Blackman) was chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, and I took the ground then that to refer a bill of this character to a special committee while there was a standing committee fully competent to fully grapple with the subject, was a direct reflection on the Committee on Banks and Banking, and I understood the gentleman from Claiborne, (Mr. Blackman), to say in the same spirit that it was a direct reflection on the members of that committee. I consider this case even a worse reflection upon the Committee on Banks and Banking, of which last session the Senator from Claiborne (Mr. Blackman) was chairman, and this year is not. I ask, would not any candid man say this resolution is a reflection upon the members of the present Committee on Banks and Banking, and upon the Chair who appointed them? I hope the resolution will be referred to the proper committee.

Mr. Sypher—I object to this resolution going to the Committee on Banks and Banking for the same reason that I objected the other day. Some of the parties who compose this committee are large stockholders and directors of the Citizens' Bank, the fiscal agent, and I do not think they should be intrusted with the investigation of affairs pertaining to themselves. I ask if Senator Lynch is not a director in this bank?

Mr. Lynch—I am a director in the Citizens' Bank, representing the State of Louisiana, and not any private interests of my own. I am prepared to have my conduct as a director of that bank investigated by any tribunal the Senate chooses to appoint.

Mr. Sypher said he would still prefer to have some one else appointed on the investigating committee.

Mr. Lynch—I am there as the representative of the State. I may not have the capacity; I may not even have the honesty to perform the duties properly, but I challenge an investigation.

Mr. Blackman—When this resolution was introduced there was not the least intention to reflect upon anybody. There is a wide difference between the position I took last session on this question of referring special measures to special committees, and the position I take now. Last session a bill was introduced appointing a special committee for the purpose of investigating a bank bill. I held that the Committee on Banks and Banking was able to take charge of that bill. But there is no bill introduced here; the case is not analagous in any way with the case that came before the committee at the last session. This is a resolution to appoint a special committee. Why a special committee? Because this is a matter which requires special labor and considerable investigation. The Committee on Banks and Banking are supposed to take up all their time in their regular labors. In every session special committees are appointed to undertake special investigations which the regular committees have not time to conduct. I would not have considered it a reflection upon me if, when chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, a bill had been introduced into the Senate to refer this investigation to a special committee and not to me, but if a bank bill had been introduced I should have insisted that it be referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking. Supposing that under the Revised Statutes I had made this a joint resolution to appoint a committee of two from the House and three from the Senate to investigate the chartered banks of New Orleans, would not this be the appointment of a special committee, irrespective of the Committee on Banks and Banking, to investigate the banks of New Orleans? There could be no objection urged on the part of the gentleman if it was a concurrent resolution. If it would not be a reflection on this committee to appoint a concurrent committee, why it should be a reflection upon them to appoint this special committee? It may be true that these gentlemen all discharged their duties faithfully, honestly and intelligently, but, as I have already stated, in the multiplicity of duties devolving upon them in the investigation of bills, they have enough to do without being called upon to make a long report on other business. I propose, as a substitute to this resolution, to call for the appointment of a concurrent committee on chartered banks, as required by Ray's Revised Statutes.

The Chair ruled that it was not in order to substitute a concurrent resolution for a simple resolution.

Mr. Hunsaker said he regarded this resolution as a direct reflection on the Committee on Finance.

The Chair ruled that the substitute of the Senator from Claiborne (Mr. Blackman) was a new resolution, and was, therefore, out of order.

Mr. Blackman said he would withdraw his substitute, and would move that the resolution be adopted.

Mr. Harris said if this resolution had come before the Senate last session he would have been in favor of referring it to a special committee. He opined that the reason of the change of sentiment on the part of the Senator from Claiborne (Mr. Blackman) arose from the fact that he had been left off the Committee on Banks and Banking. Senator Anderson was certainly as familiar with banks and banking as the Senator from Claiborne (Mr. Blackman). He moved that the matter be referred to the regular committee.

Mr. Ray—It does not make any difference where the resolution goes provided it is carried out. I think there are some very important matters included in this resolution, particularly with regard to the Consolidated Association. Senators will recollect that many years ago the State loaned her bonds to the Citizens' Bank and the Consolidated Association, to enable them to go into business. The Citizens' Association has paid the interest on the bonds as they matured, but the Consolidated Association has not done so. The commissioners of that institution have not met the interest on the bonds, and perhaps some of the bonds themselves the State has been called upon to pay; and no move has been made to investigate these transactions. Therefore, it seems to me important there should be either a joint committee to look into it, or a special committee to investigate these points. If the Committee on Banks and Banking will set about this investigation, there is no objection to their doing it; but whether it belongs particularly to them is a matter of doubt.

Mr. Anderson—The Committee on Banks and Banking have very little business referred to them. They have only two bills at present, and I am satisfied they are willing to discharge any duties this Senate may impose upon them. If it is the desire of the Senate to have the banks thoroughly investigated, this committee will discharge that duty. The gentleman from Claiborne (Mr. Blackman), who introduces this resolution, is a member of that committee. I will assist him with all the energy I have in making the investigation, and I am satisfied all the other members will do the same. As to the article of the constitution that applies only to the free banks, I believe there are only a few banks of that class in this city. The Southern Bank is one, and that is regarded as one of the best institutions in this State. I do not know of any other banks coming under this law.

Mr. Blackman said he would amend his motion so as to make it the duty of the Committee on Banks and Banking to investigate this matter, with power to employ an expert and to send for books and papers.

The amended motion was adopted with a proviso that the expert should not receive more than ten dollars a day.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The order of the day being called, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the appropriation bill.

Mr. Noland moved to strike out section eight.

Mr. Ray—This is the most important section of the bill. It defines the number of secretaries of committees of both House and Senate, and limits us to that number. The extraordinary expense of previous Legislatures were just in this one item. There were more employes than members, and more money appropriated to pay them than to pay the members. This section authorizes quite as many clerks as can possibly be necessary. It provides for more secretaries than are employed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States; and the General Assembly of Louisiana is not half the size of Congress; and it fixes the compensation at higher rates. The plan adopted in this bill is the plan formerly adopted in Louisiana. The Enrolling Committee is allowed a certain number of clerks, and on special application this committee lends clerks to any other committee that may require them. The enrolling clerks, we all know, have little or nothing to do till the last days of the session, when most of the bills pass. I say that this section is the most important section point ing toward reform in the whole bill, and if we strike it out we leave each house at liberty to appoint as many secretaries as it pleases, and give them power to incur expenses *ad libitum*.

Mr. Hunsaker suggested a proviso that other committees be authorized to employ clerks if specially authorized to do so.

After various motions to table and adjourn the section was adopted.

On section ten, Mr. McMillen said: I desire to offer an amendment as a test question on the subject of appointing a Warrant Clerk. I move to strike out the words "or Warrant Clerk." I do this because I am opposed to the system which has prevailed, of transacting the business of the General Assembly through a Warrant Clerk. I believe the appointment of such an officer is unnecessary and is open to many other objections. I believe the system is productive of much which is objectionable in a financial point of view. If we can succeed in getting funds into the treasury, and warrant directly against that fund, that will be all Senators can desire or expect. This, I am told, can be done. The money necessary to defray the expenditures of this session can be borrowed at a fair rate of interest, and our warrants can be made good against that fund without the intervention of a Warrant Clerk. This business can be done by the officers of the two houses. A Warrant Clerk is embarrassing and expensive.

Mr. Ray said he agreed with the views of the Senator from Carroll (Mr. McMillen).

Mr. Antoine—The objection I have to the the money going to the treasury is that the moment members go there, the Treasurer tells them the appropriation is exhausted. I do not see any impropriety in having a Warrant Clerk at this time.

Mr. O'Hara moved to table the motion of the Senator from Carroll (Mr. McMillen). Carried.

Mr. Campbell—I will move an additional section to allow the Enrollment Committee to appoint more clerks, if necessary. I propose to treat ourselves as if we had some common honesty. I am certain before our session is over the Enrollment Committee will want more than eight clerks, and I propose to trust the Senate in this little matter at least.

Mr. Ray—Eight clerks could copy every bill passed by this Legislature twice over in ten days after the session closes. If not one bill is enrolled at the time we adjourn, eight clerks can get them up in ten days afterward, if they will only work. If the amendment of the Senator from the Second District (Mr. Campbell) is adopted, we may have perhaps, like last year, a hundred enrolling clerks in the House. How many in the Senate I don't know.

The President—I will inform the Senator that I was chairman of the committee, and we had only twelve.

Mr. Harris moved to strike out the word "enrollment" in Mr. Campbell's additional section, so as to allow any committee to appoint more clerks if necessary.

Mr. Ray—This throws the whole thing open. If the Senate has any disposition to bind the Legislature in its expenditures, that the treasury shall not be plundered, for God's sake do not pass this amendment.

Mr. Campbell—Let me ask Senators to reflect a little upon what the operation of this amendment would be. Fifteen or twenty of my constituents come around me; they are good fellows, able to do plenty of work in a corner, and if every committee can have as many clerks as it pleases, I go to my friend, the chairman of this committee, or my friend, the chairman of that committee, and, perhaps, I get two of them appointed, thereby making ten or a dozen enemies and two very doubtful friends, and pretty nearly every Senator does much the same thing. I trust the amendment will not pass.

Mr. Hunsaker—For my part, I am willing to trust the Senate committees to employ additional clerks, if they desire to do so. It is a direct reflection on the Senate when the gentleman from Ouachita (Mr. Ray) or any other Senator gets up and says the Senate can not be trusted. I will vote to table the whole thing, unless this amendment is introduced. If the Senate has not honesty and integrity enough to preserve its own finances, let the fact go forth to the world.

Mr. Ray—I simply ask if the Senate, last year, did not spend $195,000, which is four times what they ought to have spent. This bill tries to restrict them to what is fair and legal. It is a step intended to prevent the outrages on the people of the State which are now so much complained of. I think the section proposed by the Senator from Orleans (Mr. Campbell), is unnecessary; but when we strike out of that section the word "enrolling," we allow every committee to appoint as many clerks as they please, and leave matters practically as they were last session.

Mr. Harris' amendment was lost.

On the question of making a special fund for the expenses of the Legislature, Mr. Campbell moved to strike out all reference to a special fund, and in lieu thereof to insert the word "loan."

Mr. Blackman—It seems to me useless to authorize the Governor to borrow money on State warrants. State warrants are only worth sixty cents on the dollar. I know it has been said that the Citizens' Bank will loan the money; but it is competent for us to take funds wherever we can find them. We can take a special fund and return it in sixty days out of the licenses paid to the State. There is something in this matter I do not understand. I do not want to throw out our warrants on the market. Last year we issued warrants for our mileage and our per diem. These warrants were taken up at seventy cents on the dollar, and it was the calculation that for every $100,000 we paid $300,000. I want to pursue a policy that will not put a single warrant on the market.

Mr. Harris—The State has a large amount of money in the treasury belonging to one fund or another, and it is well known that every dollar belonging to the State is in the Citizens' Bank. If we are going to borrow money of the Citizens' Bank, the bank just goes to its vaults and takes out our own money and charges us eight per cent for lending it. That is not the kind of reform I want. I am in favor of taking our expenses out of a special fund and not paying any eight per cent.

Mr. Hunsaker—The constitution provides that we shall not borrow over $100,000 without providing means of payment, principal and interest. The special fund now deposited in the State Treasury is a special fund put there to meet the debt authorized by the constitution, and I say, as a constitutional question, that that fund is sacred, and the Senate has no right to touch it, and any bondholder can enjoin the State from so doing. It is absurd to say that we can take our expenses out of these funds, when these funds are part of a contract between the State and the bondholders. The people of the country at large have bought bonds on the good faith of the State, pledged by legislative enactment that the interest will be paid when due. If we touch this interest fund we destroy the State credit and violate the constitution. I have no desire to allow the Citizens' Bank or anybody else to speculate on the State; but I tell Senators that they can not get their mileage and per diem by taking any special fund of the State; if you do, how can you go back to your constituents?

Mr. Harris—How do you know we want to go back?

Mr. Hunsaker—I do not know what the Senator from Concordia (Mr. Harris) means to do, but I am going back to my parish—I live there.

Mr. Harris—So do I.

Mr. Hunsaker—The reason why I am making this argument is this: I happen to be one of the representatives of the people who are poor men. I want to get my pay, and I know if I vote for the resolution as originally passed by the Senate, the House will not concur in it. Is it possible that Senators can stand here and demand that the treasury of the State shall be open to them or any other men simply because they hold the whip hand over the officers of the State and can impeach them. If they attempt it they violate a sacred trust and their own pledges to the people.

Mr. Campbell asked the Senator from Concordia (Mr. Harris) if he was prepared to prove his statement that the Citizens' Bank would take the State's own money to lend to it.

Mr. Harris—Do you suppose the Citizens' Bank will loan you $100,000 at eight per cent with your warrants as collateral security, when your warrants are only worth sixty cents on the dollar?

Mr. Lynch—Our account was placed at the Citizens' Bank at a time when the State could not meet its interest. The financial authorities, including the Treasurer, went to the Citizens' Bank, and to other banks, to meet the interest on the State debt. The Citizens' Bank advanced $200,000 for that purpose. If you now pass this bill, taking money from the special fund deposited in the Citizens' Bank to meet the interest, you will find the Associated Press, or some other agent, telegraphing to every paper of the North that this rascally Legislature is taking the State's money to pay its expenses.

Mr. McMillen remarked that a proviso should be introduced to protect the preference claims of last year.

Mr. Lewis—There have been a great many charges of fraudulent warrants issued at the last session of the Legislature. We do not at present know what warrants of the last Legislature are out, and I am in favor of letting them remain until the committee that is investigating this matter has made its report.

Mr. McMillen said it was Auditor's warrants and not ordinary warrants that he had reference to.

The President left the chair, took the floor, and said: I understand the proposition now is to refuse to pay any contingent expenses that were audited by the Senate at the last session, but which did not pass through both houses and receive the approval of the Governor. I have now in my possession a claim for $4623, due me and Senators Kelso and Antoine for printing the journals of this Senate in a newspaper which we are unfortunate enough to own, called the *Louisianian*. We did not get on the inside of the Warrant Clerk and obtain our money before we had done the work. We did the work, and the result is that I have yet the State's certificates in my pocket. Other gentlemen, more fortunate, have received large amounts, as much, sometimes, as $2000 at a time, from the Warrant Clerk or sombody else before their work was finished. We have done the work, and we ask the Senate to make provision in this appropriation bill to pay our just claim. I know how the preferred paper spoken of by the Senator from Carroll (Mr. McMillen) was issued, and I know he has some of it. I could have received Auditor's paper to the extent of nearly $8000 for my claim, instead of $4600. I could have had Auditor's paper at the rate of sixty cents on the dollar, but I would not do that. I preferred to keep my original warrants.

Mr. McMillen—Whatever warrants I own I bought from proper authorities of the House of Representatives, and paid my money for them at a higher rate than they were able to obtain from anybody else. The law under which I bought them gave me a preference in their payment. I have been deprived of that preference by the operation of the Eighth District Court, and my object in offering this proviso is simply to protect myself and others.

The President—I do not doubt the gentleman at all. I do not charge any illegality or fraud upon the Senator. I have no doubt he holds his paper just as he states: but that irregularity and fraud have been practiced is positive, and I say that I have some claims which no Senator can refuse, and that in this appropriation bill provision should be made to meet them. I do not come before you with Warrant Clerk's paper; I come with the Senate vouchers. I have shown an honesty in this matter that few men have. I could have put these warrants in the hands of the Warrant Clerk and received his vouchers at sixty cents on the dollar. I could have obtained State warrants and made ten per cent anyhow, but I did not do so; and I ask the Senate, as a matter of justice, to fulfill their contract made with Senators Antoine, Kelso and myself. I ask the Senate to be just before it is generous. If we do not get our money by this bill I will have to come in and pass a bill through both houses, get the Governor's signature to it, and receive warrants at sixty, fifty or even forty-five cents on the dollar, thus making a loss of one-half on my bill. I hope the Senate will not do me such an injustice.

Mr. Lewis—I would like to know how many of this same kind of claims are to come in, and where it will end.

The President—I can answer that very frankly. The Committee on Contingent Expenses tell me they are satisfied there are no vouchers out from the Senate that are fraudulent. I believe the Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses had some vouchers of his own, and refused to exchange them for warrants from the Warrant Clerk. Hence the outstanding vouchers of the Senate are all correct, and I do not suppose there are over ten or fifteen thousand dollars worth out altogether.

Mr. Blackman—Let the Senate pass a resolution to pay you your money.

The President—I shall be satisfied with that. I only want to protect myself.

Mr. O'Hara—I wish to call the attention of the Senate to one fact: There is not a single voucher issued by resolution of the Senate or House that is legal. I think it was in 1868 or 1869 we passed an act forbidding either house appropriating any money by a simple resolution. If that act has been repealed I am not aware of it.

The President—I have just seen the clerk of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, and he tells me the whole outstanding expenses of last session are only $17,000.

Mr. Blackman—But I am informed by the Senator from Carroll (Mr. McMillen) that there are $250,000 issued by the House improperly. If there is any legal claim, it can be passed by either house through its contingent fund.

On motion of Mr. Ray, $17,000 was included in the appropriation to pay the outstanding expenses of the Senate.

The Senate then adjourned.

[The debates of February 3 and February 5 have been previously published.]

TUESDAY, February 6, 1872.

INVESTIGATION OF BANKS.

Mr. Harris called up the resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the condition of the banks of the State.

Mr. Gallup thought the investigation should be made by the Committee on Banks and Banking.

Mr. Harris said he had no objection to that proposition, but the Committee on Banks and Banking of the Senate was not a joint committee of the General Assembly, as provided for in the bill.

Mr. Gallup thought there was no necessity for an investigation of this character. He, therefore, moved to lay the subject matter on the table.

Mr. Hunsaker—While I have the greatest regard for the gentleman who introduced this resolution, I can not consistently vote for it, for the reason that I believe it embodies the very same principle contained in the resolution offered by Senator Blackman, which latter resolution I opposed because I regarded it as a reflection upon the standing Committee on Banks and Banking. There is a standing committee in each house for the purpose of making such investigations as this, and they can confer with each other. That will be carrying out the meaning and intent of the law.

The resolution passed.

RELIEF OF J. O. NIXON.

Mr. Jenks called up the bill for the relief of J. O. Nixon.

Mr. O'Hara—I understood there was a bill passed for the benefit of this gentleman during the last session of the General Assembly.

Mr. Jenks said the bill was intended to remedy a defect in the act passed last session in order that Mr. Nixon might collect the amount appropriated. The original act had passed the Legislature almost unanimously.

Mr. Hunsaker said the bill had been referred to the Judiciary Committee, and reported back favorably. The Auditor refused to pay the amount appropriated in the original law. It was carried to the Supreme Court, which decided that, on account of the wording of the bill, it created a new debt of the State, which could not be paid under the constitutional amendment limiting the State debt to $25,000,000. The Supreme Court had decided, however, that the claim was a debt, and the sole object of the present bill was to put the claim in such a light as to meet the objection of the Supreme Court.

Mr. McMillen—This is a proposition, as I understand, to re-enact a law which the Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional and void. It is intended as a second recognition on the part of the General Assembly of a claim for no services rendered, if I recollect the merits of the case correctly. It proposes to give to Mr. Nixon a certain sum of money, simply in consideration of the fact that at some time in the past he had a contract with the State for public printing, the carrying out of which was interfered with before its term had expired. It is contended that as he did not have an opportunity to perform the work under the contract, he should have the same compensation as though he had done so. I believe this to be the sum and substance of the merits of this claim. It seems to have been made in the form of damages for a violation of the contract, which, in my opinion, is a proper question for the determination of the courts. If Mr. Nixon had performed his work, he would have a right, under the contract, to compensation; but as he has done no work, I can not conceive why he should receive anything from the State. The contract was interfered with by the passage of the printing law now on the statute books, which gave the public printing to another party. That party performed the work, and was not only paid, but overpaid for it; and now it is proposed that the State shall pay again for the same work. It is true that the General Assembly during the last session passed a law recognizing the claim of Mr. Nixon, and ordering it to be paid; but the Supreme Court has declared the law unconstitutional. I understand that this bill is intended to remedy a defect which exists in the original law. The defect in that law was its unconstitutionality, and how any action of ours can cure it I can not for my life conceive. The Supreme Court has decided that the State debt has reached its constitutional limitation, and it can not be increased by any act of legislation. If I am not very much mistaken, this bill has not been read in the hearing of the Senate, and perpaps not one Senator on the floor is aware of its contents except its author and the members of the Judiciary Committee. Why not have it read and properly considered, in order that every Senator may understand how you propose to remedy this constitutional defect?

Mr. Ray—I think the Senator from Carroll (Mr. McMillen) has misunderstood the purport of the bill. During the last session of the General Assembly an act was passed to pay Mr. Nixon a certain sum of money in settlement of a claim which was predicated upon a contract which he had entered into with the State in 1866. The terms of that contract were fully and faithfully carried out, so far as Mr. Nixon was concerned. The State obligated herself to pay in currency for the printing done under the contract. When the work under the contract was about half done, a warrant was issued in favor of Mr. Nixon and he sold it on the market at a discount. This bill is intended to refund him the difference between the face of the warrant and the amount it sold for. The act passed last session authorized and directed the Auditor to issue warrants to meet this claim. He refused to do so, on the ground that the constitutional limit to the State debt had been reached, and the Supreme Court decided that inasmuch as no special provision had been made to pay the claim by taxation or otherwise, it constituted a general debt of the State and could not be paid, as it came within the purview of the constitutional amendment. The object of this bill is to authorize the Auditor to pay the amount out of the current funds in the treasury. There was no decision of the Supreme Court as to the justice of the claim. It concedes to the Legislature the right to make an appropriation for any purpose it pleases, if it does not increase the State debt beyond twenty-five millions.

Mr. McMillen—I am obliged to the Senator from Ouachita (Mr. Ray) for correcting me in regard to the facts of the case. My statement was made entirely from memory. This, then, is a claim for discount suffered, and is one of a numerous brood of claims of the same character which have been before the General Assembly at various times.

The order of the day was here called for.

REGISTRATION BILL.

The special order of the day, the registration bill, was taken up and the first section adopted.

The second section was read.

Mr. O'Hara—I move to strike out, in line twenty-four, the words "may have served," and insert the words "may have been appointed." I want to prevent the supervisors from resigning within two or three weeks of the day of election, and becoming candidates for office.

Mr. McMillen—I would suggest to the Senator (Mr. O'Hara) that we amend the section by providing that the supervisors shall not be eligible to candidacy for any office to be filled at the election at which they may serve.

Mr. Blackman thought the section should be amended so as to provide that clerks of supervisors should not be eligible to candidacy.

Mr. McMillen said—The amendment suggested by Mr. Blackman should be inserted as an additional section to the bill.

Mr. Noland said he would like to strike out the clause, providing that supervisors should not have held any State, district or parish office within a year previous to the election at which they should serve.

Mr. Ingraham—I am in favor of the clause in the original bill, which allowed justices of the peace and constables to serve as supervisors. In many parishes it would be difficult to find persons competent to act as supervisors of registration who are not justices of the peace nor constables.

Mr. Blackman said the constitution provided for that difficulty.

Mr. McMillen said justices of the peace and notaries public were excepted.

Mr. Blackman—The greatest ground of complaint against the present registration law is, that under it the Governor has appointed supervisors to the different parishes who were non-residents. This provision has been inserted in the bill in order to prevent members of the Legislature and others from acting as registrars, and having themselves again returned as elected. This is one of the principal safeguards thrown around the people in the bill. We want the supervisors simply to discharge their duty faithfully in the interest of the people of the State. We do not want them to be politicians, nor do we want them to be connected with any office whatever. I hope the clause will be retained in the bill.

Mr. Gallup—I am in favor of any person acting as supervisor who is not a candidate for office in the election at which he serves. I can not see any good reason why a person who has held an office within a year previous to the election should be ineligible to the office of supervisor.

Mr. McMillen—I hope this clause will not be stricken out entirely. I think we should guard in some way against the appointment as supervisors of registration of persons holding office in the various parishes of the State. I believe this to be a wise provision, from my experience in my own parish, where the tax collector, an appointee of the Governor, is at the present time supervisor of registration. There is no objection on my part, nor on the part of the people generally, so far as I know, to the gentleman himself, but there is a public feeling against the concentration into the hands of one man of so many important public offices. In my own parish there can be found plenty of men who are perfectly competent to discharge the duties of supervisor, and who have not held public office for years. This, I say, is the case in my own parish, and I am in the habit of judging other parishes by my own. I think that in the majority of the parishes of the State there would be no difficulty in finding a competent man, and, if you please, a competent Republican, who would not be ineligible under this provision.

Mr. Harris—I would suggest that we amend the bill by providing that no member of the General Assembly nor any State officer shall be appointed a supervisor of registration.

Mr. Gallup accepted the suggestion as an amendment.

Mr. Lewis was opposed to striking out any part of the section. He believed that in all the parishes of the State men could be found who had never held office and who were just as competent to fill the office of supervisor, as those who had held office. He thought it was just as necessary to prevent persons holding small offices in the parishes from acting as supervisors of registration, as it was to prevent State officers from doing so.

Mr. Antoine—I do not think the substitute or the amendment covers the question properly. I base my objection on the same ground as that stated by the Senator from Carroll (Mr. McMillen). The supervisor of registration in my parish holds several offices. He is an administrator of the Charity Hospital, he is the Administrator of Public Accounts, and he is assistant tax collector. If we exclude only those who hold State offices, it would not, of course, cover his case, and his appointment as supervisor could not be prevented. For that reason I favor the adoption of the section as it stands, and I think it will give more satisfaction to the people throughout the country than the amendment offered by the gentleman (Mr. Harris). I do not see any necessity for the supervisors of registration having anything to do with the officers of election. I want them placed entirely and distinctly apart.

Mr. Ray—I have listened with attention to the arguments which have been made on this point, and have arrived at the conclusion that the section should stand in its original state. I think there is just as much danger to be apprehended from the appointment of parish officers as supervisors of registration as the appointment of State officers. In my own parish I am satisfied that we can get a perfectly competent supervisor of registration, who has not held an office for the last twelve months, and perhaps never held one. There is a little knot of men in my parish who appropriate all the offices to themselves. One man holds five offices, and he will certainly be an applicant for the office of supervisor if a prohibitory clause is not inserted in this bill. I am confident there are plenty of men in every parish of the State who would be competent, under this provision, to fill the office of supervisor. The object is to get a registrar who has not meddled in the political affairs of the State, and who will be perfectly fair and impartial in the discharge of his duties. This is a very valuable provision, and I would dislike very much to see it stricken from the bill. In order to test the sense of the Senate on the subject, I move to lay the motion of the Senator from West Baton Rouge (Mr. Gallup) on the table.

The Senate refused to table.

Mr. Blackman—If this clause is stricken out, what would prevent any member from resigning as soon as this session is over and becoming a supervisor of registration? I am willing to except parish officers from the operation of this provision, but not State nor district officers nor members of the General Assembly. I offer that amendment.

Mr. McMillen—I am in favor of the enactment of fair, just and proper laws, couched in such plain English that they will not admit of misconstruction. I do not believe it possible for legislatures to guard thoroughly against the abuse of wholesome laws. We must look with some degree of confidence to the persons who are charged with the execution of the laws and to a healthy public sentiment to see that those officers discharge their duties properly. I do not think it possible for us to frame this law in such a manner as to absolutely prevent its abuse if the persons entrusted with its execution see proper to abuse it. I think the proposition of the Senator from West Baton Rouge (Mr. Gallup), as amended, will be amply sufficient to secure proper persons as supervisors of registration in the different parishes of the State. I think some discretion should be left with the appointing powers. I do not believe that any person in whom this appointing power is lodged would feel at liberty to appoint as supervisor any one who is now a member of the General Assembly. I don't believe that public opinion would tolerate such an act, nor do I think it probable, not to say possible, that any member of the General Assembly would so far outrage public opinion as to resign his seat when we shall have finished our legislative labors here and accept an appointment as registrar. I look upon the present state of feeling of the people of the State as the best possible guard against the perpetration of any election frauds. Therefore, I see no impropriety in the adoption of the motion of Senator Gallup as amended. The bill will then expressly provide that no State officer, nor any member of the General Assembly, shall be appointed as supervisor of registration, and I do not see any necessity for the adoption of more stringent provisions. It is as plain as the English language can make it; it expresses the intention of the General Assembly fairly and clearly, and I do not believe that any one charged with its execution would violate or misconstrue it.

Mr. Harris—I am opposed to the amendment of the Senator from Claiborne (Mr. Blackman) for this reason: In the section of country I represent there are very few Republicans who are competent to fill the position of supervisor. If the amendment of Senator Blackman is adopted I do not believe there could be found in my parish a single man belonging to my party who would be capable of filling the position under this provision.

Mr. Thompson—Have a Warmoth Democrat appointed.

Mr. Harris—We havn't any up in my parish. We are all moral and decent and honest people.

The amendment of Senator Blackman was laid upon the table.

Mr. Barber offered a substitute to the amendment of Mr. Gallup, providing that no State or municipal officer should be eligible to the position of supervisor.

[Mr. Barber in the chair.]

Mr. Pinchback—I understood the gentleman from Carroll (Mr. McMillen) to introduce his amendment as a compromise, and to state that he was in favor of any person holding the position of supervisor, even if they had held an office within a year prior to the election. The proposition of the Senator from Orleans (Mr. Barber) is not to prevent a man who may have possibly held an office within twelve months prior to the election from acting as a supervisor of registration, but to prevent any man who holds an office at the time of the election from doing so. If you propose to make State officers and members of the Legislature ineligible, I would like to know by what rule of ethics you should make other office-holders eligible? All over the State there are numbers of gentlemen who hold a plurality of offices. If you are guided by the newspapers, you will believe that I hold two or three. Persons may hold five or six offices each, and yet, under this amendment, they will be eligible to the office of supervisor simply because they are not so unfortunate as to be members of the General Assembly or State officers. If you desire to strike at the root of this evil, you must make inelegible to the position of supervisor, any person, who, at the time of the election, holds any office, whether it be legislative, municipal, parochial or State office. I do not believe in making a man inelegible simply because he may have held an office within a year previous to the election. If you propose to make men who happen to live in the country eligible to any and every office, I shall insist upon the same privilege for those who do not live in the country, and who are not parochial officers. I am in favor of laying all the amendments upon the table.

Mr. Blackman moved to table all the amendments. Carried.

Mr. Hunsaker asked if a person holding the position of supervisor at present, could be appointed supervisor at the next election. He thought the position of supervisor was an office, and under the provision no such person could be appointed.

Mr. Ingraham—They can be reappointed if they have not held office within a year prior to the election.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Gallup to strike out.

Mr. Campbell moved to amend by providing that persons holding office could not be appointed supervisors of registration. Adopted.

Mr. Blackman moved to amend by providing that no municipal, parish or State officer, justices of the peace and notaries public excepted, should be eligible to the position. He did this, he said, to make the bill conform to the constitutional provision on the subject.

Mr. Ray—The articleo f the constitution says that no person shall hold more than one office of trust or profit except justices of the peace and notaries public, and the amendment now offered by the Senator from Claiborne (Mr. Blackman) is intended to make the bill correspond with that article. The office of supervisor of registration is an office of trust and profit, created by the Legislature, and the incumbent of that office can not at the same time perform the duties of any other position of trust and profit under this constitutional provision.

Mr. Harris moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. Lost.

Mr. Gallup called for executive session.

Before the doors were closed Mr. O'Hara made the point of order that the motion to go into executive session could not be entertained twice while the same subject matter was pending.

After the doors had opened Mr. O'Hara renewed his point of order.

The President said he had been on the committee which drafted the rules of the Senate, and he recollected that it was the intention, in adopting the rule referred to, to prevent Senators from calling for executive session twice on the same bill *on the same day*. He, therefore, ruled the point of order not well taken.

Mr. O'Hara appealed from the decision, and the Chair was sustained.

The motion to amend the bill by providing that no district, parish, municipal nor federal officer, justices of the peace and notaries public excepted, should be eligible to the office of supervisor, was adopted.

After the adoption of other amendments, on which there was no debate, the Senate adjourned.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT No. 6.

For the relief of Mrs. Mary Barlow, widow of the late Judge J. H. C. Barlow, of Alexandria, Rapides parish.

WHEREAS, J. H. C. Barlow was elected probate judge of the parish of Rapides, in April, 1868, the duties of which office he performed with fidelity for about two years, when he died, leaving his family in indigent circumstances; and

Whereas, The financial condition of the State was such at that time that the said Barlow was compelled to discount his warrants on the Auditor at about fifty cents on the dollar, thereby losing half his salary; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That twenty-five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to Mrs. Mary Barlow, to be paid out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, on her warrant, and that this act take effect from its passage.

(Signed) O. H. BREWSTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

A true copy:
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—The foregoing having been presented to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of the General Assembly in which it originated within the time prescribed by the constitution of the State of Louisiana, has become a law without his approval.

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

A National Savings Bank.

CHARTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE United States, March, 1865.

Thirty-three branch offices have already been established throughout the country.

Principal Office:
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
J. W. ALVORD, President. D. L. EATON, Actuary

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH:
114..........Carondelet street..........114
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Deposits of any amount received. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits are payable on demand with interest due. SIX PER CENT interest paid or compounded, free of all taxes semi-annually each year. Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions and associations. Certificates of deposit issued, payable on demand in currency or gold, with interest due. Deposits can be made by express, or bank draft, or postal money order. Deposits received from individuals, firms, societies and corporations, subject to check at sight.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was incorporated for the special benefit of the freedmen of the South, but it offers its advantages to all classes alike. As a national institution, subject at all times to the supervision of the Congress of the United States, its honesty and integrity are constantly assured.

OFFICE HOURS: From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday nights from six to eight o'clock.
C. [illegible] STURTEVANT,
Cashier [illegible] New Orleans Branch.
mh17 1y

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
No. 51..........Camp Street..........No. 51
W. VAN NORDEN, President. HENRY PEYCHAUD, Vice-President.
JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
W. H. Thomas, David W[illegible]ce,
Henry Peychaud, Dr. W. H. [illegible]olcombe.
H. J. Mullan.

Six per cent paid on savings deposits.
Safes rented, and valuables received.
Interest on bonds collected and remitted.
Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., at a small expense. no11 1y

AUCTION SALES.

By Placide J. Spear.

SUCCESSION OF JEAN, ALIAS THEOPHILE, MELIET—Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 35,029.

COFFEEHOUSE, LIQUORS, FIXTURES, LEASE, ETC.

BY PLACIDE J. SPEAR, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 46 Exchange alley.—FRIDAY, March 1, 1872, at 11 A. M., will be sold, corner of Clay and Jefferson streets, by virtue and in pursuance to an order from the Hon. Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated February 19, 1872, for account of said succession—

THE CONTENTS OF SAID COFFEEHOUSE, as above situated, consisting of liquors, fixtures, etc. Also the lease of same, a copy of which will be read at time of sale. The whole will first be offered in block.

Terms—Cash on the spot. fe20 26 mh1

By Alfred Bouligny.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE ON BURGUNDY STREET BETWEEN URSULINES AND HOSPITAL STREETS.

FINE LOT OF GROUND ON URSULINES STREET.

SUCCESSION OF WIDOW PAUL LOBIT.

Second District Court for the parish of Orleans No. 34,316.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 10 Carondelet street.—Will be sold at auction, on SATURDAY, February 24, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue and in pursuance of two several orders of the Hon. Louis Duvigneaud, judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, one dated November 25, 1871, and the other dated January 15, 1872, No. 34,316 of the docket of said court, the following described property, situated in the Second District of this city, belonging to the succession of the late Widow Paul Lobit—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, designated by letters A and B on a plan drawn by C. A. De Armas, surveyor, dated the fourteenth of December, 1871, said lots being in the square bounded by Ursulines, Hospital, Burgundy and Rampart streets, in the Second District of this city.

1. Lot A measures, in American measure, 31 feet 11 inches and 5 lines front on Burgundy street, by a first depth of 95 feet 11 inches on the side of Ursulines street, thence 2 feet 1 inch and 5 lines on a line parallel to Burgundy street and running toward Hospital street, thence 63 feet 11 inches and 3 lines on a second depth line, 159 feet 10 inches and 3 lines on the other side toward Hospital street, and 29 feet 10 inches in width on the rear line; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a handsome one-story and attic brick house, containing one parlor, dining room, one sleeping room and cabinets on the first floor, and two sleeping rooms and cabinets in the attic; gas fixtures throughout the house; one two-story brick building containing five rooms, and other outbuildings, such as bathroom, wash and coal rooms. Subject to a lease expiring on the fifteenth of September, 1872, at the rate of $55 per month, payable monthly.

2. Lot B measures, in American measure, 35 feet 2 inches front on Ursulines street, by a first depth of 106 feet 6 inches and 7 lines on the side of Rampart street, thence 3 feet 2 inches and 3 lines on a line parallel to Ursulines street and running toward Burgundy street, thence 21 feet 1 inch and 4 lines on a second depth line, 127 feet 8 inches and 3 lines on the other side toward Burgundy street, and 31 feet 11 inches and 5 lines in width on the rear line; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of two wooden shanties, one facing on Ursulines street, and the other in the rear of the lot.

Terms and Conditions—One-third cash, balance payable at one and two years, in notes of the purchasers, secured by mortgage on the property sold, and bearing eight per cent interest per annum from date until paid, and five per cent lawyer's fees in case of suit for the collection of said notes or parts thereof. The improvements to be kept insured and policy transferred to venders. The taxes of 1871 to be assumed by the purchasers.

Acts of sale before O. De Armas, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers, including the United States internal revenue stamps.
ja23 30 fe6 13 20 24

AUCTION SALES.

By Nash & Hodgson.

A NEAT COTTAGE RESIDENCE, NO. 261 WASHINGTON STREET, BETWEEN CARONDELET AND BARONNE STREETS.

SUCCESSION OF MRS. HARRIET PRICE, DECEASED.

Second District Court for the parish of Orleans—Docket No. 34,738.

BY NASH & HODGSON—W. I. HODGSON, Auctioneer—Office No. 170 Gravier street.—On SATURDAY, March 2, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, in the basement rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel, in this city, by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated January 30, 1872, docket No. 34,738, for account of the above succession, at public auction, will be sold—

ONE VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Washington avenue, Carondelet, Baronne and Fourth streets, designated as No. 9, measuring 29 feet 2 inches front on Washington avenue by a depth of 100 feet, between parallel lines, according to a plan made by Louis H. Pilie, surveyor, dated February 6, 1872.

The improvements consist of a very neat and new slate roof Frame Cottage Residence, known as No. 261 Washington street, containing three rooms; also two-story frame back building, containing four rooms. The main house has white marble mantels, the rooms are handsomely finished, and there are gas pipes throughout. There is a large cistern in the yard, privy, and chicken house. The yard is paved, has side entrance, etc., and is sold subject to a lease, expiring in October next, 1872, at the rate of $40 per month, to a good tenant.

Terms—Cash on the spot in United States treasury notes.

Act of sale before Andrew Hero, Jr., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including the stamps, and the taxes for the current year, 1872.
fe1 10 17 24 mh2

TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND ON LOUISIANA AVENUE.

TWO SHARES JEFFERSON CITY GASLIGHT STOCK.

SUCCESSION OF W. J. WILSON, DECEASED.

Second District Court for the parish of Orleans—Docket No. 35,168.

BY NASH & HODGSON, W. I. HODGSON, Auctioneer—Office No. 170 Gravier street.—On SATURDAY, March 23, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, in the basement rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel, by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated February 13, 1872, docket No. 35,168, for account of the succession of W. J. Wilson, deceased, at public auction, will be sold—

TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Louisiana avenue, Prytania, Delachaise and Plaquemine (now Coliseum) streets, designated as lots Nos. 12 and 13, which adjoin each other and measure as follows, to wit:

Lot No. 12 measures 30 feet 6 inches front on Louisiana avenue, by a depth of 160 feet. Lot No. 13 measures 31 feet 10 inches and 7 lines front on Louisiana avenue, by a depth of 160 feet, all between parallel lines American measure.

ALSO,

TWO SHARES of the capital stock of the Jefferson City Gas Light Company.

Terms—Cash on the spot in United States treasury notes.

Act of sale before John F. Coffey, notary, at the expense of the purchaser, including the stamps and the taxes for the current year.
fe17 mh2 9 16 23

ELEGANT FOURTH [illegible] DISTRICT PROPERTY.

THE TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE AND TWO LOTS OF GROUND, NO. 571 ST. CHARLES STREET, CORNER OF PHILIP STREET.

SUCCESSIONS OF ROBERT WALLACE BOYD AND HIS WIFE, CLARA CECILIA DUFFEL, BOTH DECEASED.

Second District Court for the parish of Orleans—Nos. 26,794 and 35,035.

BY NASH & HODGSON—W. I. HODGSON, Auctioneer—Office No. 178 Gravier street—On SATURDAY, March 2, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, in the basement rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel, in this city, by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated January 22, 1872, docket Nos. 26,794 and 35,035, in the matter of the successions of Robert Wallace Boyd and his wife, Clara Cecilia Duffel, both deceased, at public auction, will be sold—

TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by St. Charles (late Nyades), Philip, Carondelet (late Apollo) and Jackson streets, and designated as Nos. 18 and 19, measuring as follows, to wit:

Lot No. 18 measures 31 feet 6 inches front on St. Charles street, by a depth of 120 feet, between parallel lines.

Lot No. 19 adjoins lot No. 18, and measures 35 feet 3 inches front on St. Charles street, by a depth of 120 feet on the side of lot No. 18, and 120 feet 3 inches and 6 lines on the other side line and front on Philip street, forming the corner of St. Charles and Philip streets, all American measure, according to a plan made by Louis H. Pilie, surveyor, dated February 12, 1872, taken from a plan drawn by Hugh Grant, city surveyor of Lafayette, dated April 3, 1848, and deposited in the office of J. R. Beard, late a notary public.

The improvements consist of a stylish and well-built two-story and attic brick residence, known as No. 571 St. Charles street, with two story brick back buildings, all under slate roof. The house is retired from the street, has front and side ornamental verandahs, with Corinthian columns in front, and contains a wide hall, two large parlors, library and diningroom down stairs, and hall and four large, comfortable bedrooms on the second floor, and large room in the attic, all in the main building, with bathroom, three bedrooms, kitchen, ironing room, washroom and water closets in the back building. The house has gas throughout, with handsome marble mantels in the principal rooms, parlors papered, etc. There are two large cisterns; bath supplied with hot and cold water. There is a wood and coal house; back yard paved with brick; the front banquette is handsomely flagged; the front and side yards are also very handsomely laid out and flagged, and embellished with choice shrubbery, fruit and shade trees. The whole in very good order and repair, and is leased until October 31, 1872, at an annual rent of $1300, payable monthly; or earlier possession may be had, at the option of the purchaser.

This most eligible and desirable property, situated in the most delightful portion of the city, adjoining the elegant homestead of E. A. Tyler, Esq., and surrounded by beautiful residences, will be sold on the following easy and acceptable—

Terms and Conditions—One-third cash in United States treasury notes, and the balance in equal payments, at one and two years, with eight per cent interest and special mortgage, with vendor's privilege, from date until final payment; the act of mortgage to include renunciation of appraisement and confession of judgment, with five per cent for attorney's fees in case of suit on any of the credit notes; the improvements to be kept insured by the purchaser, to the satisfaction of the executor, and the policy transferred to the holders of the credit notes; in addition to which the purchaser will assume all the taxes for the year 1871, and up to the day of sale, over and above the price of adjudication.

Act of sale before F. D. Seghers, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including the United States revenue stamps.
ja25 fe3 17 24 mh2

By R. M. & B. J. Montgomery.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARPETS ETC., AT AUCTION.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY—R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer—Will be sold on every SATURDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, at the Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, at eleven o'clock—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, such as Rosewood Mahogany and Walnut Bedsteads, Armoirs, Bureaus, Washstands, Parlor Furniture, Marble Top Centre Tables, Carpets, French Plate Mirrors, Mattresses, Cooking Stoves, etc.

ALSO,

A large invoice of Cottage Beds, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs. Also, Upright and Square Pianos of Pleyel, Favre and other manufactories.

ALSO,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW FURNITURE of all description at private sale.

Terms—Cash no8

By Hoffman, Marks & Co.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, TRUNKS VALISES, SHELVINGS, SAFE, COUNTERS AND OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC.

BY HOFFMAN, MARKS & CO.—A. LEVY, Auctioneer.—Will be sold, on THURSDAY, February 22, at 10 A. M., by order of the official assignees, at store No. 17 Magazine street, the entire stocks in trade of Messrs. Gretzner, Winehill & Co., consisting of—

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, TRUNKS, VALISES, SHELVINGS, SAFE, COUNTERS and OFFICE FURNITURE, etc.

The above without any reserve whatever, by order of the official assignees. fe16 18 20 22