not wanted.

PORK—The market is firm at yesterday's figures, and 50 and 100 bbls mess sold at $22 ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $23 50 ⅌ bbl.

BACON—The market for clear sides has weakened and there have since been offered in vain 17½c ⅌ lb. A lot of 10 casks shoulders sold at 15½c ⅌ lb. shoulders are retailing at 13½c; clear ribbed sides 17c and clear sides 17½c ⅌ lb.

LARD—A fair jobbing business is doing at 20c ⅌ lb for prime in tierces and 22c in kegs. Large lots are quoted at ⅛c ⅌ lb lower.

BUTTER—The business doing is principally in a retail way. The receipts continue light, but the supply is ample. We quote the market firm at the following rates: Northern 40@47c ⅌ lb for good to choice; Western 25@33c ⅌ lb.

BAGGING—The stocks of dealers is still sufficient, so that there is no demand for round lots of indigo. The retail price is nominal at 25@27c ⅌ yard in rolls, and 24@24½c in bales. Hemp bagging is still held at 18@22c, according to quality.

IRON—Is still quiet and firm at 7c ⅌ lb.

HOOP POLES—Are in heavy supply and fair demand. Barrel poles are retailing at $27 50 and hogshead are at $30 ⅌ M. Lots are now quoted by wholesale at $24 ⅌ 1000 for the former and $35@40 for the latter.

BAGGING ROPE—Is quiet and unchanged. Round lots of best machine rope are held at 9c ⅌ lb; 9¼@9½c ⅌ lb are the retail prices.

GUNNY BAGS—The market is quiet, 21½c ⅌ bag being still the rate for round lots.

MALT AND HOPS—Malt is in moderate supply and demand at $2 75@2 85 for Western and $2 50@3 ⅌ bushel for Canada. Old hops are selling slowly at 19@20c ⅌ lb, and new at 30@40c ⅌ lb.

WOOL—There is very little in market and prices are nominal. We quote washed 30@35c ⅌ lb.; Louisiana native 25@27½c; Burr 10@20; Texas have and three-quarters merino 25@30c ⅌ lb.

SALT—The market is well supplied and there is a fair demand prevailing. One cargo of coarse Liverpool afloat is offering at $2 05 ⅌ sack; and one of Campeachy at 60c ⅌ bushel. We quote Liverpool fine from warehouse $2 90@3 20 ⅌ sack; do from store $1 55@2 00; coarse from warehouse $2 10@2 20; do from store $2 20@2 30 ⅌ sack. Turks Island steady at 50@60c bushel.

HIDES—The market is dull and the stock light. We quote Texas dry flint 20@21c; country do 17@18; Texas stretched 18@20c, and dry salted 16@17c; wet city slaughter 9@12½c ⅌ lb. For damaged hides only half price is obtained.

BEANS—Northern Beans are dull at $1 90@2 00 ⅌ bbl. Very few Western in market.

CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried is retailing at $4 50@4 75 ⅌ bbl. We hear of no sales of round lots.

Marine Intelligence.

STEAMERS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Boston	ORIENTAL, Snow, 6 P. M.
Havana	MEXICO, Pitfield, 5 P. M.
Mobile	MAIL BOAT, 4 P. M.—Cars.
St. Louis	CITY OF ALTON, Thompson, 5 P M
Vicksburg	R. E. LEE, Cannon, 5 P. M.
Red River	LIZZIE TATE, Lee, 5 P. M.
Red River	LIZZIE HOPKINS, Roots, 5 P. M.
Red River	PIONEER, Gillen, 5 P. M.
Louisville	LEGAL TENDER, Roberts, 5 P. M.
Red River	DIXIE, Jacobs, 5 P. M.
Ouachita River	LOUISIANNA, Brinker, 5 P. M.
Bayou Sara	LAFOURCHE, Heno, 5 P. M.
Lafourche	FLECKER, Lincoln, 5 P. M.

Leaving To-Morrow.

Galveston	CLINTON, Beckett, 8 A. M.
St. Louis	LEXINGTON, Carron, 5 P. M.
Louisville	LOUISIANA, Phillips, 5 P. M.
Memphis	MAGENTA, Hicks, 5 P. M.
Natchez	WILD WAGONER, Richardson 5 P M
Bayou Sara	GREY EAGLE, Baranco, 5 P. M.
Attakapas	PERKLESS, Forgey, 5 P. M.
Bay St. Louis	ORMOLE, Baker, 10 A. M.—Cars.
Ouachita River	GOVERNOR ALLEN, Tobin, 5 P. M.
Opelousas	J. G. BLACKFORD, Pickett, 5 P. M.
Mobile	MAIL BOAT, 4 P. M.—Cars.
Mobile	SARAH, Murray, 5 P. M.—Sails.
Mandeville	CAMELIA, Cozzens, 12 M.—Cars.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, Tuesday, October 13, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Lizzie, Felsher, for Pensacola
Steamship Dexter, Rhode, for Havana
British brig Lady Monck, Gordon, for Havana
Schooner United States, Johnson, for Corpus Christi

ARRIVALS.

Luggers Morning Star, Jupiter, Spiosa, Union, Americus, Otto, St. Rose, W B Robinson, Anna Mack, Trident, Taper, St. George, St. Augustine and Magen's—37 diet 19

TOWBOATS.

Mohawk, Packard, from St Louis, with 4 barges

STEAMBOATS.

Nina Simmes, Greathouse from Bayou Sara.
Freeman, Hillman, from Memphis.
R E Lee, Cannon, from Vicksburg.
Lafourche, Mano, from Bayou Sara.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Northampton, Neally, from Bath, Maine, to Meeker, Knox & co—
Schooner Alpha, Boss, 5 days from Cardenas, with sugar to M Pavia—

EXPORTS.

HAVANA—Steamship Dexter—600 bbls flour 75 bbls meal 1 case 1 bbl 1 package sundries
CORPUS CHRISTI—Schooner United States—70 000 feet lumber 30,000 shingles
HAVANA—Brig Ida—Schooner—384 pcs lumber 6618 staves
PENSACOLA—Steamship Lizzie—25 bbls flour 40 bbls pork 110 sks peas 130 sks oats 2 sks bacon 8 bbls sugar 10 bags coffee 52 sks bran

IMPORTS.

MOBILE—Steamer Frances—18 bales cotton
LIVERPOOL—Bark Jeruca—7000 sks salt 75 tons common salt 1 car cinder salt
CIENFUEGOS—Schooner Fancy—7102 cocoanuts 13,000 plantains 471 bunches bananas

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VICKSBURG—Steamer Robert E Lee—2060 bales cotton 2007 sks cotton seed
ST LOUIS—Steamer Mohawk and barges—12,035 bbls flour 10 bbls corn meal 4 bbls whiskey 500 sks bran
BAYOU SARA—Steamer Nina Simmes—318 bales cotton
BAYOU SARA—Steamer Lafourche—112 bales cotton 13 sks seed cotton

OTHER RAILROADS.

PER JACKSON RAILROAD—October 12—20 bales cotton 2000 feet lumber
PER OPELOUSAS RAILROAD—October 12—20 bales cotton 287 head cattle 15 hogs and sundries

MEMORANDA.

A telegram from Southwest Pass, dated Oct. 12, 5 P. M. announced the departure of steamships Mississippi and Morgan City for New Orleans, and bark Lincoln.

Steamship Hermes, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 8th, passed steamship Cortes off Florida coast, bound South.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, October 12—Arrived, steamships George Washington, Iron Mende and Vicksburg for New Orleans, bark Hannah, brig Richmond and Ellen Fletcher. Oct 8, arrived, steamships Gen Grant and Ocean Queen, hence 10th, arrived, steamship United States, hence 11th, arrived, ship Ariel.

Philadelphia, Oct 12—Sailed, ship Ariel, for New Orleans via Havana, schooner Juniata, Hoyt.

Boston, Oct 12—Arrived, ship Hope, ships Sonoma, Marie and Ann, Ellen, Ellen Maria, Ann Rogers, Ann Rogers, Ann Rogers, for New Orleans, ship Ariel, Vesuvius, Ida, Ellen Maria, Ann Rogers, Richard, for New Orleans, schooner Ann Rogers, for Charleston.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS—HENRY SCHMIDT,

Shop and Factory No. 82 Hagatha street.

Residence No. 22 Eighth street.

Prompt attention paid to business orders. 1y6

THE LEGISLATURE

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

warrants issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts since the twenty-second day of June, 1868 for the expenses of members and employes of the General Assembly shall be receivable for all taxes and licenses.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Collectors, in settling their accounts with the State Treasurer, shall be required to file with him at the time of their settlement an affidavit setting forth the facts that they have paid into the treasury the identical warrants received by them, and that they have not purchased or speculated in any manner, directly or indirectly, in such warrants, and that they received said warrants at their face valuation.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Tax Collectors are hereby authorized and directed to pay to the members and employes of the General Assembly on presentation in person their warrants at their face value out of any funds in their possession, and that the State Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to receive said warrants in settlement of accounts of State Tax Collectors, upon said warrants being duly indorsed by the payee and affidavit being made that they received said warrants from members and employes of the General Assembly.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the time for paying State taxes be and is hereby extended for thirty days beyond the time now allowed by law, during which time State Tax Collectors are hereby authorized and directed so receive and collect taxes due the State without any additional cost to tax payers.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 74, an act to amend an act entitled an act relative to public printing, approved July 24, 1868, was taken up section by section.

Section first read

The Committee recommended to strike out in line eighteen the word "election" and insert the words "being contracted with."

Amendment adopted.

The first section as amended was adopted.

Section second was read and adopted.

Section third was read.

The Committee recommended to strike out in the seventh line the word "fifteen" and insert "sixteen."

Laid on the table, and section third adopted without amendment.

Section fourth; first item read.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved to amend by inserting after the words "Supreme Court" "or for the corporation of New Orleans."

Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, moved to postpone further consideration of the bill indefinitely.

Messrs. Pratt and Belot called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Alexander, Adolphe, Buckingham, Brewster, Burrel, Carr, Cuny, Demarest, Evans, Gair, Honore, Holland, Heidenhain, Leroy, L'Hoste, V. M. Lange, R. Lange, McMillen, Mathews, Pearce, Prejean, Raymond, Rey, Sterrett, Simms, Umphreys, Walsh, Wren, H. Williams—29.

Nays: Abbott, Belot, Bergeron, Collins, Curell, Crawford, DeGrange, Dupart, Eager, Faulkner, Garstkamp, Hill, Hanlon, Hutchinson, Hall, Isabelle, Kent, L'Hoste, Morris, McCullen, Melvin, May, Magee, Noble, Pratt, Reese, Slaton, Taylor, Washington, Wilson, William C. Williams, Waters—32.

Motion to postpone indefinitely was lost.

On motion of Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

In the Senate, Friday, October 9, Mr. Bacon introduced an act to provide for the arrest of vagrants and suspicious characters.

Mr. Bacon: This bill has been introduced at the instance of the Recorders and the Chief of Police of the city. There is now no existing law for the arrest and confinement of a very dangerous class of persons who flock to the city in the fall and stay here during the winter—professional thieves, burglars, pickpockets, gamblers and other vagrants who come here to prey upon the city. There was a law formerly in existence—the law of 1855. In 1866, the Legislature desiring to make this apply to refugees from plantation labor, took up the law and altered it so as to bear severely upon those who absconded from labor upon the plantations. In consequence of this, the Convention which framed the Constitution of 1868, in their enumeration of the laws of former Legislatures which they would adopt and continue in force, excluded this act of 1865 or 1866 from the list, and in doing so forgot to revise the old act of 1855 for the punishment of vagrants and suspicious persons.

The object of the Convention was to remove the provision which bore especially upon the freedmen, but they doubtless had no intention of allowing vagrants, suspicious persons and professional thieves to roam about the city. The Chief of Police and other officers desire that the old law shall be resurrected and re-enacted. It is such a law as prevails everywhere, and I trust it will be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and anything objectionable in it can be eliminated. I ask a suspension of the rules to have it referred.

(Several Senators): "I object."

Mr. Pollard: Mr. President, I would ask for some information. What is the object of this bill? (Laughter).

Mr. Bacon: The object is, wherever a man is loafing about the city who is unwilling to work, and makes his living by stealing and living off of those who do work, to make him either give security that he will go to work, or go away; and if he is an honest man and tries to earn his living of course the Recorder or the Mayor will tell him to go about his business, but if he is a bad man, and can not give an account of himself, that he may be required to give bonds for good behavior.

Mr. Pollard: Well, I will just say that the way I understood the bill it looks just like a law to put a whole lot of darkies in jail. (Laughter.) That is the way I feel about it. A great many of our people are living about from one place to another; they work a little on plantations, some get a little pay, and some get nothing. Some get on steamboats to work, and when they get down to the city they can't get back again. Then, if they are caught around here, under that bill they must be taken up and put into jail—or in the Workhouse. (Laughter.) Now, in great deal of that has been done already; don't wedge it down tighter. (Laughter.) It is hard enough as it is. And where are we to go? We wander around from one place to another, and we can't help it. If they don't know all about Jack and he don't do just as they want him to, he is pointed out directly, he is marked, and he may be as honest a man as ever walked on the soil, but yet nobody knows him, and for this reason, because you don't recognize him and won't give him anything to do, you want to take him up and put him in the hands of an officer.

Mr. Bacon: Mr. Pollard, I will read from the old statute so you will see this does not affect the class of people you refer to.

Mr. Pollard: But I tell you these people can't help themselves any better than they are doing. (Laughter.)

Mr. Pinchback: Mr. President, the merits of the bill are not under discussion; the motion is to suspend the rules.

Mr. Bacon: This is the act, Mr. Pollard—

Mr. Lynch: I suggest that the bill be referred to a committee of one. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lewis: Mr. President, I am very willing to have these vagrants, who prey upon the honest and industrious people of the country, brought to justice. But there are circumstances, sir, which render such laws dangerous. This state is in that condition at the present time. Political excitement runs so high that men dare not, in certain localities, even say what their politics are; and, sir, if you put this law into effect at the present time there are men in the State that will take advantage of the flimsiest pretext to incarcerate the freedmen of the country who are by force of circumstances without employment. It may result in the most tyrannical abuse that was ever perpetrated in any nation or country.

From the very fact of the condition of our State and the great political excitement and prejudice that exists in the minds of citizens at this period, it will be a dangerous law, sir; it will be a door open for the practice of the most tyranny ever inflicted on any people in the world, and the minds of the people are now prepared for it. In other ages men have been guillotined and their blood made to flow because they dared to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. Pass this act, sir, and men will be imprisoned and entombed in prison because they dared to vote as they choose; they will be imprisoned on the charge of vagrancy. I move to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Poindexter: I move to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. Bacon: I desire to have this measure referred to the Judiciary Committee, that a proper report may be obtained to suppress this overwhelming vagrancy and vagabondism which curses this community in the fall and winter. Moreover, will says this, that I never should have proposed the bill had it not been applied to by the municipal officers—the Chief of Police and others. I have no doubt, Mr. President, that you yourself as President of the Board of Metropolitan Police have seen the necessity of some such law as this—not to oppress laborers out of employment, but to reach in some way the criminals who are here in the city preying upon the community. If this is not a good bill for that purpose let it go to the Judiciary Committee, and let them report a substitute for it which is. It was drawn up hastily, and needs elaboration and alteration, but Senators will reflect that this is something which needs a remedy. There is force in what Senators say about the liability of honest laborers being oppressed by such a law in some of the country parishes, but here in New Orleans our houses are broken into, people are robbed and the men who do it are stalking about and can not be reached unless they can be convicted of this or that special crime, although their general character is well known.

Mr. Smith: Mr. President—

The President: The Chair understands Mr. Lewis to have withdrawn his motion to table—otherwise, debate is not in order.

Mr. Lewis: Before I renew the motion to table, Mr. President, I would like to ask why it is that we see so many of the paupers every morning certain persons arrested as suspicious characters, persons brought up before the Courts of the city. If there is a law in operation by which suspicious characters are every day arrested, why is it necessary to pass this vagrant law, unless for the purpose of persecuting the poor men who, by misfortune, have been thrown out of employment? The fact is many persons have nothing to do on account of their political principles, because they don't want to vote the Democratic ticket. That is the cause of their being on the streets without employment—not because they are dishonest, but because they are too honest to sell their votes. These men, then, it is wished to have incarcerated in prison. Under the political prejudice that now exists, if such a law is passed, there is no end to the abuse and suffering, and the imprisonment of the innocent masses found on the streets without employment because they are honest enough to vote their own conscientious sentiments. I look upon it, sir, to speak honestly, as a political trick, to incarcerate in the prisons of this city and throughout the State men who would vote for Grant and Colfax. This is the very pith, the beginning and the end of this bill, and as such, sir, I now renew the motion to lay it on the table.

Mr. Bacon: If that is a fact, I have been drawn into it by a very strong Grant and Colfax man—Mr. Williamson, the Chief of Police.

Mr. Smith: I would call the attention of the author of the bill to a little clause in the Metropolitan Police bill. In line twenty-eight there is authority given for the arrest of street mendicants, vagrants, loafers and pimps. (Laughter.)

The President: The motion to table is not debatable.

Mr. Pinchback: Am I to be cheated out of the big speech I was going to make?

The President: I suppose so. Reserve it for another occasion. (Laughter.)

Mr. Pinchback: All right.

The bill was then laid on the table.

In the Senate on Monday, October 5, 1868, Mr. Campbell offered the following resolution:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Joint Committee on the conduct of the late election and the present condition of peace and good order in the State be and they are hereby authorized to continue in session during the recess or adjournment of this session of the General Assembly and its next session, with all the powers hitherto conferred upon them.

Provided, That its members shall only receive their per diem for the number of days they are actually in session, and shall not be entitled to any mileage.

Mr. Campbell: The resolution will lie over, and I do not intend to ask a suspension of the rules, but I wish to make an explanation: The committee on the conduct of the late election have completed their report which has been laid on the tables of the members of the Senate. There have been no charges made in the public prints that the evidence and statements in the report did not present facts. In the manuscript copy of the report reference is made to each affidavit by a number marked in the margin, so that any member or any citizen can turn to the affidavit and see whether the report states the fact. The report was printed in the briefest form possible. It would, of course, have been unjustifiable expenditure to print all the evidence. We simply give in the report of the committee a synopsis of the facts which were sworn to before them, and in order to facilitate any reference to the affidavits they are numbered and the numbers marked in the margin of the report. The committee on the conduct of the late election are still at work completing their report. It would be utterly impossible to print their report by the close of the session, and in addition to this there are occurring events in other parts of the State which have direct bearing upon the subject they are investigating. The occurrences lately in St. Landry and in St. Martin and other parts of the State have a direct bearing upon the question and should also be investigated. I will also state that the committee have sent their circulars to sheriffs and other officers throughout the State and are just beginning to receive replies, so that if the Senate wishes this report to be complete the committee will have to sit after we have adjourned.

Senate bill No. 249, an act to provide the means of protecting and reclaiming the swamp and alluvial lands of Louisiana from inundation by the issue of bonds of the State to the amount of five millions and for the redemption of the same, was read.

Being under consideration—

Mr. Campbell: This is what I regard as a *sine qua non* to any effective aid to the State in rebuilding the levees from Congress and capitalists. But this bill will have to be materially altered in order to effect the object in view. I am informed that the Legislature of Arkansas have enacted a law in exact accordance with the spirit of this act, themes who propose to invest their capital in these bonds, and, therefore, as I am informed that there are positive assurances that the State of Louisiana will co operate with the State of Arkansas, and perhaps with Missouri, in framing proper bills with the necessary guarantees, it is probable that not only the Republicans but the Democrats in Congress will co-operate with and aid us with the credit of the United States. But in order to do this the bill before us should be materially altered.

Mr. Lynch: If the gentleman will allow me to explain that a copy of the bill with the amendments proposed has been printed, and I believe it is a general understanding that it will be referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Levees.

Mr. Campbell: I think with all the due deference to the Committee on Public Lands and Levees it would be better to refer all their bills to a special committee, who might confer with such gentlemen as have information or interests with regard to levees, and I would like to have this committee appointed with the concurrence of the Committee on Public Lands and Levees, and without taking it from them I would like to have the bills considered by that committee jointly with a special committee.

Mr. Lynch: There is no objection to that that I know of. The bill has been reported on by the Committee on Levees. If anything can be gained by a special committee I do not know any objection to its being appointed.

The President: The resolution reflects upon the Committee upon Public Lands and Levees.

Mr. Campbell: Not at all; my motion is that the committee report in connection with the Committee on Public Lands and Levees.

Mr. Todd: I would be in favor of the joint committee to consist of the Legislature of Arkansas and that of Louisiana. (Laughter.)

The President: The Chair does not understand that we have anything to do with the Arkansas Legislature at all.

Mr. Campbell: My object was this—to act informally, that we might accomplish the great object we have in view.

Mr. Bacon: Mr. President, I desire to say that while I abstained from debating this subject throughout I have a deep interest in it. If we are to have the levees built we must make some sacrifices, in order to remove this vast, rich and alluvial soil to its proper use, and the great difficulty has been as to how the funds contributed from the treasury of the State or from Congress by the indorsement of bonds—how that money should be managed. There is an impression in this community that the money has been upon the whole managed in the past that there is so little prospect of better management at present, that it is like throwing the money of the people into the river. Now, sir, I am assured that there is some hope that by a proper concert of action and a proper understanding between ourselves and the appointing power with those who have a proper influence with the two houses of Congress that we may be left free in making the selection of proper men to manage the funds procured, as a condition precedent to anything to be done, and even that properly guaranteed securities will be indorsed by the Congress of the United States, and the funds so procured used actually and fully to the very utmost extent in restoring these lands to security and fruitfulness. With this understanding, I should be very glad to see this bill, which I should have otherwise opposed or anything like it, referred to the committee to see what they may there be for something of this kind. In the meantime, we will await with some patience that which is to be done by the appointing power by us afterward, as to who are to be the managers and custodians of the funds. After we know are to manage these things, we may better decide what course we should pursue in reference to legislation.

Mr. Lynch: A bill of a similar character and of a larger magnitude has been referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Levees, and the subject of referring this bill to that committee was that they might compare the two and see if a bill might not be produced embracing the best features of both bills.

Mr. Blackman: Mr. President, if the State again by this proposes to issue more levee bonds to the extent of $5,000,000 under the present financial embarrassment of the State, is a mistake. As the bill stands now, it will provide a leak through which at least a million of dollars may run. We all know, Mr. President, that at least a million has been squandered by the old Levee Board. Task it in the present financial condition of the State, when capitalists in the North and throughout the world have not the slightest confidence in us, if it is proper and politic in addition to the fifteen millions now burdening us to put on the market five millions more. If you wish to build these levees and keep up the credit of the State, you must let the bonds already issued. But if we make this new issue the bonds will not bring more than twenty-five or thirty cents per dollar in the market; and if we go on in this way, adopting one financial plan one day and repealing it the next, we shall certainly lower the credit of the State. I move to lay the bill on the table.

The President: The motion to lay the bill on the table is not in order. A motion to lay the motion to refer on the table would be in order.

Mr. Ray: I do not rise, Mr. President, for the purpose of discussing the merits of the bill, as I said something about it on Saturday, but this statement of the Senator from Claiborne, that he is unable to understand the financial plans adopted by this Senate, that we repeal one day what we have done the day previous. The only bill of a financial character which has been repealed was that introduced by the Senator himself, or rather his own provision in a bill, which destroyed the effect of it. It is well understood in the market that the clause inserted at his request killed the bill—that they would not buy warrants with that clause in the bill.

Mr. Lynch: The Senator from Claiborne has stated that the debt of the State is fifteen millions. This statement is far from being correct.

Mr. Blackburn: I mean the absolute debt of the State.

Mr. Lynch: The debt proper of the State was on the first day of May, 1868, as follows:

Total amount of bonded debt of the State		$7,535,800 00
FLOATING DEBT OF THE STATE.		
State certificates of indebtedness issued under act November 5, of 1866	$525,000 00	
Outstanding warrants against the appropriations of 1867	713,382 00	
Balance due on vacant estate	$54,889 09	
Received during the years 1867 and 1868	11,523 96	
	$65,363 04	
Paid during the year 1867	7,897 42—	58,465 62
		1,296,887 81
Total indebtedness proper of the State, May 1, 1868		8,829,667 81
To this may be added $23 levee bonds issued and hypothecated since the above date		623,000 00
Total		$9,452,667 81
From this is to be deducted amount of State bonds held by the trust funds of the State		1,191,500 00
		$8,261,167 81

There is a nominal liability of the State for what is known as the property bank debt of $4,838,933 33. These banks have always met their obligations, and the State has never had to pay a dollar of principal or interest; and as these banks have abundant property pledged to indemnify the State for this amount, it is not correct to consider it as a part of the debt proper of the State. This is the true condition of the treasury of the State as shown by the books of the Auditor and Treasurer of the State.

Mr. Blackman: Whether the State may have to pay these trust funds or not, is a question. Yet they form a part of the debt of the State, on paper.

Mr. Baughman: Mr President, a few days ago a petition was read from the Hon. Anthony Sambola, in reference to the seat which he contested. The petition was laid over until the next day. The next day it was not called up, and it has been lying on the Clerk's desk ever since. I would now ask the suspension of the rules to take it up.

Mr. Whitney: I object.

A rising vote being taken, the rules were not suspended, by 12 yeas to 9 nays.

Substitute for Senate bill No. 212, an act to provide for the carrying into effect article 132 of the State, being under consideration:

Mr. Ray: The act just read is one of considerable importance. It has been prepared with much care. I hope it will meet the requirements of the case. The Committee on