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VOLUME II—NO. 164. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 474.

Y TELEGRAPH.

OM WASHINGTON

rther Election Returns.

LE ELECTION OF JULIAN AND VOORHIES,

r Certainly Elected Governor

CRATIC CHANGE OF FRONT.

our and the Candidacy.

in Honor of Republican Triumphs.

TEST FROM EUROPE

esting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

KETS, RIVER NEWS, ETC.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

atic Meeting in South Carolina—Speech of John Quincy Adams.

LESTON, S. C., October 16.—A large was held here this evening to hear incy Adams. Mr. Adams said he e here by invitation, and therefore berty to give that most unpleasant odities, good advice. He said he n a Free Soiler, then a Republican, r Mr. Lincoln, was a supporter of r, and an enemy of slavery. This position at the close of the war. n when the Southern people had down their arms and were o come back, he was ready to re- em. Many of the best men of the can party held the same view. came the thirteenth amendment ing slavery, which was ratified by e Southern States; then the fourteenth ment, containing the clause disfran- g Southern leaders. He thought the n people right in rejecting it. They o no less. He then stated that the had always considered the people of South who engaged in war as rebels, when conquered, as prisoners of war, had no rights. They appeal to the tution, but it is not their Con- on. They fought against it, and construction acts regard the Southern s foreign territory. The chief diffi- ow between Northern and South- ople is not a difference of opinion. ink nearly alike, but unfortunately not seem to understand each other. n Massachusetts still have the tra- idea of the Southern man, dirk in ket, pistol in the other, cigar on of mouth, quid of tobacco in the indolent and domineering and in- of any difference of opinion. Since down here himself, he finds that spapers have not told the truth he South. He had spent several intimate converse with General Hampion, had learned his views of ture, and is now satisfied that Hamp- no more of a rebel than himself (Ad- He then said that the people of th must not expect much from political party. If Grant is it will not be as bad for the South y here appear to think; that they remember, however, above all things whether they like it or not, they could ing, they could not again go to war. ould they get ammunition or even ? The policy of the South is peace. rth desires assurances that slavery ot be re-established, neither in the old r yet as a punishment for crime, and must be freedom of speech. Then, until then can there be perfect re- ation, harmony and reunion. He words of kindness to the negroes, pres- ge numbers, assuring them that it heir interest to stand by their friends hey had known longest, and not ed away by the fair promises et-baggers who only want their When the present questions are s they soon must be, white men stand by white, and black will go nless the negroes stand on their t course. He said he was opposed ersal suffrage, but was satisfied that ople of the South were ready to con- partial suffrage to white and black e case in the Radical State of husetts. With the extinction of e said all cause for bad feeling be- rth and South had passed away. hoped that soon Massachusetts and Carolina would again stand side by brothers and friends, as they had e days of the Revolution.

Troops Sent South.

ss MONROE, October 17.—Three s of heavy artillery have departed ward. Battery "G," first artillery, anta, Battery "A," third artillery, umbia, South Carolina, and Battery fifth artillery, for Raleigh, North ina.

Pennsylvania Election.

ADELPHIA, October 17.—Forty-nine official, and the balance of the ported, give the Radicals 10,083

d Weather at the North.

ADELPHIA, October 17.—Weather d. The first snow of the season is

YORK, October 17.—From one to es of snow are reported at and Binghampton, Concord, Worces- and other eastern cities report g snow from the northwest.

HESTER, N. Y., October 17.—Two- half inches of snow have fallen

Domestic Markets.

YORK, October 17, Noon.—Flour drooping. Wheat dull and scarce- Corn dull and 1c. lower. Pork 28 95. Lard dull; steam 19@19½. quiet and steady; middling uplands Freights quiet.

teady. Money easy at 6@7 per Sterling 109⅝; gold 136⅛; 5-20's with coupons, 114⅞; of 1864, 112⅛; 112½; do. new, 110⅞; of 1867, 111⅛; registered, 104⅛; coupons, 106⅛; Carolina's, 68⅛; do. new, 67½; Vir- ex-coupon, 58⅛; do. new, 59⅛; e's, ex-coupon, 71½; do. new, 71½.

Foreign Markets.

N, October 17, Noon.—Consols nds 72⅜. Tallow 49s. 6d.

POOL, October 17, Noon.—Cotton sales 12,000 bales.

Dispatches to Associated Press.

WASHINGTON.

le Election of Julian and Voorhies—Baker's Majority for Governor Thousand—Tilden, Belmont, and ll not Panic Stricken—No Change Front.

INGTON, October 16.—Private dis- from Indiana render it almost certain that Voorhies and Julian are elected, and fix Baker's majority at 1000.

Hancock's headquarters have been removed to New York.

The following is the answer to a dispatch from this city, asking whether the proposition for a change of candidates was prompted by the New York Democracy:

"NEW YORK, October 15.—John D. Hoover, Washington: No authority or possibility to change front. All friends consider it totally impracticable, and equivalent to disbanding our forces. We of New York are not panic stricken. Signed S. J. Tilden, August Belmont and Augustus Schell."

General Hooker has been placed on the retired list with full rank of Major General. General Thomas has departed for Tennessee.

NEW YORK.

Seymour and the Candidacy.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The *Democrat* says Seymour has written a letter placing himself in the hands of the National Committee.

GEORGIA.

Address of the Democratic Committee—Salute in Honor of Republican Triumphs—Change of Democratic Standard-Bearers Predicted.

ATLANTA, October 16.—The Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia issue the following to-day:

It having been represented by Republican speakers in the present canvass, that the Southern people favor the re-establishment of slavery in the respective States, and depriving negroes of the right of suffrage, for the purpose of meeting this allegation, and giving it a positive denial, it was resolved by the Central Committee of the Democratic party of Georgia, representing the people of the State, that the charge is unequivocally false.

For evidence that they do not desire the re-establishment of slavery, and could not effect it if they would, they would refer to the fact that this State has assented to and ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States forever abolishing slavery and involuntary servitude except for crime whereof the party shall be legally convicted.

That we reiterate the position taken by this committee in its late address, by the report of the Committee on the State of the Republic, adopted by the House of Representatives in the Legislature of this State on the 26th ultimo. That we also indorse the address of General Robert E. Lee and others, in response to the letter of General Rosecrans; and that we submit to the present status of the colored race among us, and will protect them to the extent of our power in the right of suffrage secured them by the Constitution of the United States and amendments thereto, and Constitution and laws of this State.

E. G. CABANISS, Chairman.

The Republicans fired a salute and held a public meeting last night, in honor of the reported Republican victory in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The *Constitution* deprecates the suggestion for a change of standard-bearers, adheres to the principles and policy of the party, and urges the vigorous prosecution of the canvass. It charges Belmont and the *World* with lukewarmness and an effort to sell out to the bandholders, and calls for a change in the head of the National Executive Committee.

FOREIGN.

Slaves Not to Vote in the Election for Cortes—The London Times on Burlingame's Mission.

MADRID, October 16.—The decree ordering an election for Cortes in the different departments excludes slaves.

Admiral Nunez has been appointed chief of the fleet, and Labo commander of the Pacific squadron. The high prices of food and wine are abating.

LONDON, October 16.—The *Times* says if Burlingame adheres in good faith to the interests of China, without taking part in foreign intrigues, his mission will be successful.

LOUISIANA GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate.

SATURDAY, October 17, 1868.

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

A full quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Turner.

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

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

House bill No. 8, an act relative to Notaries Public, was taken up where left on a previous day, after its adoption as a whole, and read by its title.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill be considered engrossed.

Mr. Bacon: I move that the bill be postponed until the next regular session.

Mr. Campbell: I move to lay the motion on the table.

The motion to postpone was laid on the table.

The motion that the bill be considered engrossed was lost by a rising vote of nine yeas, eleven nays.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report in favor of adjourning on the twentieth instant, accompanied by a joint resolution.

Mr. Ray: I move that the rules be suspedded in order that the report be received.

Rules suspended and the report received.

Mr. Ray: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the annexed joint resolution on its first reading.

Rules suspended and the resolution read.

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

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Pinchback moved to amend by inserting twenty-eighth instant.

Motion to lay that amendment on the table lost.

Motion to adopt that amendment pending when our report closed.

House of Representatives.

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

Thirty-six members, and no quorum present.

On motion of Mr. Rey, of Orleans, a recess till twelve o'clock was taken.

At twelve o'clock the roll was again called, and sixty-two members answered to their names.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with

A message was received from the Governor vetoing House bill No. 154, an act to authorize and require the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New Orleans to issue bonds for the redemption of city notes, and for the liquidation of other indebtedness.

My first objection to the bill is that the city may be forced to sacrifice one million dollars in six per cent gold interest bearing bonds, in order to redeem the city money, which is not now in circulation, but held by speculators. There is no reason why these bonds should be disposed of at less than par, for there is not a holder of city notes who would not gladly exchange them for these bonds at par, thus saving the city one million dollars, which added to the one-half per cent given to the financial agent for his services, would be a total saving to the city of one million twenty-five thousand dollars.

Secondly—The city of New Orleans can not afford to pay interest in gold. This bill provides for the payment of three hundred thousand dollars in gold annually. The city has no gold revenue and must rely upon purchase for the gold it obtains to meet the interest on these bonds. Gold is selling at a lower rate to-day than it has for months past and it may be twenty per cent higher two months hence. There is no certainty as to the price of coin, so that the city may be able to buy at 138 to-day and thus pay for interest four hundred and fourteen thousand dollars in currency the present equivalent of three hundred thousand dollars in gold; but next year specie may be twenty per cent higher and the city compelled to exhaust the six hundred thousand dollars of taxes in order to meet the annual interest, leaving no fund with which to redeem the bonds twenty years hence. The bonds should bear interest in the currency of the country, then the property of the city would not be subjected to such enormous taxation, and the city government would always know the amount to set aside with which to meet the interest on the bonds.

Thirdly—The second section of the bill authorizes the Mayor and the financial agent, in the event the bonds can not be sold at par, to negotiate a loan. It is objectionable for the reason that it does not limit the loan in amount, and does not indicate the security to be given by the city nor the length of time for which the loan may be effected. If the financial agent fails to sell the bonds at not less than eighty cents on the dollar, what is there in this bill to prevent him from borrowing two or three millions of money and pledging the whole issue of bonds as collateral to be paid in ninety or one hundred and twenty days. This might be, in the present straightened condition of the city government, considered a good arrangement for the time being, but when we remember that there is nearly four millions of this money in the hands of speculators, and that this bill does not prohibit its receipt for taxes and other dues to the city, who can say but that these bonds may, by sale under this pledge be sacrificed for less than fifty cents on the dollar.

This authority to negotiate a loan should be hedged in so by restrictions that the city may not be at the mercy of the opinions or interests of only two gentlemen, however honest and capable.

Fourthly—There is too much power conferred upon the Mayor in the appointing of the financial agent, and the amount of bond furnished by the latter should be rather five millions than fifty thousand dollars. There should either be no security exacted at all, and the whole matter intrusted to the honor of the officer, or a bond should be exacted sufficiently large to secure the city from loss.

Fifthly—The bill does not give immediate relief. It will be, in my judgment, impossible to sell at this time these bonds for eighty cents on the dollar. The best securities of the State, with only $6,500,000 of debt and $210,000,000 of taxable property, can not be sold for sixty cents on the dollar. Such being the case, is it to be assumed that these bonds, $5,000,000 in amount, can be sold at eighty cents when the debt of the city is over $14,000,000, and the taxable property less by over $100,000,000 than that of the State. What will be the consequence of then? Either the Mayor and financial agent will effect a loan and hypothecate the bonds at the risk of the most ruinous sacrifice, or the agent will be forced to exchange the bonds at twenty per cent discount for city money at par, which the holders have purchased at from thirty to fifty per cent discount, which will, whether sold for greenbacks at eighty cents, or exchanged for city money, be giving five millions of gold interest bearing bonds for four millions of city money, besides a loss of $25,000, which is to be paid the financial agent. The provisions of this bill are neither demanded by necessity nor by any just conviction of duty to the holders of city money.

A very little, if any, is in the hands of the people; it is all held by speculators, who have taken it at ruinous rates of discount, and who were fully apprised of the doubtful legality of the issue. They knew that there was no authority in the charter of the city for it, and that it was only tolerated for the reason that it gave the people a currency when they had none, and supplied the deficiency in the treasury arising from unpaid taxes. They knew that on the twentieth November, 1867, the then Mayor denounced $1,164,230 of it as having been issued by "city officials clandestinely, fraudulently and without color of law or right." With this evidence before them, the holders can not complain at some delay of the city in redeeming this money, which has cost the taxpayers double its value already in the increased prices fixed upon everything bought by, or labor done for the city.

I advocate the redemption of this money and desire it to be effected at an early day, but I can not give my assent to a bill which fixes upon the city over a million more debt than is necessary and oblige it to pay on that debt $6,000,000 interest in gold, or at the present rate of gold $8,280,000 in currency and a total sum of $13,280,000 in twenty years.

In my judgment the remedy is simple and within the control of the Legislature.

First—The city should be authorized to issue its bonds bearing not more than six per cent interest in currency, payable in four or ten years, at the option of the city, and exchanged at par for city money. A tax of one-third of one per cent should be collected to meet the interest and supply a fund to pay the principal.

Secondly—One-sixth of the gross receipts of the city treasury should be set aside each month and applied to the redemption of the notes of those who prefer to wait than to exchange for the bonds of the city as above indicated.

Thirdly—The Treasurer should be prohibited from paying out any more of the city notes, and those now in the treasury should be destroyed and any further issue prohibited.

Fourthly—The law should provide that United States currency only should be received for taxes and other obligations due the city.

To the last proposition it may be said that the city cannot refuse to receive its notes for debts due it, but that question involves the legality of the issue in the first place, and the right of the State to intervene to protect its people from the abuses of its creature the corporation of the city of New Orleans.

With great deference for the opinion of the gentlemen of the Legislature who passed this bill, I can not refrain from saying that I can hardly conceive the provisions of a bill on this subject, which could be more objectionable to the taxpayers of the city of New Orleans than the one before me. It would be by far preferable to levy a direct tax of three per cent on the property of the city and collect it at once, than to enforce the provisions of this bill.

The vote on the passage of the bill was reconsidered in order to consider the veto message.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, moved that action on the message be postponed till Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, that motion was laid on the table.

Message from the Senate asking concurrence in Senate bills Nos. 285, 233, 179, joint resolution No. 28, and announcing concurrence in House bills Nos. 23, 275, with amendments, and No. 182.

On motion of Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, action on the veto message was postponed till Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Holland, of Tensas, ten days leave of absence was granted to Mr. Hutchinson, of St. Tammany.

On motion of Mr. Lott, of Rapides, the rules were suspended to introduce a resolution to pay Mr Casey, contestant for a seat as Representative from Lafayette parish, until the date his case was decided.

Messrs. Pratt, of Claiborne, and Wiltz, of Orleans, asked for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution. Resolution adopted—yeas 36, nays 22.

"Raise the window, that I may look upon the green bills, and carry the impression of their beauty with me to the spirit world," were the words of a clergyman of Vermont, a few minutes before his death.

OFFICIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

Ninety-Fourth Day's Session.

FRIDAY, October 16, 1868.

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

The roll was called, the following members present:

Anderson, Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Day, Foute, François, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—30.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stringer.

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

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 252, an act for the relief of Mr. G. Bell, of the parish of St. Landry.

Mr. Lynch, from the Finance Committee reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 281, an act to exempt from taxation the Workingmen's Mutual Life Insurance Society of New Orleans; by substitute upon House bill No. 283, an act to authorize State Tax Collectors to receive State warrants in payment of certain taxes.

The committee reported back the memorial of Benjamin Well asking for relief, with the recommendation that the same lie over until the next session.

Also, the memorial of Murphy and Frizzell asking for relief, with the recommendation that the same be referred to a special committee to investigate the affairs of the Board of Levee Commissioners.

Mr. Ray, from the Internal Improvement Committee, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 282, an act to incorporate the Barracks and Gentilly Railroad company.

Mr. Campbell: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up on its third reading Senate joint resolution No. 28, relative to the sitting of the Joint Committee on the conduct of the late election and the condition of peace and good order in the State during the recess of the General Assembly.

The yeas and nays were called for and ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Campbell, Futch, Jenks, Lynch, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Whitney, Wilcox—14.

Nays: Day, Foute, Kelso, Thompson, Wittgenstein—5.

The rules were suspended and the resolution read.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill do now finally pass.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Jenks, Lewis, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—14.

Nays: Anderson, Day, Futch, Kelso, Thompson—5.

The resolution was finally passed and its title adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Wilcox:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be requested to report to-morrow their opinion as to the time when the present session of the General Assembly shall legally terminate.

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

Adopted.

The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Wilcox yesterday, was read:

Be it resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands and Levees shall have full power during the recess of the Legislature to act and collect information relative to the present laws, the making and repairing of levees, the present system of drainage throughout the State, and all matter connected therewith; and to suggest such amendments as they may think proper and advisable for the better protection from overflow by the river of the alluvial lands on the Mississippi, and the drainage of the same, and to report by bill or otherwise.

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

Adopted.

By Mr. O'Hara:

Be it resolved, That a committee of three from the Senate be appointed to examine into the accounts of the State Printer with the State, and the amount of work performed during the session to date.

Be it further resolved, That said committee be authorized and empowered to examine into the accounts and books of the State Treasurer and Auditor of State, relative to amounts of money paid out and to whom paid, and report as soon thereon as practicable.

Mr. O'Hara: I move that it be adopted.

Adopted.

Mr. Pinchback: A memorial from Theresa Victorine and Gertrude Smallwood, superior and treasurer of the Asylum of the Sisters of Providence,

Mr. Pinchback: I move to refer the memorial to the Judiciary Committee.

Referred.

Mr. Darrall, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly engrossed House bill No. 182 and Senate bill No. 253.

A message from the Governor was received.

By Mr. Lynch:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be authorized to employ a clerk during the recess for the purpose of gathering such financial statistics as may be required by said committee; said clerk to receive the same pay as is now allowed by law to the clerks of the present Legislature, the same payable out of the contingent fund upon his own warrant; *Provided*, That nothing in this resolution shall be so construed as to allow any pay to the members of Finance Committee during recess of the Legislature.

Adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate substitute for House bill No. 283, an act to authorize State Tax Collectors to receive warrants in payment of State taxes.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was taken up section by section.

Sections one, two, three and four were adopted.

The bill was adopted as a whole.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that the bill be considered engrossed.

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

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

House joint resolution No. 209, providing for the payment of members and employes of the General Assembly, and prohibiting speculation in warrants for the payment of the contingent expenses.

House bill No. 105, an act to provide for the relief of the treasury of the State.

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

Senate bill No. 259, an act requiring all State Tax Collectors to received the warrants for the per diem and mileage of members of the General Assembly in payment of all taxes due the State, etc.

Senate bill No. 203, an act to prohibit the receiving of city notes for indebtedness becoming due after the passage of this act, and prohibiting the city of New Orleans from paying out any city notes, and providing for the violation of this act.

Rules suspended and the bills taken up.

Mr. Lynch: I move that these bills be recommitted to the Finance Committee.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a further suspension of the rules to take from the table the following bills:

House bill No. 163, an act authorizing the tax collectors to receive the warrants of members, etc., of the General Assembly, in payment of State taxes by preference, and Senate bill No. 86, extending the collection of the Convention tax, which have been laid on the table subject to call.

Rules suspended and the bills taken up.

Mr. Lynch: I move that these bills be recommitted to the Finance Committee.

Adopted.

Mr. Packard: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 277, an act defining more fully the duties of the Police Juries of the several parishes in the State, wherever there are levees or other works to be built or repaired in their respective parishes, in connection with the general duties of the Board of Public Works.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

Mr. Packard: I move that the bill be made the special order of the day to-morrow.

Adopted.

The order of the day was called.

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 authorize the police juries in the parishes subject to overflow to have temporary levees erected.

Rules suspended and the bill read.

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

Rules suspended and the bill read.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill was read a third time and finally passed.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body, asking concurrence of the Senate in House bill No. 286, an act authorizing the appointment of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wardell as curatrix of an interdicted; and

House bill No. 287, an act to repeal an act to amend the third section of an act entitled an act to establish the office of Inspector of Hay for the city and port of New Orleans.

The same officer announced that the House had concurred in, without amendment, Senate bill No. 231, an act relative to elections in the State of Louisiana, and to enforce article one hundred and three of the Constitution of the State.

Also, with amendments, in Senate bill No. 160, an act to exempt parties from giving security in certain injunction cases; and No. 256, 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, and to make other provisions respecting the same.

Also, that the House had receded from its amendment in Senate bill No. 162, an act authorizing the Secretary of State to appoint an assistant secretary and page.

Mr. Ray: I move to reconsider the vote by which was finally passed Senate bill No. 285, an act to authorize the Police Juries in the parishes subject to overflow to have temporary levees erected.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was engrossed.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was adopted as a whole.

Reconsidered.

Mr. Todd: I move to reconsider the vote by which section three of the bill was adopted.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: I move to strike out the words "fifty cents" in line three, and insert instead the words "one dollar," and the section as amended adopted.

The bill was then adopted as a whole.

The bill was considered engrossed.

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

Mr. Lynch: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 235, an act making an appropriation for the general expenses of the State for the unexpired term of the year ending December 31, 1868, returned from the House with the following amendments:

In eighteenth line, strike out "$1516 34" and insert "$1573 58."

In fiftieth line, after the word "dollars," insert the words, "or as much thereof as may be necessary."

In fifty-fifth line, strike out the words "Register of the State Land Office," and insert the words, "Commissioner of Public Lands."

In ninety-third line, strike out "three" and insert "two."

In same line, after the word "clerks," insert the words, "and a messenger."

In ninety-seventh line, after the word "dollars," insert the words, "or as much thereof as may be necessary."

In one hundred and third line strike all out to the one hundred and tenth line.

In one hundred and thirty-seventh line, strike out "$1000" and insert "$500."

In one hundred and forty-fifth line, strike out all to the one hundred and forty-eighth line.

In one hundred and fifty-fourth line, after the word "dollars," insert the words, "or as much thereof as may be necessary."

In one hundred and sixtieth line, after the word "dollars," insert, "or as much thereof as may be necessary."

In one hundred and sixty-eighth line, strike out "$14,400" and insert "$27,660."

In two hundred and tenth line, after the word "treasury," insert the words "in accordance with the act of July, 1853."

In two hundred and sixty-ninth line, after the word "dollars" insert the words "or as much thereof as may be necessary."

In two hundred and seventy-third line, after the word "dollars," insert the words "or as much thereof as may be necessary."

In three hundred and twelfth line, strike out "$7625" and insert "$35,600, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

In three hundred and twenty-eighth line strike out "$750" and insert "$1000."

In three hundred and eighty-first line, after the word "Jefferson" insert "$2000."

In three hundred and eighty-fourth line strike out "$500" and insert "$2000."

In four hundredth line strike out the word "colored" and insert the words "Third District Indigent Orphan School."

In four hundred and second line strike out "$1000" and insert "$2500."

In four hundred and sixth line, after the word "Orleans," insert "$1000."

In four hundred and seventeenth line strike out "$500" and insert "$2000."

In four hundred and twenty-third line strike out the word "Louisiana."

In four hundred and twenty-fourth line, after the word "Home" insert the words "of the State of Louisiana."

All of the above were concurred in.

Insert the following additional items:

For the salary of the Chief of the Bureau of Immigration $1750.

Mr. Lynch: I move the adoption of the additional items.

Mr. O'Hara: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, François, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Packard, Pinchback, Ray, Thompson, Wilcox, and Wittgenstein—15.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Day, Monette, O'Hara, Poindexter, Pollard and Todd—8.

The item was concurred in.

The following additional item was read.

For the salary of the Clerk of the Chief of the Bureau at $1500 per annum; for six months, $750.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move to concur in the item.

Mr. O'Hara: I move to lay the motion on the table, and call for a division.

The division resulted in ten yeas and ten nays. A tie.

The President: I vote not to lay on the table.

The motion to table was lost.

Mr. Todd: I call for the yeas and nays on the motion to concur.

The yeas and nay were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Anderson, Beares, Braughan, Campbell, Coupland, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, Packard, Pinchback, Ray, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—13.

Nays: Antoine, Bacon, Day, Jewell, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Thompson—11.

The item was concurred in.

The following additional items were read and concurred in:

Appropriation for the Louisiana Orphans' Home, $2000.

Appropriation for the Holy Family, Widows' Hospital Association, Third District, $1000.

Appropriation for the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, $2000.

Appropriation for the Orphans' Charitable Institution of New Orleans, organized May, 1863, $500.

The following additional item being read:

Appropriation for the Home Missionary Society of New Orleans, $500.

Mr. Bacon: I move *not* to concur in the item.

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

Yeas: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Day, Futch, Jewell, Thompson, Todd, Whitney—9.

Nays: Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—14.

The Senate refused *not* to concur.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move to concur in the item.

Adopted by a rising vote of 15 yeas, 7 nays.

The following House additional section was read:

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That henceforth no appropriation shall be made either to the charitable, benevolent or other institutions or asylums of the State, whether private or public, until the rules, regulations or by-laws governing or controlling such institutions or asylums are so altered, modified or changed as not to exclude persons on account of race or color.

Mr. Lynch: I move that the Senate concur in the additional section.

Adopted.

The following House additional section was read:

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That each and every officer, for the benefit of whose office there is a contingent fund appropriated, shall render a detailed statement to the General Assembly at each session thereof, showing what disposition has been made of such contingent fund.

Mr. Lynch: I move that the Senate concur in the additional section.

Adopted.

The following House additional section was read:

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all acts and parts of acts contrary or inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. Lynch: I move that the Senate concur in the additional section.

Adopted.

The following House additional section was read:

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Adopted.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with a message from that body, asking concurrence in House bills No. 73, an act to amend section first and fifteenth of an act entitled an act relative to pilots, approved April 4, 1865, and No. 124, an act to amend an act entitled an act in relation to the trial of contested election cases in the parish of Orleans.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill, to be entitled an act to aid in the construction of the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company, and more effectually leveeing, draining and reclaiming the swamp lands in the rear of the city of New Orleans.

Rules suspended first time and the bill read.

Mr. Braughn: I ask for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading with a view to a reference.

The rules were suspended.

Mr. Braughn: I move to refer the bill to the delegations of New Orleans and Jefferson.

Mr. O'Hara: I move as a substitute to refer to a committee composed of any of the members of the Senate.

Mr. Pinchback: I move to lay Mr. O'Hara's motion on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. O'Hara: I move to amend by adding to Mr. Braughn's motion to refer, "and the delegates of Terrebonne."

Mr. Pinchback: I move to lay Mr. O'Hara's amendment on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Braughn: I renew my motion to refer to the delegations of New Orleans and Jefferson.

Adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 279, an act to regulate the appointment of deputy sheriffs in the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard, and to restrict the powers of sheriffs in the Metropolitan Police Districts to the discharge of the duties imposed on them by law, was read.

Mr. Campbell: I move that the bill do now finally pass, and call for the main question.

The main question was ordered.

Mr. Bacon: I call for the yeas and nays on the final adoption of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting:

Yeas: Antoine, Campbell, François, Jenks, Kelso, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgenstein—16.

Nays: Anderson, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Day, Futch, Thompson, Todd—8.

The bill was passed finally and adopted with its title.

Mr. Bacon: I ask for a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill to be entitled an act to secure the collection of the taxes of the city of New Orleans for the year 1867.

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

Mr. Todd: I move that the Senate adjourn.

Lost by a rising vote of eight yeas to thirteen nays.

Mr. Wilcox: I ask for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 228, an act authorizing attorneys-at-law from other States to practice in the courts of this State.

Upon the call of Mr. Wittgenstein the Senate went into executive session, and executive session being raised, on motion of Mr. Campbell the rules were suspended to take up House bill No. 202, constabulary bill, and pending a motion to make it the special order for to-morrow, no quorum being present, the Senate adjourned.

C. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

Ninety-Fifth Day's Session.

FRIDAY, October 16, 1868.

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

The roll being called, sixty-nine members answered to their names:

Speaker Lowell, Alexander, Adolphe, Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Barbee, Burrel, Collins, Carr, Curell, Cuny, Crawford, Dewees, Dufresne, De Grange, Demarest, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Gair, Garstkamp, Grav, Hill-Haskell, Hanlon, Honore, Harper, Hutchinson, Holland, Isabelle, Kent, Le Blanc, LeRoy, L'Hoste, Lott, V. M. Lange, Morris, McCullen, McVean, Murrel, Melvin, Mansion, May, Magee, Noble, Pearce, Pratt, Pierce, Prescott, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Slaten, Sterrett, Simms, Taylor, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Wren, Wm. C. Williams, H. Williams, Waters, Wiltz, Zoelly—69.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Satchell.

On motion of Mr. Wiltz, of Orleans, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

House bill No. 73, inadvertently left out of the proceedings of Thursday, the fifteenth, passed its third reading, final passage, title adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, Mr. J. M. Judice, of Lafayette, was sworn in by the Speaker and took his seat.

This being the regular day fixed to consider all bills referred to the Committee of the Whole, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, in the chair.

After a lengthy discussion upon the merits of several bills the committee rose and through its chairman, Mr. Noble, of Orleans, reported as follows, after the Speaker had resumed the chair:

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

The Committee of the Whole having had under consideration Senate bill No. 248, "An act for the relief of John M. Huger and Charles Jones, lessees of the Louisiana State Penitentiary," have recommended it to your honorable body for adoption.

Having had Senate joint resolution No. 33 under consideration, they recommend it to the House for adoption as amended.

Having considered House bill No. 186, they recommend the same for adoption.

Having considered House bill No. 272, they recommend the same for adoption.

Having considered House bill No. 254, they recommend the same for adoption.

Having considered House bill No. 278, they recommend the same for adoption.

Having considered House bill No. 236, they recommend the postponement of the same until Saturday at two o'clock.

The committee then rose.

W. POPE NOBLE, Chairman.

The report was received and accepted.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved to reconsider the vote taken on Senate bill No. 191, postponing the consideration of the bill until the second Monday in January next.

Carried.

On motion of Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, the House adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

CHOICE LANGUAGE.—During his recent Southern tour, the amiable and universally respected General Howard, tarried for a brief time at Montgomery. The *Mail* thus alluded to his presence in the city: "General O. O. Howard, head devil of the Bureau, is in the city and is stopping with John G. Keffer, the carpet-bagger who was in jail last year for perjury. A pretty pair to sleep together."

John A. Griswold was on the Central train which reached Albany at four o'clock on Saturday. Some Democrats thought it would be a good joke to take a vote on the train. But they didn't think the joke as good after as before the vote was taken, as it stood: Grant, 156; Seymour, 80. On another train the vote stood: Grant, 103; Seymour, 57. The ladies insisted upon their right to vote, and they were: For Grant, 70; Seymour, 19.