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. 52 St. Charles street. Terms: $12 a year; $6 for six months; $3 for three months—payable invariably in advance. Single copies ten cents.

Rates of Advertising.

Squares.	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos
One	$12 net	$22 net	$30 net	$50 net	$ 75 net
Two	22 "	38 "	50 "	90 "	125 "
Three	32 "	56 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
Four	38 "	67 "	90 "	140 "	225 "
Five	45 "	80 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
Six	50 "	92 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
Seven	60 "	105 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
Eight	65 "	115 "	150 "	260 "	420 "
Nine	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	460 "
Ten	75 "	135 "	180 "	320 "	500 "
Eleven	80 "	145 "	195 "	350 "	540 "
Twelve	85 "	155 "	210 "	380 "	580 "
Thirteen	90 "	165 "	220 "	410 "	620 "
Fourteen	95 "	175 "	230 "	440 "	660 "
Fifteen	100 "	185 "	240 "	470 "	700 "
Thirty	175 "	330 "	450 "	780 "	1200 "

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

Second page monthly advertisements, each square $10 per month.

Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion $1.50 per square; each subsequent insertion seventy-five cents per square.

Second page transient advertisements, each insertion $1.50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, will be allowed such discount from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed twenty-five per cent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

is published every Saturday morning. Subscription $3 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 1:50 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 Grand Pointe—Steamship from foot of Calliope street on the 5th and 20th of every month.

For Madisonville, Mandeville, etc.—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 2 P. M.

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

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

Go this evening to see Boucicault's comedy of "Love and Money," and the farce of the "Bonnie Fish Wife."

Academy of Music.

The usual performance this evening at the Academy. Miss Engel in song and the full ballet corps. Go there this evening.

Olympic Varieties.

This evening the charming Miss Garcia will sing. M'lle Lopez and her talented pupils in classic groupings.

Monetary and Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, MONDAY, October 26, 1 P. M., 1868.

We have no variation to report in the money market proper.

Gold opened at about 134¾ against 135¾ at New York) but with subsequent telegrams announcing a decline of ⅝ in Wall street, rates here ruled lower. We note sales of $16,000 and $25,000 at 134¼. Nothing repo ted in silver.

Foreign exchange is still easier, owing to the decline in the New York gold market. We have not heard of any sales of sterling. Some of the banks ask 146½. More than 1,000,000 francs have changed hands, mostly on the basis of 5 francs.

Domestic exchange is quiet and if anything rather weaker, but without any quotable decline as yet. The banks check on New York at ¼ ⅝ per cent discount, and the sales of commercial include $10,000 New York sight at 7 16 per cent discount, $8,000 at ⅜ and $38,000 fifteen days sight at 10-16.

In stocks 41 shares City Railroad sold at $139. Nothing reported in bonds.

City treasury notes are inactive. The dealers buy the small sums offered across their counters at 40@41 ⅝ cent discount, and supply the current demand from taxpayers at 39@40.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, October 26, 1 P. M.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with an active inquiry, and has since exhibited considerable excitement. We hear of sales of over 3000 bales, a large portion of which shows an advance of ⅛c. Liverpool advices reporting that market buoyant, with middling uplands at 9½@9¾d, and Orleans 11¼@11¾d, first caused factors to enhance their asking rates, since which telegrams quoting at 11@11¼d have confirmed them in the opinion that the heavy decline in gold at New York from its influence upon exchange has slightly checked the movement by reducing the margins of speculation, so that our foreign orders could be filled, but does not seem to have a beneficial effect upon the market. The offerings are light, some factors refusing to whoover their samples in anticipation of a further improvement, while others, anticipating Carroll's report, summed up 4400 bales at prices indicating an advance of ⅛c, ordinary closing at 20@21½c; good ordinary at 31½@32c; low middling at 27½@28c; middling at —@29c, and strict middling at —@29½c.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts of the new crop Louisiana, continue to comprise 45 hhds sugar and 31 bbls molasses. Of the sugar 6 hhds sold at 13½c and 10 yellow clarified at 15½@ ⅝ lb. All the molasses was sold, comprising 15 bbls centrifugal at 90c; 4 prime at $1; 10 do at $1 02½, and 2 fancy at $1 05 ⅝ gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—There have not been any arrivals from the West since last Thursday, and the landing is bare of Western produce.

FLOUR—The market is bare, or very nearly so, of superfine and single extra, with single extra brands most in request. The supply of double extra is also limited, and prices for these are firm, while treble and choice extra are extremely dull and depressed. The only sales to-day were 100 barrels treble extra at $9. On Saturday 200 barrels choice extra sold at $9 ⅝ ⅝ barrel. Superfine is quoted at $7 12½; single extra $7 25; double extra $7 50@7 75 ⅝ bbl.

CORN—There is none on the landing, and the supplies in store are small. Scarcely anything is doing in consequence. We quote Louisiana white sold in two lots at $1 05 ⅝ bushel.

OATS—There are none on the landing, but the stock in store is fair. A lot of 120 sacks sold at 62½c ⅝ bushel.

BRAN—Is quoted at $1 20 ⅝ 100 lbs for small lots.

HAY—Prime and choice Western is very scarce and in request, and command $27 ⅝ ton.

PORK—Mess is quoted at $32 75 ⅝ bbl, 11 inspecting at $33. A lot of 50 bbls sold at $32 50 ⅝ bbl.

BACON—Choice bacon is scarce and held higher. Sey jobbing and retail 14½@15c, clear rib sides 17¼ @17½c, clear 18¼@18½c ⅝ lb.

LARD—Prime in tierces is retailing 19¼@20c; kegs, 20c ⅝ lb.

WHISKEY—There is little in market. We quote nominally, washed 30@32c ⅝ lb; hurry 12@20c; fine from barrels 26@28c ⅝ lb.

RICE—Common rice is in moderate demand and ample supply. Ordinary still commands 6¼@7½c ⅝ lb, prime 8@9c and choice 9¼@9½c ⅝ lb.

BUTTER—Is in fair request and in light supply, and is quoted at $1 00@1 05 ⅝ gallon; nonrboon in 50lb tins commands 1 20@1 25 ⅝ gallon.

BUTTER—Choice butter is in fair request at firm prices, but other grades are dull and plentiful. We quote Western reserve and Kentucky, common 24@30c ⅝ lb; good Northern 40@45c; choice Goshen 50@55c ⅝ lb.

CHEESE—The market is only moderately supplied and the demand is fair. Choice Western is quoted at 20@21c; and factory 19@19c ⅝ lb. Northern cheese and English dairy 19@20c; skim 10@12c ⅝ lb.

MALT AND HOPS—Malt is steady at $2@2 25 ⅝ bushel for good to choice Western, and $2 50@3 for Canada. New Hops 30@35c ⅝ lb; old 10@15c ⅝ lb.

CORN MEAL—The market is unchanged. Round lots of kiln-dried are held at $4 25@4 50. Only a retail business is doing at these figures.

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FOR ration of ground, with a small building, on or near Rampart street, having a railroad either in the Fourth District, Jefferson City or Carrollton. Address "Purchaser" at this office, giving full particulars as to description and price. oc27

TO RENT—A NEWLY BUILT TWO-STORY dwelling, with all modern conveniences, No. 6 Rampart street, a few doors above Canal street. Possession given immediately. Apply to R. Gerson, No. 2 Story Building. nov

J. C. KATZENMAY,

TROPICAL ROOFING MANUFACTORY and Dealer in Coal, Charcoal Coke, White Sand and Cement, 254 Bienville street, corner of Marais, New Orleans. Orders left at the above place, or Box 33, Mechanics' Exchange, will receive prompt attention. ap1

THE LEGISLATURE.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

and the bill ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence in the amendment.

The Speaker announced the following committees:

To wait on the Governor—Messrs. Crawford, of Franklin; Kent, of St. Helena; Rey, of Orleans.

Committee relative to Bayou Manchac—Messrs. Pierce, of Livingston; Demarest, of St. Mary.

Committee to select a suitable State House—Messrs. Page, of Jefferson; V. M. Lange, of East Baton Rouge; Eager, of Orleans.

Committee relative to the Mexican Rail road—Messrs. Lee, of St. Bernard; Rey, o Orleans; Dewees, of Bienville.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Senate bill No. 236.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, in the chair.

After discussing the merits of the bill the committee rose, and through its chairman recommended its passage.

Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, moved to place the bill on its third reading and called for the previous question.

Messrs. V. M. Lange and Hill called for the yeas and nays on the previous question, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Bennett, Buckingham, Brewster, Burrel, Curell, Cuny, Crawford, Dewees, De Grange, Douglass, Demarest, Eager, Esnard, Faulkner, Gray, Haskell, Hanlon, Holland, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Le Blanc, Leroy, L'Hoste, Lott, McCullen, McVean, Melvin, Morey, May, Mathews, Noble, Pierce, Prescott, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Sterrett, Walsh, Wren, Wilson, William C. Williams, Wiltz, Zoelly—44.

Nays: Abbot, Alexander, Belot, Collins, Dupart, Evans, Garstkamp, Hill, Hall, Lee, V. M. Lange, Murrell, Morand, Pearce, Rey, Simms, Umphreys, Tureaud—18.

Main question ordered.

On the final passage of the bill, Messrs. V. M. Lange and Hill called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Brewster, Burrel, Curell, Cuny, Crawford, Dewees, Demarest, Eager, Faulkner, Gray, Haskell, Hanlon, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Kent, Le Blanc, L'Hoste, Lott, McCullen, McMillen, McVean, Melvin, Mathews, Pierce, Prescott, Prejean, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Sterrett, Walsh, Wren, Wilson, Wm. C. Williams, Waters, Wiltz, Zoelly—40.

Nays: Alexander, Belot, Collins, Deslonde, Dupart, Douglass, Evans, Esnard, Garstkamp, Hill, Lee, V. M. Lange, Murrell, Morand, Noble, Pearce, Rey, Simms, Tureaud, Umphreys—20.

The bill was finally passed.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved to reconsider the vote taken on Senate bill No. 236.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Messrs. McMillen and Hill called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Buckingham, Brewster, Burrel, Collins, Curell, Cuny, Crawford, Dewees, Demarest, Eager, Faulkner, Gray, Haskell, Hanlon, Holland, Hall, Heidenhain, Kent, LeBlanc, L'Hoste, Lott, McVean, Melvin, May, Mathews, Pierce, Prejean, Reese, Rougelot, Sterrett, Walsh, Wren, Wilson, Wm. C. Williams, Waters, Wiltz—37.

Nays: Abbot, Alexander, Deslonde, Dupart, Douglass, Evans, Esnard, Guidry, Hill, Harper, Lee, Leroy, V. M. Lange, McMillen, Morand, Noble, Pearce, Prescott, Simms, Umphreys, Tureaud—21.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced informing the House that the Senate had sustained the veto of the Governor on House bill No. 154.

Also, informing the House of the concurrence of the Senate in House bills Nos. 290, 248, 263 and in the amendment of the House to House bill No. 124.

Bills ordered to be enrolled.

Also, asking concurrence in Senate bills Nos. 285, 288 and Senate joint resolutions Nos. 37 and 38.

Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, on behalf of the special committee to wait on the Governor, submitted the following report:

That the Governor informed the Committee that he had no further communications for the present to send to the House.

The report was received and accepted.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced informing the House that the Senate was ready to adjourn *sine die.*

Senate joint resolutions Nos. 38 and 39, under a suspension of the rules, passed their several readings, final passage and notice ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The prompt, energetic and impartial action of Hon. C. W. Lowell, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the present General Assembly, commands the approbation of the undivided expression of indorsement of the members of the House of Representatives, be it therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be and are hereby tendered to the Hon. C. W. Lowell, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the efficient and impartial discharge of his duties as presiding officer of this House.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, moved that the resolution be unanimously adopted.

The Chief Clerk having put the question, the resolution was unanimously adopted by the House.

The Speaker in a few appropriate remarks thanked the House.

The Chief Clerk was ordered to inform the Senate that the House was ready to adjourn *sine die.*

Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, under a suspension of the rules offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House of Representatives be and are hereby tendered to the Chief Clerk, Assistant Clerk, Minute Clerk, representatives of the press, and employes of the House for the faithful and efficient services rendered by them during the arduous and protracted session of the House of Representatives.

The Chief Clerk having returned informed the House that the Senate had no further communications to lay before the House.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved that the House do now adjourn *sine die.*

Carried.

The Speaker declared the first session of the House of Representatives adjourned *sine die.*

WILLIAM VIGERS,

Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

SENATE DEBATES.

In the Senate on Tuesday evening, October 20, 1868, under a suspension of the rules the report of the Committee on Claims upon House bill No. 248, an act for the relief of Martha Waters, having been read:

Mr. Lynch: Mr. President, I dislike very much to oppose a bill of this kind, but I do not see how we can appropriate money in this way. I can see how gentlemen can put their hands into their pockets and assist such persons, but it is quite another thing to vote the money of the State. I am willing to contribute as liberally from my own pocket as I can for this lady, but I can not support this bill. It is wrong in principle and sets a precedent which will be ruinous.

Mr. O'Hara: I will only remark, Mr. President, that this lady on the Thirteenth of July lost all the money she had. She is a feeble old woman, and as regards the loss the Committee on Claims of the House examined the evidence and reported favorably on the claim. That is all I know about the case.

Mr. Lynch: It seems to me it would be competency for us to make the city, it is for the city to pay, and not the whole State. I understand from a Senator that she is now suing the city. Now, if it is necessary that she have money to prosecute her claim against the city let us put our hands in our own pockets and assist her. But it seems to me very unwise and impolitic to establish such a precedent.

The yeas and nays being ordered, the bill was passed—yeas 19, nays 5.

Mr. Anderson having, under a suspension of the rules, introduced a resolution appropriating one hundred dollars to A. W. Roberts, Clerk of the Judiciary Committee, said:

Mr. President: I will state for the information of the Senate that this gentleman is the only Clerk of a committee not provided for by an extra appropriation. His duties have been as arduous as those of any clerk of any committee. Therefore it is only a simple act of justice that he receive this amount of one hundred dollars.

Mr. Lynch: I disapprove of this whole thing, Mr. President, but if any clerks are to receive extra compensation, the Clerk of the Finance Committee, Mr. Peralta, who has done more work than any other clerk connected with the Senate, is entitled to it.

Mr. Anderson: I move to amend that the Clerk of the Finance Committee receive the same extra compensation.

Mr. Lynch: I move to amend that the Clerk of the Committee on Contingent Expenses receive the same extra compensation.

The amendments were adopted and the resolution passed.

A communication from the House, announcing the passage of 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 the liquidation of other indebtedness over the veto of the Governor, was read.

Mr. Lynch: I call for an executive session.

Mr. Ogden: I second the call.

Mr. Foute: Mr. President, I protest. I rely, sir, upon your discretion and common sense, and your power as president of this Senate, to bring it to order.

The President: I will bring it to order as soon as the lobbies are clear.

Mr. Foute: Mr. President, I do not believe that the last moments of a session, when there are grave questions to be discussed, in which the people of the State and of our city are vitally interested, that debates should thus be cut off from spectators excluded. I wish, sir, to meet this question fairly and openly. I have heard it said, sir, that men are speculating upon this bill. Let it be so. Let us talk about it. I do not desire, nor do I think it just, that there should be a total suppression of debate. I want the doors of this Senate open. I am not ashamed, sir, of the opinions I express here. Sir, this bill has a history. We were deluded with the idea, if it was a delusion, that the city delegation could and would be sustained in doing something for the good of our people. We had clamorous petitions from gentlemen and women, various school teachers—they call them school marms, I believe, in New England. (Laughter.)

Mr. Whitney: What do they call them in Louisiana?

Mr. Foute: It does not make any difference where they are—they are the same. They are worthy of all consideration and respect. I do not care what they call them here or elsewhere.

Mr. Ogden: I second that. (Laughter.)

Mr. Foute: Now, sir, we had petitions coming upon this Senate and to the House of Representatives, and they were appealing to all the authorities that could relieve them, these school marms were. After appeal upon appeal had been made, it was determined to refer these matters to the City Delegation. They made me chairman of the City Delegation. I declined it, because I thought I was not a financier. They insisted upon it. I then said: Gentlemen, if you will allow me to do this thing in the manner in which I consider proper, if you will allow the committee to be instructed in these matters by able financiers of the city, I will act as chairman. They agreed to do so. I sent out then to my city friends. They came altogether, and we took from each man his idea of what was right and proper. Somebody in the House took from this bill the substantial portion, and they passed it before we could pass it in the Senate. They added some features and sent it down here.

The President called Senator Ogden to the chair.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved the doors be op ned.

Mr. Foute: Mr. President, I desire to say here that I wish to act openly upon the Governor's veto, and let us know how we stand upon this question. I ask the doors be opened. I am not ashamed of my vote upon this subject.

Senator Ogden (from the chair): I must call the gentleman to order.

The yeas and nays being ordered on the opening of the doors, the motion was lost by six yeas, nineteen nays.

The President resumed the chair.

The nominations of E. B. Mentz for Sheriff of St. Mary parish, vice H. H. Pope, deceased, and of J. H. Handy for Parish Judge of St. Mary parish, vice Valentine Chase, deceased, were then confirmed.

The President: Does the Senate expect the executive minutes to be published with the other journals? If so, the injunction of secrecy should be raised. I think the Constitution requires that they be published.

Mr. Bacon: I do not know that the Constitution requires the publication of these long lists of yeas and nays on the confirmation of appointments.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara the injunction of secrecy was raised.

Executive session being raised, on motion of Mr. Wittgenstein the veto message on House bill 154 was read.

Mr. Ray: Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to reconsider this bill according to the provisions of the Constitution, and upon that motion I call for the previous question.

Mr. O'Hara: I second the motion for the previous question.

Mr. Lynch: I hope, sir, the gentleman will not press this matter, but will give an opportunity for discussion.

Mr. Ray: I adhere to my motion for the previous question.

On motion of Mr. Lynch the yeas and nays were ordered, resulting yeas 10, nays 8, and the main question was not ordered.

Mr. Lynch: I regret, sir, that at this late hour this matter is forced upon us. But I can not keep my seat and see what in my judgment is a great wrong inflicted upon any portion of the State without raising my voice in protest against it. The veto message of the Governor has just been read in our hearing. To those of us who have paid attention to that document the arguments must seem conclusive. I do not see how any candid man, having at heart the interests of the city, can vote to pass this bill over the veto of the Governor. To me the arguments of his Excellency are conclusive, and I fully agree with him in the declaration that it is difficult to conceive the provisions of a bill on this subject which could be more objectionable to the taxpayers of New Orleans than the one now before us. Let us examine it.

First—The bill may force the city to sacrifice one million dollars in six per cent gold-bearing bonds in order to redeem the city money which was recently in circulation, but now held by speculators. No sane man, having an eye simply to the interests of the city, yet without injustice to the holders of this scrip, would for a moment listen to a proposition to substitute for this money six per cent gold-bearing bonds at a rate less than par. This could be done without the aid of any financial agent as contemplated in the bill, and thus $25,000 more would be saved to the city.

Second—This bill provides for the payment of *about and over* $300,000 interest in gold. The city can not afford to do this. With a fluctuating gold market it is possible, nay probable, that the whole tax levied to be paid in currency, provided for in this bill, to pay the interest and create a sinking fund to retire the principal, will be absorbed by the interest alone. It is beyond the conceive a more suicidal policy!

In the event the bonds can not be sold at par, the mayor and financial agent are authorized to negotiate a loan; but there is no limit to this authority, either as to the amount, the security, or duration of the loan. Now there are nearly twenty millions of this city money in the hands of speculators, with no prohibition in the bill to prevent its being received for taxes, what is to prevent these bonds, by sale of them when hypothicated for a loan, there being no limitation in the bill in this respect, from being sacrificed at even less than fifty cents on a dollar? I have nothing against the mayor. What little I have seen of him has impressed me favorably; but is it wise or prudent to legislate so loosely especially when there are such large interests involved? With indications around us in this city, and especially in and around this capitol, are we not highly culpable if we deny the mayor and his financial agent the benefit of the prayer, "Lead us not into temptation?"

Fourth—There should be some check on the Mayor in appointing the financial agent, and, if a bond is at all required, it ought to be sufficient in amount to afford protection. A bond for fifty thousand dollars with a responsibility of five millions is certainly a most strange proceeding.

Fifth—This bill, with all the objections specified, has the additional insurmountable objection, that it fails to afford the needed relief to the city treasury.

I need not enlarge on this point, as the message just read puts it with such terseness and strength that no comments of mine will add to its conclusiveness. Besides, sir, I hold that this bill was killed so dead by a vote in the House yesterday that no legislative power possessed by us can bring it to life again. That we may get this point properly before our minds, I ask the secretary to read the official statement from the chief clerk of the House of Representatives of the action had in the House on this subject some thirty-six hours ago.

The secretary read the following:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, State of Louisiana, Office Chief Clerk, New Orleans, Monday, October 19, 1868.

To the President and Members of the Senate:

GENTLEMEN—I am directed by the Speaker to state that 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 the city notes and for the liquidation of other indebtedness, vetoed by the Governor, was called up and reconsidered.

The Speaker put the question: Will the House agree upon reconsideration to pass the bill?

Yeas and nays ordered, resulting as follows: Yeas 50, nays 27.

There not being two-thirds of the members voting in the affirmative, the veto was sustained.

Mr. Pierce moved to reconsider the vote.

The Speaker decided that a vote upon the passage of a veto bill could not be reconsidered according to Barclay's Manual, (page 191.)

Appeals from the decision of the chair were taken and withdrawn, and the motion to reconsider was withdrawn.

TUESDAY, October 20, 1868.

Mr. Pierce, of Livingston, moved to reconsider the vote whereby the Governor's veto was suspended, and called the previous question.

Main question ordered.

Mr. D. H. Reese in the chair.

The Speaker pro tempore decided the question in order.

Mr. Kent raised the following point of order:

That a Speaker pro tempore could not reverse a prior decision make by the Speaker of the House on the same question.

The Speaker having resumed the chair, decided that the point of order of Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, was well taken.

Mr. Pierce and Mr. Dewees appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Yeas and nays called, resulting as follows: Yeas 24, nays 49.

The decision of the Chair was not sustained.

Then the vote to reconsider was put, resulting as follows: Yeas 48, nays 25.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

The Speaker then stated that by order of the House he would again put the question to the House. Will the House, upon consideration, agree to pass the bill?

Yeas and nays were called, resulting as follows:

Yeas 53; nays 19.

There being a two-thirds vote cast, the veto was not sustained, and the bill passed, and notice was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

WM. VIGERS,

Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

I assert that when the Speaker of the House of Representatives announced the vote which failed to pass the bill over the Governor's veto, the whole matter then stood as if the bill had never been before either branch of the Legislature. If a bill may be reconsidered thirty-six hours after its passage or defeat, what is there to prevent its being reconsidered six months hence? Even if the bill was just what was needed, the only way to bring it before the Legislature again is to introduce it anew, and have it passed through its several readings regularly.

Gladly, Mr. President, would I pause here, fully convinced that the case is clearly made out, and satisfied that the veto of the Governor ought to be sustained without hesitation on the part of any Senator on this floor, who will only allow himself to be influenced by what may seem to be a present personal benefit to himself, to ignore or barter the interests of the State, or the city whose agent he is as a legislator.

I would not willingly say a single word that directly or indirectly would reflect upon the character or conduct of any one belonging to either branch of the Legislature or any department of the Government. But a sense of duty to the city and the State compels me to probe this matter to the bottom and lay bare in all their deformity the influences brought to bear to secure the passage of this bill. I do not have to go back to find one just a moment ago handed me a note which I hold in my hand. He stated that it had been handed to him in the outer hall by the man whose name is signed to it, to pay for his influence in securing the passage of this bill. He further stated that he was offered $50,000 in market to bought in this way and consented to my using this document as I deemed fit. I ask the Secretary to read it for the information of the Senate, the city and the State.

The following note was then read by the Secretary:

NEW ORLEANS, October 20, 1868.

I hereby agree to pay to bearer the sum of two thousand dollars out of the profits of H. B. 154, to be paid when bonds are sold and city money purchased.

JOHN B. HOWARD.

Mr. Lynch: I have another document here which throws more light on this dark subject and goes to show the magnitude of the plunder and utter recklessness and wickedness of the means resorted to by those interested in the passage of this bill. This paper, you will observe, is signed, sealed and stamped in due form according to law. On its back is the indorsement "John B. Howard." It was put into my hands by the worthy private secretary of the Governor, who, although he may be poor, had the honesty to spurn the bribe with contempt and the manliness to put this document in my hands to be used as I thought proper. I ask the Secretary to read it.

The following was then read by the Secretary of the Senate:

NEW ORLEANS, October 15, 1868.

I, John Newman, of New Orleans, Louisiana, hereby agree with John B. Howard, attorney at law of said city, to pay to the order of said Howard one interest in the profits to be derived from the negotiation of $5,000,000 city bonds to be issued by the city of New Orleans under authority of the General Assembly, and for the redemption of city indebtedness, said interest not to be less than ($50,000) fifty thousand dollars, to be paid out of the profits of House bill No. 154, as soon as said profits are realized. This in consideration of legal services rendered in the preparation and management of said bill, and on condition of sale and negotiation by (said Newman) me as financial agent of the city of New Orleans.

JOHN NEWMAN.

"*Profits of House bill 154!*" Profits, sir, implies buying and selling. Buying and selling necessarily include the idea of *some* profit. Profits! Profits! What is this article of commerce out of the profits of the sale of a certain indefinite quantity of which this John Newman proposes to pay $50,000!! In the name of God where are we! In what age do we live?

"Can such things be
And overcome us like a summer cloud
Without our special wonder?"

Aye, and our scorn and supreme contempt!

Mr. Ogden: Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him one moment

Mr. Lynch: Certainly.

Mr. Ogden: Will the Senator give the name of the gentleman who handed him the note?

Mr. Lynch: I believe his name is Mader.

Mr. O'Hara: I very strongly suspect that George W. Mader was himself the author of the note.

Mr. Bacon: I have not the slightest doubt but such things have been done and the money paid.

Mr. Lynch: An honorable Senator on this floor, whose character for truth and integrity is above suspicion, told me that on his way to this Chamber a while ago $5000 were freely offered in the Hall for a single vote. Another Senator of equal integrity and veracity states that since this discussion began a slip of paper was put into his hand offering thirty thousand dollars for his influence in favor of this monstrosity.

I am called, sir, a carpet-bagger. If that term means that I have not always been a citizen of Louisiana, it is true. But here is my all. My interests are all identified with this State. Here is my home. I rejoice in all the State does through her Representatives which is honorable and ennobling; but as a citizen of the commonwealth I feel the blush of shame burning on my face as these deeds of dishonor and corruption are brought to light; and as a member of this Senate, I feel degraded at being brought in contact with such deeds of plunder and baseness.

I appeal to Senators as they desire to preserve the honor and fair fame of our State abroad, as they wish to secure the respect of our citizens at home; above all, as they desire to cherish within themselves purity of motive, an honesty of action, vote so as to rebuke these men. Let us teach these Shylocks, these vultures on the body public, these wreckers on human society, who prey upon the very vitals of the State, and who eat up and consume her substance without producing anything; let us teach them such a lesson by our vote upon this occasion that they will never again dare approach us with their schemes of infernal and damning infamy. We owe it to ourselves, we owe it to the Senate, we owe it to the State at large to reprobate and scorn the plots and the plunder of these Howards and these Newmans, whose very presence in and around this capitol to-night pollute the very atmosphere we breathe.

Mr. Braughn—I move that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the matter.

Mr. Ogden: The reputation of the Senate is at stake. I second the motion to investigate this matter.

The motion was adopted, and the President appointed Messrs. Braughn, Lynch and Bacon.

Mr. Braughn: Will the President appoint the committee to investigate about that note?

The President: I have appointed the committee—Senators Braughn, Bacon and Lynch.

Mr. Braughn: I move the committee be allowed to retire.

Mr. Bacon: Mr. President, there's a rule of this Senate that committees shall not sit during the session of the Senate. Besides, sir, I do not want to be put out of here and take two votes from sustaining the veto to one against it.

Mr. Jewell: I move that they at the same time investigate the document in the Governor's office.

Adopted.

Messrs. Braughn and Lynch, of the committee, then retired from the Senate.

Mr. Poindexter: Mr. President, I think the Senator from Carroll failed to prove that any Senator has been influenced by wrong motives in this matter. Now I do not see why such a question should come up before the vote is taken on this bill. I never have heard such expressions from any Senator before, and I do not know what to make of them. I think the vote should be taken before he pretends to question the motives of any Senator upon this floor.

Mr. Bacon: Mr. President, I do not arise with a view of expressing myself upon the demerits of this bill. I have fully stated them heretofore. I do not wish to impugn the private or personal character of the Mayor of this city. He is a gentleman whom I have long known, and I have for him the highest respect. I believe him to have honest intentions, but I am unwilling to place in his hands such power as this bill gives him. I am unwilling to see the city of New Orleans taxed to pay in gold with interest its notes which are worth only sixty cents on the dollar, not merely to pay them in full at that rate, but to allow the bonds of the city to be paid in gold, to be sold at a discount of twenty per cent., in order to meet the interest. The bill which was proposed in the Senate at first, and which, to my surprise, was withdrawn by the Senator in whose hands it was confided in order that this one might be introduced, and come down here. That bill was air and right, and provided that the bonds of the city of New Orleans, bearing eight per cent. interest in currency should be given in exchange for these city notes at par, with no cost of a financial agent and no discount upon these bonds to go into the hands of the holders of these notes.

Sir, when that bill was first proposed in this Senate, a Senator who was not interested in New Orleans, who had no business or employment in New Orleans, paid no taxes in New Orleans, and I do not know whether he pays taxes anywhere, moved that New Orleans bonds might be at 80 cents on the dollar, and moved to strike out the clause which the House had put in that the person who sold these bonds should be appointed by the *Mayor by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen*, and when, sir, we had placed in the bill a clause providing that in a short time these notes should be brought in and exchanged for bonds, and for the taxes collected in United States currency—so that by it what was due by the city to its employes might be paid in such bonds as they could use—this clause was stricken out and in that shape it was sent to the House.

Now, sir, what has been the motive for this extraordinary zeal? I will not say. I have but one opinion, sir, in my own mind, whether I express it or not. But, sir, I desire to say on this last day of the session of the General Assembly of 1868 that I do not charge this dishonesty solely upon Republicans! I say, Mr. President, that the Republicans of this State are not alone tainted with dishonesty. I say so as a Democratic Senator, representing a Democratic district of this State. Sir, it is as dishonest to offer a bribe as to receive one, and it is as dishonest for a Democrat to receive a bribe as for a Republican.

Mr. President, some time ago when another bill had been passed through this Senate and through the other House, of which every one is ashamed, I offered a resolution here touching that and other things, which I asked an investigation into the subject. But, sir, it was shoved out of the way, and was never permitted to come up again. Now, sir, I do not wish to speak at length upon this bill; but I wish to say that if dishonesty is to be charged upon the General Assembly of 1868, I, for one, shall not charge it to the Republican party alone.

Mr. O'Hara: Mr. President, I do not wish to speak of the merits of this bill, but to throw as much light as I can upon this great bombshell or firebrand that has been thrown into our midst by the Senator from Carroll. I am as well satisfied, sir, as a man can be, that the man who reported it knows nothing about it. Fifteen minutes before I came in the gentleman who presented that note to Mr. Lynch came and begged me to sustain the Governor's veto. He said nothing to me then about any such note, and the report I think the note came from George W. Mader, is that I was to pass up the aisle with it in his hand. The next moment the note was exhibited by Mr. Lynch, proposing to pay $2000 to a Senator for sustaining the bill. Now, I ask any Senator who knows Geo. Mader, what is the amount of his influence in this body, whether he could influence the tenth part of a vote? No such character as this shall prevent me from voting according to my conscientious convictions, let whoever may say that I receive two thousand or a million dollars for supporting any measure. I claim to be honest as any member of this Senate. I vote as I see fit. Just because this firebrand has been thrown in upon us—because they have dared to impugn the honesty and integrity of those who support this measure, for that very reason I am more inclined to vote for the veto to pass it over the Governor's veto.

Mr. Ray: Mr. President, I had not intended to make any remarks upon this bill, believing that every Senator had considered the matter so thoroughly and maturely that any argument would be useless to change the opinion or votes of any Senator, and being very unwell I had supposed the shortest way was to come square up to a vote without argument. But inasmuch as Senators have undertaken to argue in favor of the veto message of the Governor, and have indulged in some very strong invectives against the bill, I deem it my duty to make some explanation.

Now, Mr. President, let us look at this bill. Neither of the Senators who have spoken have undertaken to explain it. I want to look at it in a plain, practical, common sense light, and see if the faults exist which have been charged. If I understand the matter correctly, between 1861 and 1863 about five millions of city notes were issued for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the city government. These notes bore no interest. It was exactly the same as if a loan had been made, without interest, to pay the indebtedness of the city to those who were rendering it service. Now, what would have been the situation of affairs, if, instead of issuing these notes, the city government had gone out into the market to borrow money to defray its expenses? Does any one suppose it could have been obtained at a less rate of interest than six per cent, or eight per cent, or even ten per cent? I take it that this five million of dollars is as honest a debt as the city ever contracted. It is held by all classes and conditions of people here—school teachers, policemen, laborers. There are scarcely any of my acquaintances here but hold more or less of this paper. This currency was established by the city for the purpose of paying an honest debt, owed by the city without interest. It is not held altogether by speculators, as gentlemen would have us believe. I will wager that not one-half of it is so held. It is in the hands of all grades of society, and they received it for the labor they performed. It is a debt contracted in good faith. Now, sir, in consequence of no provision being made for taking up this debt, it commenced declining in the market, first to two per cent. discount, then five,