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# THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN

## Speech of Henry L. Dawes

## Grant Pledged to Economy

NASHUA, February 26.—The Hon. Henry L. Dawes entered the campaign in New Hampshire to-night, by speaking to about one thousand people in the City Hall, under the auspices of the Republican State Central Committee. Since his speech on the floor of the House, about three weeks since, speculation has been rife in this State as to what would be his future stand in relation to the Republican party, with which he has ever been associated. The Labor Reformers have claimed him as a particular champion, and the Democrats have avowed that he had made a breach in the Republican ranks which would never be healed. One of the Democratic papers in this State, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth instant, declared its disbelief in the truth of the statement that he was to speak for the Republicans, and said: "When we know he has been here, we shall believe it, but not until then."

The announcement of the Republican Committee that he would speak, together with his outspoken words in his letter to the Hon. E. H. Rollins and the New Hampshire delegation in Congress, have sent a tremor to the hearts of the Democrats and the child of their creation and fostering care—the "Labor Reform" party. Curiosity to hear him, of course, has been running high, and the speech will be read by every voter in the State who can procure it, and will work a result for good which no other one at this time could accomplish.

At the meeting this evening, the Hon. S. T. Worcester, of this city, who was a member of Congress from Ohio in 1861 and 1862, presided. He introduced Mr. Dawes, who had a very warm and enthusiastic reception. He first reviewed the history of the Republican and Democratic parties, alluding to the unsuccessful attempt of the latter to make Kansas a slave State, the position of each party during the great struggle of the past ten years, and the scenes in the Senate during the past week, when the Democratic party vented its impotent rage on Senator Revels, of Mississippi, who is now one of their peers on the floor of the Senate. He showed that the rebellion was brought on by the Democrats, and that they voted in Congress as a party against appropriating money to pay our soldiers. Throughout it was a masterly argument on the past and present issues. The following are the material portions of his address:

THE LABOR REFORMERS A BRANCH OF THE DEMOCRACY.

I have come to answer, as near as I may, this renewed appeal of the Democratic party to the people of this country, made here in New Hampshire at first, and to be repeated again in the other States, to be restored to that confidence and power which, ten years ago in the nation, and fifteen years ago in this State, upon solemn trial and judgment, the people of the country took from them. I say the Democratic party. I am well aware that here, as in other States, but manifesting itself here, I understand, rather more prominently than usual. There are allies of the Democratic party fighting under another name and another organization. But such is the nature of political administration that, really and substantially, there can be in this land but two parties; and he who is not for the party that has upon itself the responsibility of the administration of public affairs, is against it. I do not mean [illegible] that those who may for a time be drawn away by the attractions of new names, new promises, or new professions, are consciously and wittingly putting themselves in the position of those who are intent upon weakening and destroying the power of the Republican party. I know there are many honest, worthy men who are for a time drawn away thus, but if they come to reflect upon the nature of party politics, they will see that all who draw against the Republican party must draw and work together, and will, ultimately, as certainly drop into the arms of the Democratic party, whether they so intend or not, as the infant drops into the arms of its mother, and they will never mistake who that mother is. Therefore I say to you that it is the Democratic party resorting to new means, new efforts, new devices, under different names. Their dissensions are on those topics and subjects in which there is no difference between them and the Democratic party, conscious that with that party they are at work, and by that party they are countenanced, and nursed, and supported, as from necessity they must be.

THE ADVANTAGES OF PROTECTION TO HOME INDUSTRY.

This afternoon I came across a beautiful iron bridge over the Connecticut river. They told me that it cost $500,000, but that it was all made in England. Every day's work performed upon that, except putting the pieces together, they told me was performed in England. It took a great many men a great while to do it, in a great workshop, and where that workshop was there must have been a great many families, and where those families were there must have been good many mechanics to supply them with their wants. There must have been the shoemaker, the hatter, the tailor and the baker. There must have been a great many schoolhouses here, and I have no doubt there were churches. Now, fellow-citizens, which would have been the best, to have had that village on this side of the water or on the other side? That is all there is in this question. Had the laws of the land made it cheaper to have brought the raw material here, the bridge would have been made here, the village would have grown up here, the churches and school-houses would have been here; and the mechanics who gathered around and lived in such a village, would also have been here. The capital would have been here, too, which would have been the best of all. They tell us that in Iowa they can not get enough for the corn they raise to pay for raising it, and that they sometimes burn it for fuel. Would it not have been a great thing for them if this City of Nashua could have been set right down in Iowa, to have furnished a market for their corn—a nucleus around which to gather all these mechanics, all this wealth, and all this capital, and to furnish the man who feels as if the labor of his hands is not rewarded sufficiently, and that his hard hand has not sufficient influence and power? Would it not have been better for him to have been put down in such a village, with such an opportunity to assert his manhood, and achieve competence and independence, and stand upon his own bottom, than to have undertaken the vain work of regulating the number of hours he shall work by statute, or the amount of pay he shall receive, or the treatment that his employer shall extend toward him by statute? Let him stand upright upon his own earnings, and his own competence, and he can face employer and the world in the consciousness of his own power.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY THE ENEMY OF THE WORKING MAN.

Now, which of these two parties is it that would bring this village on this side of the water, and which is it that by free trade brings in the manufactured article cheaper than the raw material, and, therefore, puts the village and the workshop and the capital on that side of the water instead of this? Why, they are trying at this moment to build railroads through Missouri, the Indian Territory, and New Mexico to California, and where do you think they get their rails? Why, in England, and they bring them over here in ships, and take them down to the Gulf, through the Gulf, up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and put them on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and take them right down by a mountain of solid iron, almost as big as your White Mountain, and the capital and the labor and all that makes labor rich and powerful is on the other side of the water. Which of these parties is it that proposes to furnish an opportunity on this side of the ocean, and which is it that by free trade proposes to keep the capital em-

FLOUR—buyers [illegible] pears to h[illegible] were sales to [illegible] superfine at [illegible] at $5 80; 43 do [illegible] ex ra at $6 50 a[illegible] 39 bbl. Week's [illegible] 34,082; exports, 85[illegible]

CORN—There were [illegible]

whose ears this Democratic party is whispering now that you must break away from from the Republican party, and lend your aid to them. The history of legislation for forty years upon this subject will bear me out in saying that the laborer in this land has found in the Democratic party his deadliest enemy. When did the Democratic party ever have any reputation for economy in public affairs? Take its history. Go back to Mr. Pierce's administration, in a time of profound peace. With no occasion for any extra expenditure of public money, and how did he leave it? With an addition of some twelve million dollars to the debt of the nation. And what did Mr. Buchanan do? He added seventy million dollars more to the debt. In a time of profound peace, with prosperity in the land, revenues increasing and overflowing, he added seventy millions to the twelve million dollars of debt that existed at the end of Mr. Pierce's administration, and the very last year of it, with all the revenues of the country on a war basis, to meet and liquidate the public debt, with every obligation upon the administration of public affairs that could be brought to bear, in the burden that rested upon the people, in the patriotic sacrifices the people were making to meet the exigencies of the government.

The very last year of Andrew Johnson's administration, he added to instead of paying a dollar of the debt. He added $6,000,000 to it. Is there anything in the past history of the Democratic party that encourages the people to think that, if power were restored to their hands to-day, they would be economical in the expenditure of the public money? Where are the Perry Fullers and the men of that stripe? They only slumber, they are not dead; and, when that party comes into power, their heads will rise all over the land, their opportunities will come, the public treasury will be plundered anew, and the burdens that the people are bearing will not only be grievous as they are to-day to be borne in time to come, but they will have the consciousness of knowing that they are going to be squandered upon unworthy, dishonest and profligate officials, such as darkened the avenues of the treasury department in the years that are passed. Such as hovered around the great Customhouse and Internal Revenue offices in the immediate past; such as hung upon Andrew Johnson in the last years of his administration, ready to prey upon the public treasury. These men are behind those that are calling upon you to transfer the power in this nation to their hands, and take it from the Republican party.

THE ECONOMY OF THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

How is it now, fellow citizens, with the Republican party? Have they no claim to honesty and economy in the public affairs? They have been in power eleven months, and I can show the account of their work up to this day. I took it from the Treasury books yesterday, and I state it to you just as it is in contrast with what I told you of the last year of Andrew Johnson, who spent all the treasure and all the revenues of the land, and ran the nation into debt, adding to the $7,500,000,000, under which it is groaning to-day, $6,000,000 more. During the last year, Mr. Johnson received $368,000,000, and he incurred a debt in addition to 6,000,000, so that he expended $374,000,000. In the first year of General Grant's administration, with no higher rate of taxation, but on the other hand, with reduced taxation in some particulars, he has gathered into the Treasury from his officials' hands, $394,000,000 (instead of $368,000,000) from the same taxes; but, instead of spending all that in the current expenses of this first year, he has paid $80,000,000 of the public debt out of it! (Great applause.) So that he has expended only $314,000,000, against $374,000,000 spent in the last year of Andrew Johnson's administration, making just a difference of $60,000,000. This is from the books. He has collected $26,000,000 more for this present year than Andrew Johnson did in his last year, and $20,000,000 of that is from the internal taxes of the land, which were not a mill higher, and on some articles were lower than last year. Why has he collected $26,000,000 more? Because there has been less of it stolen. (Laughter and applause.) Let me tell you, there is a good deal of difference between the politics of my district and the two Congressional districts in Brooklyn, New York. You know what that difference is. There are two distilleries in my district—I wish there were none there—and there are 129 in Brooklyn, yet the two in my district paid more money into the treasury last year than all of the 129 in Brooklyn. What is the reason? Because the men in my district are brought up as they are in New Hampshire, and have an idea that they must pay their taxes honestly, while there is no such idea in Brooklyn. (Applause.) That is the account up to date between the administration of General Grant and that of Mr. Johnson last year.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S PLEDGE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Now what is the promise for the future? What is the prospect on the question of public expenditures for next year? Upon that point I propose to speak plainly—as you can find I have spoken plainly elsewhere. [Applause.] It is true that the bureau officers of the several departments—and, by-the-by, more than half of them have been inherited from the last administration—in making their estimates for appropriations for the next year, asked too much. When these appropriations came to be all aggregated, to be sent to the House, the whole amount was alarmingly too much, and I took the liberty to tell the men responsible for it that it was too much, [applause] and, gentlemen, if you want any assurance that for the coming year, or for the remaining years of this administration, as in this very year, that there will be no tendency upward, but rather downward, you will find it in the answer, which the whole people made, demanding that those appropriations for the next year should not be larger than the appropriations for this year, and in the unanimity in the Executive branch of the government and in Congress, in the work they have been applying themselves to, in cutting down the appropriations for the coming year. There is no division. There is an earnest, conscientious effort in all branches of the government to see to it that there shall not be a dollar more appropriated for the next year than for this. [Applause.] I was charged, yesterday afternoon, by the President himself, with this message to the people of New Hampshire—[loud applause]—when I told him I was coming here. He told me to assure the people of New Hampshire that this exhibit I have made here of the successful collection, and the economical expenditure, of money during the present year, is an earnest and a pledge of what it shall be in the year to come. [Great applause.] Tell the people of New Hampshire that during my administration there shall be no ascending scale of public expenditures [deafening applause]; but, whenever and wherever the closest scrutiny shall disclose the possibility of cutting off a dollar, it shall be done. [Loud and continued applause.]

THE STRENGTH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

There is one other thing which I wish to mention to-night. General Grant is at the head of the party. Thank God that he can criticise it. A party that can probe and uncover its sores can grow strong and healthy by self-probing. What has it done this last week but to take one of its own members, found to be corrupt, and drive him by a unanimous vote from the halls of Congress. Did you ever find the Democratic party in pursuit of any corruption within its own ranks [laughter], except to fatten on it? Did you ever find them hunting up those who lived upon the plunder of the public treasury within their own ranks, and bringing them to condign punishment? I am proud to belong to a party so conscious of the rectitude of its intentions and the strength of its position that it can bear to have the plain truth told it by its own friends; and I assure you that I take the greatest pleasure in bringing to you the message of the President himself, given to me yesterday, and to show you that all departments of the government, Executive as well as Legislative, are to be united in the work of reducing the public expenditures. [Applause.] The Democratic party is the same as it was twenty years ago, and seems to take no note of passing events. It is still haunted by the negro, and he rises as it fights, and all efforts to crush him have lifted him higher and higher, till he has taken his seat as a peer of the Saulsburys, in the very seat of Jefferson Davis. What new claim has the Democratic party put forth that shall justify the people in restoring it to power? It has none. If, on the other hand, a candid and fair review of what the Republican party has done and is capable of it will do, does it not make every one of the good and patriotic citizens of New Hampshire stand stronger and firmer in his adherence to the principles and the organization of that party? [Loud and continued applause.]

## TEXAN CATTLE TRANSACTION.

### Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars Claimed for the Loss of Five Hundred Head.

The St. Louis *Democrat* reports the following:

A suit to recover twenty-five thousand dollars damages was instituted in the Circuit Court yesterday by Charles M. Gayle against Thomas B. Gregory. The plaintiff states in his petition that on the twenty-second of May, 1868, he entered into a contract with the defendant, by which he agreed to deliver to him five hundred head of Texas beef cattle at Red River Landing, on the Mississippi, Louisiana. Defendant agreed to receive them there, ship them to St. Louis and pay to plaintiff, on their delivery at Red River Landing, sixteen dollars per head; also to take charge of the cattle when they were landed at St. Louis and sell them to the best advantage. After selling them and paying all expenses, including the first expenses of shipping them, the defendant had to pay half the net proceeds to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff avers that he performed his part of the contract, except placing the cattle on the boat at Red River Landing. This he was unable to do, because Gregory refused to receive them, and to pay the sixteen dollars a head, amounting to $8000, saying it was useless to place them on the boat. Plaintiff states it was practical to have shipped the cattle immediately. Having relied on receiving the money from the defendant, and driven the cattle from Jackson county, Texas, he found himself penniless, and in a strange country. He had to wait there ten days, and during that time fifteen head of the cattle escaped, causing a loss of $400. The other cattle suffered greatly for want of pasturage and water, and were damaged to the amount of $5000. The necessary expenses he had to incur were $1000, and he was compelled to make very disadvantageous arrangements with parties. The cattle were shipped by them to St. Louis by one of the boats of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, on which they were so grossly mishandled and ill-treated that they became an entire loss to him. This company being dissolved he can not recover from it, and asks $25,000 damages against the defendant.

## Mr. Whitemore's Defence.

The member from South Carolina, who resigned and was censured by the House of Representatives on Thursday for the sale of cadetships in the National Academies, has published the defense which he was not allowed to make in the House. In it he says there were no young men in his District who were not sons of the aiders and abettors of treason.

The colored men were not able to pass an examination at the Academies, and prejudice, unfortunately, would meet them at the very threshhold. He would not appoint the son of a disloyalist; he could not a loyal colored boy. He had then to seek some one outside of his district. He did so; sought the best one he could find, and after the appointment was made, the friends gave him five hundred dollars to be applied to aid in building school houses and feeding and clothing the impoverished and starving. If he erred, it was in striving to aid his suffering people. The giving of appointments of cadetships outside of districts to others than those born in the same had been done since 1842. The academy at West Point had been filled with just such cases. He had been reported against by a committee upon which there were those whose skirts were not clean of accusation, or whose consciences were purged of corruption. There was one whose letter Mr. Whittemore had seen, which showed his willingness to accept a proposition of purchase of his appointment, and yet he sat in judgment over him, and voted even against the most lenient proposition for time for further examination of his case. He denies emphatically the statement of Schoepf, who said he asked two thousand dollars for the appointment, and closed with the reiteration of his entire freedom from corruption, in any sense, throughout the transaction for which he had been accused. He laid the charge at the door of a member from New York, who was a part of the conspiracy, and who offered money for a letter which Mr. Whittemore wrote to Kegler.

## Diamond Cut Diamond.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* gives us an idea of the operations of detectives there:

The trial of the Robbins tobacco case, before the United States Court, is developing some interesting features. Among the rest we notice the testimony of Mr. B. P. Brasher, Special Agent of the Internal Revenue Department, and Mr. Youtsee, Assistant Assessor of the Sixth District of Kentucky. Each of these gentlemen, it seems, had conceived a suspicion of the integrity of the other. To verify his suspicion one went to the other, and hinted at an arragement whereby they could connive at swindles of the government by the tobacco men, bleed the latter, and so put money in their own pockets. "You see," said he, persuasively, "that we can do it as well as not, and nobody know any thing about it but ourselves." Thus he spoke, tempting him.

But the other said within himself, "I must dissemble. This fellow is a rascal and would defraud the government. But if I give vent to the indignation which his infamous proposition excites within my virtuous breast, he will say no more and I shall never have proof positive of his corrupt designs."

And so these gentlemen schemed against each other, each seeking to draw the other into an open proposition which would be conclusive of guilt, without implicating himself. Neither, however, was dull enough to fall into the pit which each had digged for the other, and so they stood in hostile attitude until the case came up, when they were forced to reveal their respective ambuscades, and justify their conduct in the sight of the world and of the Internal Revenue Department.

The Washington *Republican* has its say about the New Orleans Customhouse:

The condition of affairs in the New Orleans Customhouse remains as when the trouble was first announced some months since. Collector Casey refuses to yield to the demands made for the removal of certain appointees, and turns a deaf ear to the complaint of the fault-finders. It is alleged by the Republicans that the most important positions are filled by men not truly loyal. With the view of settling the controversy, the Secretary of the Treasury, several weeks since, directed one of the special agents to visit New Orleans and prepare a complete list of the force as it stood. The report has been submitted, and the list, embracing over four hundred employes, is awaiting the approval of the Secretary to confirm the appointments of the present incumbents. It is not likely even this will make peace. The leading Republicans of New Orleans are determined to urge their claims for recognition until they are substantially regarded.

A correspondent sends to the New York *World* the following curious calculation concerning "our national blessing:"

The United States national debt is $2,500,000,000. If it had to be paid in Spanish dollars, it would present the following peculiar characteristics, viz: The Spanish dollar weighing one ounce, the $2,500,000,000 would weigh 156,250,000 pounds; or 78,125 tons of 2000 pounds each; or cargoes for seventy-eight ships of 1000 tons each; or as much as 78,000 horses could draw, at 2000 pounds each; or all that 1,562,000 men would carry, at 100 pounds each, which men would reach 888 miles if placed in single file, one yard apart. The diameter of the Spanish dollar is one and a half inches, so that our blessing in Spanish dollars in 312,500,000 feet, or 59,185 miles long, and would extend two and one-third times around the world.

We find this unhappy paragraph in the New York *Commercial Advertiser:*

It is gratifying to know that Major General John Bankhead Magruder has at last settled down to some regular occupation. Since he was arrested in this city, some time since, for insulting ladies at the "Dollar Store," John has been constantly on the wing, but finding it didn't pay, he hung up finally in New Orleans, where he is now Constable.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

## THIRD SESSION.

### SENATE.

Fiftieth Day—Evening Session.

FRIDAY, March 3, 1870.

The time of recess having expired, the Senate was called to order at seven P. M., by Lieutenant Governor Dunn, President of the Senate. Present, the following Senators, viz:

Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Day, Egan, Foute, Futch, Jenks, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—32.

Mr. Whitney rose to a personal explanation, and stated that his reason for voting "no" on the order of judgment of the Court of Impeachment was because said judgment contained a clause disqualifying Mr. Wickliffe from holding office.

The Senate then resumed business under Mr. Packard's resolution giving each Senator, on an alphabetical call of the roll, the privilege of calling up a bill.

Mr. Smith's was then called, who called up House bill No. 154, "To amend and re-enact an act entitled an act to repeal all laws and parts of laws creating draining districts in certain portions of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, and providing the mode and means for draining the same, and to provide for the disposition of the property belonging to the said draining districts, and for collecting the taxes," etc.

Mr. Ray moved to refer this bill and all bills on the subject of drainage to a special committee of five, to be composed of Senators from the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, to report a suitable bill at the next sitting of the General Assembly, which motion was tabled by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Beares, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, O'Hara, Packard, Poindexter, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—16.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Jewell, Lynch, Pinchback, Ray—9.

The bill was ordered read section by section. Section one was read.

Mr. Blackman moved that the bill be printed.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved to lay that motion on the table, which motion was carried by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Beares, Coupland, Jenks, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—15.

Nays: Blackman, Bacon, Braughn, Day, Egan, Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Ray, Todd—10.

Mr. Blackman moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until twelve o'clock to-night, which motion was laid on the table by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Beares, Coupland, Jenks, Lewis, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—14.

Nays: Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, O'Hara, Ray, Todd—11.

Mr. Poindexter moved to undefinitely postpone the consideration of this bill, which was lost by the following vote:

Yeas: Bacon, Braughn, Campbell, Day, Egan, Jewell, Kelso, Lynch, Poindexter, Ray, Thompson, Todd—12.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Beares, Darrall, Foute, Jenks, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Smith, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—15.

On motion of Mr. Pinchback the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Thompson's name was then called, and he called up House bill No. 241 (file of 1869), "To purchase two hundred volumes of volumes first to fifteenth, inclusive, of the Annual Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana," taken up from second reading file and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Todd's name was then called, and he reported favorably and called up House bill No. 126, "To incorporate the Louisiana Dredging Company, to improve the channels of the Mississippi, between the passes and the Gulf of Mexico, and granting the aid of the State to the same," from second reading file and read.

On motion of Mr. Lynch the bill was laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. Whitney's name was called, and he called up House bill No. 153 (file of 1869), "For the relief of William H. Honneus," from second reading file.

Mr. Foute moved to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the bill.

Which motion prevailed.

Mr. Wilcox's name was then called, and he called up House substitute for bill 47 "To create the Lafourche and Terrebonne Drainage and Land Improvement Company, etc.," from first reading file, which passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its second time.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Williams' name was then called, and he called up House bill No. 150, "For the relief of the Atlanta Male and Female Institute, in the town of Atlanta, parish of Winn, State of Louisiana," from first reading file.

Which was read its first time.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, and the bill read its second time.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title, by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Bacon, Beares, Braughn, Coupland, Darrall, Futch, Jewell, Kelso, Lewis, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Todd, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—18.

Nays: Campbell, Day, Egan, Lynch, Monette, Smith, Thompson—7.

Mr. Wittgenstein's name was then called, and he called up House bill No. 47, "To regulate public education in the State of Louisiana," etc., and ordered read section by section, with the amendments of the committee.

The following substitute of the committee for section one was read, as follows.

That the common schools of the State, and such High and Normal Schools as may be established and maintained by the State, shall be under the management of a State Board of Education, which shall consist of the Superintendent of Public Education and of six members, to be appointed as is hereinafter provided.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

The next amendment of the committee was read as follows:

That section one of the House bill be section two.

Adopted.

Section two of the House bill was read.

The amendment of the committee was read, as follows:

To amend section two of House bill, by striking out, in lines four, five and six, all after the word "shall" to the word "appoint," and in line twenty-one to strike out the word "the" and insert the word "each," and in lines twenty-seven and twenty-eight to strike out all after the word "upon," and insert the words "his own warrant;" and that section two of the House bill, so amended, be section three.

Mr. Campbell, on behalf of the committee, presented the following majority and minority reports, which were read:

MAJORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, a majority of the Committee on Education, concur in all the amendments proposed by the committee, as presented by the chairman of said committee.

JOHN LYNCH,
J. L. EGAN,
L. B. JENKS.

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, minority of the Committee on Public Education, do not concur in the recommendation of the majority of the Committee, to strike out the words in the fourth and fifth lines of section two.

H. J. CAMPBELL,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

Mr. O'Hara moved to adopt the minority report.

After a lengthy discussion, Mr. Blackman moved to postpone further consideration of the bill, and lay it on the table subject to call.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Yeas: Blackman, Braughn, Bacon, Egan, Futch, Jewell, Jenks, Ray, Thompson—9.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Campbell, Coupland, Darrall, Foute, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Smith, Todd, Wittgenstein, Wilcox, Whitney, Williams—20.

Mr. Blackman moved to postpone the bill until twelve o'clock.

Which motion the President decided out of order.

The motion recurring on the adoption of the minority report, it was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Campbell, Darrall, Foute, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Smith, Todd, Wittgenstein, Wilcox, Whitney, Williams—17.

Nays: Blackman, Braughn, Bacon, Coupland, Egan, Futch, Jewell, Jenks, Lynch, Poindexter, Ray, Thompson—12.

Mr. Campbell moved the adoption of the amendment of the committee, as amended by the minority report.

Adopted.

A message from the Governor was received.

Mr. Lynch moved that the bill, with the amendments of the committee, be printed.

The President stated that in order that the Senators might act advisedly, and messages from the Governor being always in order, he would order the message from the Governor, just received, be read, which was read as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, March 3, 1870.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

WHEREAS, An extraordinary occasion has arisen, requiring further legislation in behalf of the interests of the State, upon subjects and matters unfinished, or not acted upon by the regular session of the General Assembly terminating this day;

Now, therefore, I, Henry C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, under the powers vested in me by article sixty-four of the constitution of the State, and by act No. 19, of the acts of 1870, entitled "An act relative to extra sessions of the General Assembly, and defining the duties of the Governor in reference thereto;" do issue this, my proclamation, convening the General Assembly of the State for the transaction of business, at the city of New Orleans, on Monday, the eighth day of March, instant, at twelve o'clock M., in the building known as the Mechanics' Institute, and I do hereby notify all members of the Senate and House of Representatives to assemble at the time and place above mentioned.

And I do hereby specify the objects for which the General Assembly is convened in extra session, and which shall take precedence of all other business, to wit:

To provide for the assessment and collection of the revenues of the State.

To make appropriations for the support of the State government.

Amendments to the present law relative to public education.

To provide for the floating indebtedness of the State.

The militia law, the registration laws, and amendments to the charter of the city of New Orleans.

Reorganization of the land office of the State, and to make provision for the survey of unsurveyed lands of the State.

An act is needed to restrict the power of the courts to issue writs of mandamus against the officers of the city of New Orleans for the object of collecting demands for money against the corporation.

To provide for the organization of the District Courts of the parish of Orleans, and defining the jurisdiction of the several courts relative, especially, to injunctions, mandamuses, etc.

Unfinished business relative to the floating indebtedness and other matters important to the good government of the corporation of New Orleans.

And I do hereby indicate as the length of said session herein called, the term of ten days, commencing with said Monday, March 8.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this third day of March, 1870, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

H. C. WARMOTH.

By the Governor.

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

Mr. Lynch's motion was then adopted.

Mr. Coupland, by unanimous consent, introduced the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be authorized to continue the journal and entry clerks, during the interval between this and the extra session, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Adopted.

Mr. Braughn, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the chairman of the Committee on Contingent expenses be authorized to pay W. R. Whitaker the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) out of the contingent funds of the Senate, on account of legal services rendered the Joint Committee on City Charter.

Mr. Campbell moved to amend "to pay all persons who have drafted bills for the present session of the General Assembly."

Mr. Anderson moved to lay all the subject matter on the table.

Adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
State of Louisiana,
Office of Chief Clerk,
New Orleans, March 3, 1870.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Gentlemen—I am directed by the House to inform the Senate that the House has passed over the Governor's veto, "An act to incorporate the Arkansas and Red River Railway Company," by a vote of yeas, 65; nays, 10—two-thirds of the members present voting in the affirmative.

I am directed by the House to inform the Senate that the House has concurred in the following Senate bill, viz:

Senate joint resolution No. 21, "Joint resolution granting gratuity to the reporters of the daily newspapers of New Orleans, and providing for the payment thereof."

To inform the Senate that the House has passed over the Governor's veto, "An act for the relief of the officers and members of the Metropolitan Police," by a vote of yeas, 54; nays, 26—two-thirds of the members present voting in the affirmative.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
State of Louisiana,
Office of Chief Clerk,
New Orleans, March 3, 1870.

To the President and Members of the Senate:

Gentlemen—I am directed by the House to ask concurrence of the Senate in the following House bills, viz:

House bill No. 253, "An act granting to Joseph Torras the exclusive privilege of keeping a ferry across the Mississippi, at Shreeve's Cut off, in the parishes of Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana and Concordia."

Substitute for House bill No. 311, "An act authorizing the assessment and collection of a special tax of twenty thousand dollars to rebuild a court house in the parish of Rapides."

House bill No. 215, "An act to secure the fair and impartial trial of civil causes in the district courts of the State, and to designate how such causes shall be tried when a Judge is recused or disqualified from trying them."

To inform the Senate that the House has concurred in the following Senate bills, with amendments, viz:

Senate bill No. 235, "An act relative to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, authorizing its extension to the Mississippi river through the city of New Orleans."

To ask the signature of the President of the Senate in the following enrolled bill, viz:

An act for the relief of T. J. Kennedy, and to provide for the issue of bonds in payment of indebtedness due him.

To inform the Senate that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled Senate bill, viz:

An act to prevent conflict of jurisdiction between the several courts of this State, and to punish the same.

To ask concurrence of the Senate in the following House bill, viz:

House Bill No. 236, an act relative to juries in the parish of Jefferson, and the mode of drawing and the term of service of the same.

That the House has concurred in Senate bill No. 165, file of 1869, an act to define and regulate the costs of the clerks, sheriffs, recorders and notaries public throughout the State with amendments.

To ask the signature of the President of the Senate to the following enrolled bills, viz:

An act to compensate E. H. Angomar and Charles Ezard, for their services and expenses as special Levee Commissioners of the State.

An act to authorized the State of Louisiana to subscribe for one thousand shares of the capital stock of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company.

An act to amend and re-enact article one hundred and thirty-eight of the Civil Code of Louisiana.

To inform the Senate that the Speaker has signed the following Senate bills, viz:

An act to compel the Recorders of the parishes of Washington, St. Tammany, Livingston, and St. Helena, to furnish the Recorder of the parish of Tangipahoa, a true copy of the records of all acts, deeds, and titles, papers of records, etc.

An act to incorporate the St. Mary's Benevolent Association.

An act appropriating five thousand dollars to the Ladies' parish Monumental Association.

An act to exempt from State or municipal taxes, the Association called the third District Odd Fellows' Hall.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Mr. Darrall offered the following resolution:

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Louisiana, That the chairman or acting chairman of the Committee on Enrollment of the Senate be allowed to sit with such a number of clerks as necessary, during the interval between this and the next session, and that they be allowed their per diem during said interval.

Adopted.

Mr. Foute offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That Alfred Monroe, doorkeeper, be allowed, and a warrant issue in his favor upon the contingent expense fund of the Senate, for one hundred dollars, in recognition of his fidelity, extra and faithful service.

Adopted.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I move that the veto messages be taken up.

Mr. Blackman rose to a point of order, that his name had not been called, in accordance with the resolution of Mr. Packard.

The President decided the point out of order, inasmuch as the Senator was absent when his name was called, and that veto messages would now have precedence over all other business.

The following veto message was then read by the Secretary:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, March 3, 1870.

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

I return to the House of Representatives, without my signature, an act entitled "An act for the relief of the officers and members of the Metropolitan Police, for the following reasons:

First, The law prescribes the salary of each officer of the police force, and he has taken the office with the understanding that he shall receive so much and no more, and it is unjust to make a discrimination between police officers and other officers and creditors of the corporations affected by the bill.

Second, It is not a fact that so large a discount as thirty per cent has been suffered at all times during the year.

Third, Section third of the bill makes an unjust discrimination between officers of the Police force itself, by allowing no extra compensation for those who have not served six months, but have been compelled to suffer equally as much discount on their warrants, for the time they have served, as those who have served for a longer period.

Fourth, This kind of legislation is a bad precedent, because every officer of the State who has been compelled to discount his warrant, has an equal right to come to the Legislature and ask that his loss be made good to him.

Signed, H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

A true copy from original:

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

The President put the question: "Will the Senate, upon reconsideration, agree to pass the bill, the objection of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding?"

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll, with the following result:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Beares, Blackman, Braughn, Campbell, Coupland, Day, Foute, Futch, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Hara, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—26.

Nays: Bacon, Darrall, Egan, Jewell, Lynch—5.

The President announced the bill as having passed, as two-thirds of the members present had voted in the affirmative.

The following veto message was then read as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, January 3, 1870.

To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I return to the House of Representatives an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Governor's veto, "An act to incorporate the Arkansas and Red River Railway Company," by a vote of yeas, 65; nays, 10—two-thirds of the members present voting in the affirmative.

I am directed by the House to inform the Senate that the House has concurred in the following Senate bill, viz:

Senate joint resolution No. 21, "Joint resolution granting gratuity to the reporters of the daily newspapers of New Orleans, and providing for the payment thereof."

To inform the Senate that the House has passed over the Governor's veto, "An act for the relief of the officers and members of the Metropolitan Police," by a vote of yeas, 54; nays, 26—two-thirds of the members present voting in the affirmative.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
State of Louisiana,
Office of Chief Clerk,
New Orleans, March 3, 1870.

To the President and Members of the Senate:

Gentlemen—I am directed by the House to ask concurrence of the Senate in the following House bills, viz:

House bill No. 253, "An act granting to Joseph Torras the exclusive privilege of keeping a ferry across the Mississippi, at Shreeve's Cut off, in the parishes of Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana and Concordia."

Substitute for House bill No. 311, "An act authorizing the assessment and collection of a special tax of twenty thousand dollars to rebuild a court house in the parish of Rapides."

House bill No. 215, "An act to secure the fair and impartial trial of civil causes in the district courts of the State, and to designate how such causes shall be tried when a Judge is recused or disqualified from trying them."

To inform the Senate that the House has concurred in the following Senate bills, with amendments, viz:

Senate bill No. 235, "An act relative to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, authorizing its extension to the Mississippi river through the city of New Orleans."

To ask the signature of the President of the Senate in the following enrolled bill, viz:

An act