New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE STATE FUNDING BILL.

The act known by the above title, passed by both houses of the General Assembly, has been the cause of some inquiry on the part of those persons interested in State securities. As it is likely to become a law, we publish in advance the copy prepared for the General Assembly, with the remark, that possibly, some slight amendments may have been made to it by one or the other of the two houses:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it is made the duty of the State Treasurer, under the direction of the joint committee, to ascertain and classify the State indebtedness, to keep in his office a book, or books, in which he shall register all unpaid warrants and certificates of indebtedness issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts in accordance with law, and which are payable out of of the general funds, that were issued prior to the first day of Jaunary, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; or warrants or certificates of indebtedness that may be issued at any subsequent date, according to law, either pursuant to appropriations made or in recognition of indebtedness created pursuant to any law of the State in force prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; such warrants and certificates of indebtedness shall be registered in the order and date of presentation for registration, and shall be transferable by mere delivery and payable to bearer. The registry shall contain the number showing the order of registration, numbering from one upward, the number, date and amount of the warrant or certificate; and on the back of each warrant or certificate shall be indorsed or stamped by the State Treasurer the number of its registration.

Every warrant or certificate of indebtedness, so registered, shall be paid to the holder by the State Treasurer, on presentation, in the order of the registered number; the warrant or certificate of indebtedness bearing the lowest number shall be paid first; provided, that should any warrant not be presented in the order of registration, the State Treasurer shall reserve an amount sufficient to pay the same, subject to conditions hereinafter made, and the balance remaining after such reservation, he shall use to pay warrants and certificates of indebtedness in the order of their registration as above mentioned. The book or books of registry provided for in this section shall be opened immediately after the passage of this act, and shall be kept opened indefinitely.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the fund in the State treasury, created by act approved March 19, 1857, known as the "Redemption of the State debt fund," be and the same is hereby abolished, and that all the moneys, bonds and other assets belonging to said fund in the State treasury, at the time this act goes into effect, shall be transferred by the State Treasurer to the credit of a fund hereby created, and to be known as the fund for the redemption of the floating debt of the State, due or created on or before the thirty-first day of December, 1871.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the fund in the State treasury created by act No. 182, approved March 19, 1857, known as the "free school fund," be and the same is hereby abolished, and in lieu thereof it is hereby made the duty of the Auditor of public Accounts to ascertain annually the aggregate amount which would be due the several parishes from the free school fund if it were returned in the form in which it was prior to the passage of this act, and to levy and collect a special tax to provide for the payment of the same to the several parishes when due, the same as if the free school fund had not been abolished. All moneys, bonds and other assets belonging to said free school fund in the State treasury at the time this act goes into effect, shall be transferred by the State Treasurer to the credit of the special fund created in the second section of this act.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all taxes and licenses, for any purpose whatever, which were due the State prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, but which shall not have been collected when this act shall go into effect, also the moneys paid into the State treasury in redemption of lands forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes due prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, shall, as they are collected and paid into the State treasury, be placed by the State Treasurer to the credit of the special fund created by the second section of this act.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That all moneys placed to the credit of the special fund created by the second section of this act shall be used by the State Treasurer to take up and pay the debt for which said special fund was created, and in the order in which the warrants and certificates of indebtedness shall have been registered, as provided in the first section of this act.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That within ten days from the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts and the State Treasurer, jointly, to advertise all the bonds transferred from the "free school fund" and the "redemption of the State debt fund" to the "fund for the redemption of the floating debt of the State, due and created on or before the thirty-first day of December, 1871," to be sold at some conspicuous place in the city of New Orleans, which advertisement shall be made for ten days in the official journal in New Orleans. At the time and place designated, the said Auditor and Treasurer shall offer such bonds at public auction, from day to day, not to exceed six days for the duration of the sale, to the highest bidder, to be paid either in United States currency, on the Auditor's warrants on the State Treasurer, or in certificates of indebtedness, registered according to the requirements of this act. Said bonds shall be offered in lots of one, with the privilege to the bidder to take twenty at each entry; and provided, that no bid shall be received unless said bonds, if they be State bonds, shall bring sixty-five cents on the dollar, with matured interest coupons detached to the day of delivery; and if they be consolidated city bonds, eighty cents on the dollar, with matured interest coupons detached to the day of delivery. That if any of such bonds should not sell for the amount above specified they shall be retained in the State treasury and shall thereafter be exchanged for any warrants or certificates of indebtedness registered as provided for by this act, at the rate of sixty-five cents of warrants or certificates of indebtedness for one dollar of bonds if they be "State bonds," and if "consolidated city bonds" eighty cents of warrants or certificates of indebtedness registered according to the provisions of this act for one dollar in bonds; the order of registration to be observed in applications for exchange of bonds. If after the sale or exchange of all the bonds it shall be found that there have been more warrants and certificates of indebtedness registered, according to the provisions of this act, than there shall be either money or bonds, or both, to the credit of the special fund created by the second section of this act, or if holders of registered warrants and certificates prefer, then the excess of warrants and certificates of indebtedness, registered as aforesaid, shall be paid out of the money placed or to be placed to the credit of the said fund as hereinafter specified. All holders of warrants or certificates of indebtedness, registered as hereinafter provided, who shall not present their warrants or certificates of indebtedness within ten days after the bonds to the credit of the special fund created in the second section of this act shall have been offered for sale at public auction, as herein specified, shall lose their right of preference, and the party or parties who shall present their registered warrants or certificates of indebtedness within the said ten days for payment, shall receive payment, in the order of their registration, in money, if there shall be any to the credit of the special fund created for the purpose, or in bonds, as hereinbefore provided. A special appropriation of all the moneys or funds which shall be placed to the credit of the special fund created by the second section of this act, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby made to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any of the bonds placed to the credit of the special fund created by the second section of this act are not made negotiable or transferable by delivery, the State Treasurer shall cause to be written or stamped on each of said bonds, at or before the time of its sale or exchange, as provided for in this act, the words: "This bond is hereby made payable to bearer by delivery," and sign the same as Treasurer; and from and after that date such bonds shall pass and confer a perfect title to the holder by the mere delivery, as if on the face of it it was payable to bearer. The State Treasurer shall weekly report to the Auditor of Public Accounts the number of bonds exchanged, their date, number, and amount for which they were originally issued; also the number and amount of warrants or certificates of indebtedness for which they were exchanged, and make a full and accurate statement in his annual report of all the operations under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That to meet any deficit which may exist after the bonds and money placed to the credit of the special fund created by the second section of this act shall have been exhausted, there is hereby levied a tax of one mill on the dollar on all taxable property of the State, according to the assessment of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, to be collected and paid into the State treasury, as other taxes in eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and should any deficit exist on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, it shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts to ascertain the amount thereof, and a special tax, sufficient for the payment of such deficit, is hereby levied on all the taxable property of the State, according to the assessment rolls of eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to be collected and placed into the State treasury, as other taxes in eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and the amount in each case to be placed to the credit of the fund created by the second section of this act; provided, that there shall be allowed no compensation to assessors for the levy herein provided for on the assessment rolls of eighteen hundred and seventy-two. And said tax thus paid into the State treasury shall be used exclusively to pay warrants or certificates of indebtedness registered according to the first section of this act, and in the order of registry receipt as herein provided in case of the sale of the bonds.

SEC 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That all warrants and certificates of indebtedness registered under and in accordance with the provisions of this act, except such as may be exchanged for bonds as herein provided, shall bear an interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date of their registry until paid.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That any willful violation of the provisions of this act by the State Treasurer shall subject him to a fine of five hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered for the State by the Attorney General before any court of competent jurisdiction. The State Treasurer shall also be liable for damages in full to any party who shall suffer injury by his illegal action or failure to perform any of the duties enjoined upon him, said damages to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction on the complaint of the injured party.

Amasa Walker on Our Marine.

We copy the following from the Washington correspondence of the Chicago *Tribune*:

The Hon. Amasa Walker delivered a speech before the Commercial Committee of Congress a few days ago, and I have obtained the manuscript of it.

The commercial marine of the States increased with great rapidity prior to the late war, especially for the ten previous years. In 1850 the total tonnage was 3,535,000; in 1860 it was 5,353,000. Increase in ten years 1,818,000 tons.

Had our tonnage continued to increase at the same rate, the total amount in 1870 would have been 8,103,000. Instead of this, it was, at the close of the war, in 1865, only 3,516,000—a falling off of near thirty-three per cent.

Since 1865 the decline in tonnage has been continually going on at a rapid pace. Above 104,605 tons had been captured or destroyed, 774,652 tons had been sold, and the balance had disappeared. These are the brief facts in the case.

The war being closed, why did not our shipbuilding revive? Why was not our commercial marine restored? We had the same natural advantages as before the war; materials in abundance; the same capital, enterprise and labor. Why, then, did not our commerce return with the general prosperity of the country? There must have been some cause. There were, in fact, two very prominent causes:

First, the cost of building ships was much increased by the heavy duties imposed during the war upon materials entering into their construction, especially upon the important articles of iron and steel. These are said to amount to some forty per cent; and, if so, they must in so far diminish the power of the American shipbuilder to compete with foreign production.

A second and more important consideration is that the rate of wages of skilled workmen at mechanical trades has advanced sixty per cent during the last ten years in this country, while there has been no corresponding advance in other countries.

To what extent these two causes, higher duties and increased wages, operate to enhance the cost of shipbuilding, may be seen in the following illustration:

Suppose an iron steamer to cost $300,000, as follows:

Materials, thirty per cent	$90,000
Labor, sixty per cent	180,000
Profits, ten per cent	30,000
Total cost	$300,000
If the duty upon the materials is forty per cent the amount will be	$25,715
If labor is advanced sixty per cent the additional cost will be	67,500
Enhanced cost	$93,215

Equal to more than thirty one per cent.

This estimate is a reasonable one because, although the items may not be exactly accurate, the general result, the increased expense of building vessels, is quite as large as stated

Now, we have the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury that the difference in cost between an American and British built ship is only 33⅓ per cent. If this be so, then it follows, that, if the duty imposed by government upon the materials that enter into the construction of our steamers were removed, and the prices of labor were the same as in 1860, we could build vessels in the United States as low, within a very unimportant fraction, as they are produced in Great Britain; and, of course, there would be no obstacle to the restoration of shipbuilding in this country.

If this is a fair statement of the case, and the facts of the case, what is the remedy?

So far as duties are concerned, Congress has only to enact that, upon all that enters into shipbuilding, a drawback shall be allowed. Nothing more is required on the part of the government, so far as that difficulty is concerned.

But how in relation to labor? We have said that the skilled labor which enters into the construction of vessels has been raised sixty per cent. This statement is made on the authority of the bureau of statistics, and upon personal investigation. What has occasioned this advance?

There can be but one cause, viz: the great enlargement of the paper circulation of the country, which, in 1860, was $200,000,000, and is now $700,000,000. It is this expansion that has raised the cost of all domestic fabrics by at least fifty per cent on an average. The cost of all buildings, whether houses, stores, or factories, is raised to an equal or greater extent. This no one will attempt to dispute; it is apparent to all. All values have advanced, and hence common labor has risen to the extent of fifty per cent, and skilled labor, as being more scarce and high priced, to sixty per cent above the rate in 1860.

Who would agree to build and furnish a railroad now at fifty per cent over the prices of twelve years ago? Are not all the expenses of living more than fifty per cent higher than before the war?

For this excessive rise of prices there can be no other cause than the excess of the currency. Less labor is required now to produce commodities in general than ten years ago, for the reason that there has been a remarkable increase in the use of labor-saving machinery in production. Take the boot and shoe trade—the largest manufacturing industry in the country. Brogans, for example, that cost $1 in 1860 now cost $1 50; yet the amount of labor required to make them is thirty-three per cent less, owing to the introduction of labor-saving machinery. Instead of being higher, in a normal condition of things, they would be much lower.

The same is true of all our manufactures, in a greater or less degree. All are enhanced in cost by fifty per cent and upward.

Shipbuilding stands in the same category. The reason why we can not build ships is, that while prices are so largely raised in this country, they are but slightly affected abroad.

Mr. Walker explained, in a charming and lucid way, the popular idea that there is a difference in our currency of only about ten per cent, because that is the amount of the gold premium, is a very false one. If we made our vessels of gold, and paid our workmen at the old gold prices, it would be so; but at present, as gold is demonetized, it has no more relation to our paper currency than hay, or potatoes, or any other article wholly raised and consumed in the United States. The real depreciation of our paper currency is not less that thirty-three and one-third per cent.

If it be objected that this plan contemplates the lowering of wages, and thus the oppression of labor, it may be replied that the laborer has gained nothing by the inflation of the currency, and will lose nothing by the contraction of it. Commodities rise as much as and generally more than wages, and, consequently, those who work for wages are never benefited by a rise occasioned by the mere increase of the circulating medium.

If such are the facts in regard to shipbuilding in this country, how futile must be all endeavors to resuscitate our commercial marine by subsidies, bounties, or differential duties!

While the currency and the tariff remain as they now are every dollar expended in that way must be wasted, because the object could never be secured. The obstacles are insuperable. Remove them, and you may then aid commerce by bounties or subsidies effectively; but, while they exist, it is but an idle waste of the nation's resources.

Besides, restore the currency to par with the currency of commerce and you will increase the exports of our manufacturers immensely. There is no hope for the marine of the country until we first restore our standard of value, so that we can produce and exchange on equal terms with other nations.

At present, England, our great rival, has immensely the advantage of us, and will have until we secure a monetary standard equally high with hers. As now situated, we are constantly paying her tribute, and she will continue to drive our commerce from the ocean until it is exterminated, not by her fault, but by our folly.

Bounties are possibly the best form in which direct aid can be given to a few steamships, and in this case they may find their apology on the ground that they are, in fact, a war measure designed to counteract the destructive effects of war. On that ground, and to gain an artificial, temporary stimulus, they may be justified: although, as a general policy in an undisturbed state of trade, they are never wise or expedient.

Such is an abstract of this able argument.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* cynically remarks that Senator Conkling need not have much to fear in the investigation he has called for in regard to senatorial applications for office. It need not be expected that the Oneida gentleman's applications were put on paper. Why should they be? Don't he spend what time he has out of the Senate and his bay rum bath in the private companionship of the President? And what is easier than filling public places with noble specimens of the Cushman kind by verbal recommendation to the dispenser of all offices? This may explain Mr. Cookling's main objection to the civil service reform.

The Cincinnati Convention.

[From the St. Louis Times.]

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1872.

There is considerable discussion here among earnest men as to what the Cincinnati convention should do. A few are in favor of nominating right then and there, and forcing the Democrats to abandon the contest as a party and fall into such selections as may have been made. Prudent politicians—the men who really desire to defeat Grant, because they believe him to be a dangerous man, and who, although desirous of electing a Democrat, are yet fearful that if they attempt it they may fail—are strongly of the opinion that the Cincinnati convention should be a conference as originally proposed. I do not think there has been any serious intention on the part of the managers to change the plan.

Mr. Grosvenor, who may be considered as in possession of all the facts, and fully posted as to the opinions of the different prominent managers, assures me that there has not been any intention of changing the originally adopted programme.

Senator Trumbull has been much more outspoken since the French arms debate than previously, and it is known that he is advising all of his friends to participate in the movement. He said a few days ago that he had no doubt the Cincinnati convention would include 1000 of the more active and influential politicians in the Republican party, whose efforts alone in the last canvass were sufficiently powerful to have elected Seymour and Blair if they had been directed in their behalf and against Grant.

Hon. T. A. Hendricks has lately been here, and considering the fact that he was the most prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination, his views are of more than ordinary interest. He admits that the unexpected condition of affairs in the Republican ranks has rendered it unwise for him to allow his own name to be used in connection with the office, and freely states his preference at this time to be in favor of Judge Davis. The Indiana Democratic members say that he will shortly formally withdraw from the Presidential canvass by allowing his name to be used as the candidate for Governor of Indiana, in opposition to Brown, the Grant nominee.

The Herald an Administration Organ.

A New York special to the Chicago *Tribune* says:

The *World* gravitates more and more daily toward the Cincinnati convention, while the *Herald* this week is a rampant administration organ. The *Herald* says: "The Cincinnati convention is the same stereotyped revolt coming up every four years." It calls Schurz a shrewd German adventurer; Sumner a man who never had more of a party than would fill an omnibus; Trumbull, ill-tempered and old maid; the politician, Greeley, devoted only to Henry Clay, etc. It considers Grant "second only to Washington as a soldier and as a politician, contributing in every way to the nation's prosperity. As for running Judge Davis or any other Supreme Judge, it is like matching a superannuated racer against Goldsmith Maid."

Horace Greeley says that the maternal yearnings of hens may be stifled if properly managed. To keep a hen from setting she must be braced firmly, but the best way is to tie her legs together, and let her head hang down. It is not necessary in all cases to wring her neck, unless you need the feathers for something. It was the last straw, or the last hair, and not the last feather, that broke the camel's back. Some say that it didn't break the camel's back—that it only made him "hump." Should the hen show signs of decortication, the sight of some feed will revive her, as a hen's appetite is always trustworthy. A great many hens die of decortication.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "The man who governs France is much in the situation of the sailor who caught a tiger under a tub. If he don't sit down on him all the time as hard as he can the tiger will lift the tub and be out and at him. If he finds the tub lifting on one side a shade, and sits more on that side to stop it, the beast beneath discovers a letting up on the opposite side of the tub and has his nose out there instanter. Would not the man on top sometimes like to take turns with somebody in governing France, so that he might sleep now and then out of reach and sound of the tiger?"

A young lady of Indianapolis was very sorry that her wedding, which was to take place at the same hour, would prevent her attending her sister's funeral.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SECOND SESSION

OF THE

SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Forty-eighth Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Thursday, February 29, 1872.

The House was called to order, pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Brewster in the chair.

The roll was called, and the following members answered to their names:

Speaker Brewster, and Messrs. Abel, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrow, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Brown, Bryan, Buckingham, Carr, Cochrane, Crawford, Davidson, Davis, Dewees, Deslonde, Ellis, Faulkner, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Garstkamp, P. Harper, William Harper, Hempstead, Johnson, Kenner, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent, H. Lott, Marie, Marvin, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Overton, Quinn, Riley, Smith, Souer, Tatman, Tounoir, Tureaud, Washington (Concordia), E. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke—57.

Quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Upon motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with and the journal was adopted.

By consent, Mr. Ong, of St. Bernard, introduced House bill No. 485, a joint resolution authorzing the police jury of the parish of St. Bernard to issue bonds, which was read.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill was read a second time.

The bill was considered as engrossed.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill was placed on its third reading and final passage, its title adopted, and it was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Upon motion of Mr. Carr, of De Soto, the vote indefinitely postponing Senate bill No. 298, an act to incorporate the Citizens' Savings Bank was reconsidered, and the bill was placed on its third reading and final passage, its title adopted, and notice of concurrence ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The special committee appointed to investigate charges made against Mr. Thompson, of St. Tammany, submitted the following report:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 28, 1872.

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

The undersigned committee, appointed by resolution of this House, at the instance of the Hon. James M. Thompson, to investigate certain charges made against him by the report of the experts in a case lately pending before the Eighth District Court of New Orleans, respectfully submit the following report:

Your committee has thoroughly investigated the charges and have ascertained the facts in relation to them, by the following Mr. Thompson was a member of two committees, viz, the Committee on Public and Private Land Claims and the Committee on Elections, which were directed by resolutions of the House, adopted at the last session, to sit during the recess and discharge certain specified duties. The discharge of these duties involved a great deal of necessary and expensive traveling and the consumption of much time. Immediately after the adjournment of the House Mr. Thompson received from the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses vouchers to which he was entitled by law, provided the duties were performed which the resolution contemplated—upon presenting the vouchers to the Warrant Clerk Mr. Thompson was offered warrants for them, but at the same time was informed that some doubts had been expressed as to the regularity of the proceedings by which the resolution had been adopted. Mr. Thompson declined to accept the warrants, declined to perform the duties imposed by the resolution, and again called upon the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses and demanded of him that the vouchers should be canceled, which the chairman of this committee declared he could not do, giving as his reason that his account had already been made up, and had been presented to the Speaker of the House.

The vouchers were carefully retained by Mr. Thompson, with the declared purpose to have them canceled as soon as it could be legaly done. These vouchers, though in Mr. Thompson's possession for nearly twelve months, with the power of having them converted into warrants, were never used by him, and as soon as the present Commitee on Contingent Expenses was appointed were presented to Hon. L. J. Souer, the chairman, and by him have been canceled.

With this statement of facts fully sustained by legal testimony, we respectfully submit that no shadow of blame can be attached to Mr. Thompson. On the contrary, as soon as circumstances intervened which induced him to abandon the idea of discharging the duties which the resolution imposed, he promptly declined to receive what he was legally entitled to if the services had been performed. Your committee therefore report that the charges made against the Hon. James M. Thompson are not only not sustained, but that his conduct in the transaction referred to was such as to entitle him to the confidence and respect of all honest and honorable gentlemen.

J. C. MONCURE,
HARRY LOTT,
W. H. WATERS,
Committee.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the official reporter, Mr. R. S. Vatchman, be and is hereby allowed fifteen dollars per day for services from the first day of January to the seventeenth day of January, 1872, and is allowed seventy-five cents per page for taking three hundred pages of testimony for the committee to investigate the charges against G. E. Bovee; also, that the official reporter and his assistant are instructed to prepare and revise the debates of the House after the adjournment of the session, and they allowed thirty days' pay for the same at the present compensation; and the Committee on Contingent Expenses be and is hereby directed to issue them their vouchers for their per diem, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. Brown, of Ascension, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses be authorized to approve the accounts of John M. March and W. C. James, clerks, and W. Terrel, messenger, on the committee to register warrants and vouchers of last session; also the account of the chairman of said committee for room rent, gas, coal, and printing from January 25 to February 29, 1872.

Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses be and is hereby directed to approve the vouchers of John Maroney, B. Jourdan and F. Mallo, who have been acting as pages during the entire session, to be paid out of the contingent fund.

Mr Dewees, of De Soto, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Contingent Expenses be and is hereby instructed to draw a warrant upon the Warrant Clerk in favor of Demenico Bianchini, Jr., as page, from January 1 to February 29, inclusive.

Mr Kenner, of Orleans, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That John Davis be and is hereby allowed pay as a messenger of the House of Representatives, and that he is entitled to the same for the entire session.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, moved to withdraw the general appropriation bill from the committee of the whole, upon which motion Messrs. Antoine, of Orleans, and Young, of Concordia, called the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Yeas—Abel, Baker, Barker, Barrett, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Broussard, Brown, Carr, Cochrane, Crawford, Darinsburg, Davidson, Dewees, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Fontelieu, William Harper, Hyams, Kenner, Killen, Kinsella, Llambias, H. Lott, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, Meadows, Moncure, Morphy, Morris, Nelson, Oplatek, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Smith, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir, Verrett, Washington (Assumption), Washington (Concordia), Waters, E. Williams, Young—53.

Nays—Antoine, Bickham, Bryan, Butler, Chachere, Davis, Deslonde, Gardner, Garstkamp, Hempstead, La Saliniere, Laurent, J. B. Lott, McFarland, Ong, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Tureaud, H. Williams, Worrall, Yorke—22.

Carried.

Substitute for Senate bills Nos. 278 and 343, an act making appropriations for the general expenses of the State of Louisiana for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1872, prescribing the mode in which certain appropriations shall be drawn, and repealing section 187 of Revised Statutes of 1870, and certain acts fixing salaries and compensation for services performed for the State.

Mr. Murray, of Orleans, moved to substitute House bill No. 478, general appropriation bill, for the Senate appropriation bill.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, moved to lay that motion upon the table.

Upon which Messrs. Antoine and Quinn, of Orleans, demanded the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Yeas—Abel, Baker, Barker, Barrow, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Broussard, Bryan, Butler, Carr, Chachere, Cochrane, Crawford, Darinsburg, Davidson, Demas, Dewees, Deslonde, Ellis, Faulkner, Fontelieu, P. Harper, William Harper, Hempstead, Hyams, Kenner, Killen, La Saliniere, Llambias, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Morphy, Morris, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Riley, Ringgold, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir, Tureaud, Verrett, Washington (Assumption), Washington (Concordia), H. Williams, Young—61.

Nays—Antoine, Belot, Brown, Darby, Davis, Durio, Floyd, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, Johnson, Laurent, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Murray, Stanton, E. Williams, Worrall, Yorke—19.

Carried.

Item ten was read and adopted.

Item eleven was read.

Mr. Hempstead offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

In line sixty-three, strike out "one" and insert "two," and in line sixty-six strike out out "eighteen hundred dollars" and insert "thirty-six hundred dollars."

The item, as amended, was then adopted.

Items twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and seventeen were read and adopted.

Item eighteen was read.

Mr. Johnson, of Orleans, moved to amend by striking out "twenty-five hundred dollars" and inserting "two thousand dollars."

Adopted.

The item as amended was adopted.

Items nineteen, twenty and twenty one were read and adopted.

Item twenty-two was read.

Mr. H. Lott, of Rapides, moved to amend by striking out "five hundred dollars" and inserting "one thousand dollars."

Carried.

The item as amended was adopted.

Items twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six were read and adopted.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, moved to adopt the bill as a whole.

Lost.

Items twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two and thirty-three were read and adopted.

Mr. Johnson, of Orleans, moved to reconsider the amendments in lines ninety-five and ninety-six.

Carried.

The original item was then adopted.

Mr. Murray, of Orleans, moved to adopt the bill as a whole.

Lost.

Items thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one and forty-two were read and adopted.

Item forty-three was read.

Mr. Ong, of St. Bernard, offered the following amendment:

Appropriation to pay William Wright for similar loss as that of J. S. Dickey and others for work done on the Glasscock levee, two thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars and ninety-five cents.

Appropriation to pay Polycoupe Fortier for loss sustained in construction of Kenner and Rost levees in parishes of Jefferson and St. Charles in 1867, sixteen thousand dollars.

Mr. Moncure, of Caddo, moved to lay the amendment upon the table.

Lost.

Amendment adopted.

Item as amended adopted.

Mr. Brown, of Ascension, offered the following additional item:

To pay a judgment rendered against the State of Louisiana in the Eighth District Court, parish of Orleans, September 21, 1871, and numbered 3551, for fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Quinn, of Orleans, moved to lay the item upon the table.

Upon which motion Messrs. Lott, of Rapides, and Kenner, of Orleans, called the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Yeas—Baker, Barker, Barrett, Barrow, Belot, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Broussard, Bryan, Butler, Chachere, Cochrane, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Deslonde, Ellis, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, William Harper, Hempstead, Hyams, Johnson, Killen, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Mahoney, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Ringgold, Sartain, Smith, Stamps, Stanton, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir, Verrett, Washington (Assumption), Washington (Concordia), Waters, E. Williams, H. Williams, Worrall, Yorke, Young—70.

Nays—Abel, Bowen, Brown, Dewees, Faulkner, P. Harper—6.

Carried.

Mr. Stamps, of Jefferson, moved to reconsider item forty-three.

Carried.

Mr. Stamps then moved to strike out all after the words "ninety-five cents" in the amendment adopted.

Carried.

Item as amended adopted.

Mr. Ong, of St. Bernard, offered the following additional item, which was adopted:

Insert after line 657, "Appropriation to pay the judgment rendered against the State in the Seventh District Court, No 8771 of the docket, $12,120

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, moved to adopt the first section as amended

Carried.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, offered the following additional section:

Be it further enacted, etc., That the sum of ten thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay Hornor & Benedict for professional services rendered the State.

Mr. Carr moved the adoption of the above section, upon which motion the yeas and nays were called by Messrs. Davidson, of Livingston, and Mahoney, of Plaquemines, with the following result:

Yeas—Abel, Barrett, Barrow, Bentley, Bowen, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buckingham, Carr, Darby, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Fontelieu, Gaddis, P. Harper, Hyams, La Saliniere, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Mahoney, Matthews, McFarland, Morphy, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Ringgold, Smith, Souer, Waters, Worrall, Young—35.

Nays—Baker, Barker, Bickham, Blunt, Butler, Chachere, Cochrane, Darinsburg, Davidson, Deslonde, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Gardner, Garstkamp, William Harper, Hempstead, Johnson, Kenner, Killen, Kinsella, Laurent, Llambias, Marie, Marvin, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Morris, Nelson, Overton, Raby, Riley, Sartain, Stamps, Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud, Washington (Assumption), Washington (Concordia), Yorke—41.

Lost.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, offered the following additional section, which was adopted:

Be it further enacted, etc., That the sum of three hundred dollars be appropriated to the representative of each newspaper in the House and Senate who has reported the proceedings of the General Assembly this session to the press of the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, offered the following additional section:

SEC. —. Appropriation to pay the legislative warrants and vouchers of 1871: House vouchers Nos. 200, 201, 203, 204, 205, 209, 277, 280, 311, 310, 312, 213, 214, 228, 229, 316, 345, 349, 350, 157, 156, 164, 165, 197, 353, 354, 356, 374, 384, 333, 334, 57, 56, 307, 211, 212, 120, 226, 227, 239, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 343, 354, 374, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 215, 294, 187, 183, 180, 175, 168, 164, 152, 132, 131, 130, 129, 128, 127, 206, 167, 195, 181, 182, 191, 189, 192, 135, 134, 172, 178, 195, 185, 119, 126, 43, 44, 45, 46, 123, 263, 264, 69, 270, 255.

Warrants Nos. 140, 97, 97, 98, 99, 100, 100, 144, 136, 40, 95, 90, 105, 151, 162, 125, 156, 186, 115, 116, 117, 118, 121, 122, 123, 124, 170, 161, 184, 188, 157.

For Senate vouchers Nos. 343, 102, 80, 91, 79, 92, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 90, 87, 88, 89, 319, 320, 322, 324, 4, 103, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

Provided, that no Senate or House warrant or voucher shall be paid unless the same are approved by the chairmen of the committees of both houses to examine and audit outstanding warrants and vouchers of the session of 1871.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, offered the following as a substitute:

That the sum of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars be appropriated to pay the outstanding warrants and vouchers issued for the expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives for the session of 1871, the vouchers approved to be taken up on the warrant of the Warrant Clerk countersigned by the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses and the presiding officers of the respective houses, drawn on the State Treasurer in payment of same; and the Auditor of Public Accounts, as fast as he shall audit the same, shall charge the amount of each against the appropriation thus made.

Mr. Worrall, of Jefferson, moved to adopt the substitute, and upon that motion called the previous question.

Main question ordered.

Upon the adoption of the substitute, the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Stanton, of Bossier, and Quinn, of Orleans, with the following result:

Yeas—Antoine, Baker, Barrett, Belot, Bentley, Bickham, Bowen, Brown, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Deslonde, Faulkner, Floyd, Gaddis, P. Harper, William Harper, Hyams, Johnson, Kenner, Kinsella, La Saliniere, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Marie, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Meadows, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Ong, Overton, Quinn, Souer, Tounoir, Verrett, Washington (Assumption), Washington (Concordia), Waters, E. Williams, H. Williams, Worrall, Yorke—45.

Nays—Abel, Adolphe, Barker, Blunt, Broussard, Bryan, Butler, Carr, Cochrane, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Dewees, Durio, Ellis, Fontelieu, Gardner, Garstkamp, Huston, Killen, Laurent, Mahoney, Marvin, Moncure, Oplatek, Riley, Ringgold, Smith, Stamps, Stanton, Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud, Young—34.

Carried.

Mr. Stamps, of Jefferson, moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Upon which motion Messrs. Carr, of De Soto, and Ringgold, of Orleans, demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas—Abel, Adolphe, Barker, Barrett, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Broussard, Bryan, Butler, Carr, Cochrane, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Demas, Dewees, Deslonde, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Gardner, Garstkamp, William Harper, Hempstead, Hyams, Johnson, Killen, Laurent, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, Meadows, Moncure, Morphy, Oplatek, Overton, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Smith, Stamps, Stanton, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir, Tureaud, Verrett, Waters, Young—53.

Nays—Antoine, Baker, Belot, Bickham, Brown, Davis, Gaddis, P. Harper, Kenner, Kinsella, La Saliniere, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, McFarland, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Quinn, Souer, Washington (Concordia), Worrall, Yorke—22.

Carried.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, moved to lay the substitute upon the table.

Upon which motion Messrs. Antoine, of Orleans, and J. B. Lott, of Rapides, called for the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Yeas—Abel, Adolphe, Baker, Barker, Barrett, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Broussard, Bryan, Buckingham, Butler, Carr, Cochrane, Crawford, Darby, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gardner, Garstkamp, William Harper, Hempstead, Hyams, Killen, Laurent, Llambias, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, Meadows, Moncure, Morphy, Morris, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Overton, Riley, Ringgold, Smith, Stamps, Stanton, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir, Verrett, Washington (Concordia), Waters, Young—56.

Nays—Antoine, Belot, Bowen, Brown, Darinsburg, Davis, Deslonde, Gaddis, P. Harper, Johnson, Kenner, La Saliniere, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, McFarland, Murray, Quinn, Souer, E. Williams, Worrall, Yorke—21.

Carried.

Mr. Carr moved to adopt the bill as a whole, and upon that motion called the previous question.

Main question ordered.

Upon the adoption of the bill as a whole, the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Antoine and Kenner, of Orleans, with the following result:

Yeas—Abel, Baker, Barker, Barrett, Bentley, Bickham, Broussard, Bryan, Buckingham, Butler, Carr, Chachere, Cochrane, Demas, Dewees, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Garstkamp, P. Harper, William Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Hyams, Killen, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Llambias, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, Meadows, Moncure, Morphy, Morris, Nelson, Ong, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Ringgold, Smith, Souer, Thompson, Washington (Assumption) Waters, Young—50.

Nays—Adolphe, Antoine, Belot, Blunt, Bowen, Brown, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davis, Deslonde, Gaddis, Gardner, Johnsen, Kenner, Laurent, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Mahoney, McFarland, Murray, Overton, Riley, Sartain, Stamps, Stanton, Tounoir, Tureaud, Verrett, Washington (Concordia), E. Williams, Worrall—32.

Carried.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, moved to suspend the constitutional rules to put the bill upon its third reading.

Upon which motion Messrs. Antoine, of Orleans, and Brown, of Ascension, called for the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Yeas—Speaker Brewster, Abel, Baker, Barker, Barrett, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buckingham, Butler, Carr, Chachere, Cochrane, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Demas, Dewees, Deslonde, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Garstkamp, P. Harper, William Harper, Hempstead, Hyams, Kenner, Killen, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Llambias, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, Meadows, Moncure, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Thompson, Tounoir, Tureand, Verrett, Washington (Assumption), Washington (Concordia), Waters, Young—68.

Nays—Adolphe, Antoine, Belot, Gaddis, Gardner, Huston, Johnson, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, McFarland, Sartain, Stanton, E. Williams, Worrall, Yorke—15.

Carried.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill was placed upon its third reading and final passage, its title adopted, and and it was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, moved to reconsider the vote taken upon the final passage of the bill, and also moved to lay that motion upon the table.

Carried.

Upon motion of Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, the House concurred in Senate amendments to House bill No. 67, an act to amend sections one, seven, forty-nine, fifty-six, sixty-one, sixty-six, seventy-five and seventy-seven of an act entitled an "Act to provide a revenue, to levy and collect taxes, to prescribe certain penalties and forfeitures, to provide for the creation and removal of revenue officers and to define their duties, to punish certain crimes and misdemeanors, to create liens and mortgages in favor of the State in certain cases, to regulate the manner of the payment of moneys from the treasury, to prescribe certain duties of justices of the peace, State and parish officers, to provide for the collection of back taxes and licenses and to repeal all acts inconsistent therewith and relative to the fees of the Auditor of Public Accounts, and designate a fiscal agent for the State," approved March 1871.

Upon motion of Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, the House concurred in the Senate amendments to House bill No. 314, an act to organize the Wake Band Benevolent Society of the parish of St. Charles.

Mr. Thompson, of St. Tammany, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That every person who was a member of this House on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1872, shall be entitled to mileage and per diem for the entire session, to be paid in the same manner as all other members.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, offered the following substitute, which was adopted:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That the members of the Legislature expelled by the action of the House be allowed their per diem and mileage from the beginning to the close of the present session of the Legislature, and the officers of the House be and are hereby authorized to sign the required vouchers therefor.

Mr. Souer, of Avoyelles, moved to take up Senate bill No. 399, an act to appropriate money to pay the mileage and per diem and contingent expenses of the General Assembly, lying on the table subject to call.

Carried.

The bill was read.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule the bill was read a third time, and finally passed, its title adopted, and notice of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Stamps, of Jefferson, offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House be instructed to inform the Senate that we adjourn at half-past ten o'clock this Thursday evening, February 29, 1872.

Substitute for Senate bills No. 275 and 276, an act providing for the election of a State printer, and defining the duties and fixing the compensation of the same, and providing for State, judicial, parochial and municipal printing, and for printing the decisions of the Supreme Court, was read.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill was read a second and third time, and finally passed, its title adopted and notice of concurrence ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, moved to reconsider the vote taken upon the final passage of the bill, and also moved to lay that motion on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Thompson, of St. Tammany, moved that the House take a recess until seven o'clock P. M.

Lost.

Senate bill No. 295, an act ratifying and confirming the charter of the New Orleans Waterworks Company, and to empower said company to build waterworks, to lay down pipes, erect fire plugs, etc., and to assess and collect water rates or rents on property on the line of its pipes, when laid, was called up and read the third time.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved that the reading of the bill in detail be dispensed with, upon which motion Messrs. Thompson, of St. Tammany, and Bryan, of Calcasieu, called the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Yeas—Abel, Antoine, Belot, Blunt, Bowen, Brown, Carr, Crawford, Darinsburg, Davidson, Demas, Dewees, Deslonde, Faulkner, Floyd, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, Huston, Johnson, Kinsella, H. Lott, La Saliniere, Laurent, Mahoney, Marie, Matthews, McFarland, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Stinson, Tatman, Tounoir, Tureaud, Verrett, Washington (Assumption), Washington (Concordia), Waters, Worrall, Yorke, Young—54.

Nays—Barker, Barrow, Bryan, Buckingham, Butler, Cochrane, Ellis, Hyams, Killen, Llambias, J. B. Lott, Meadows, Moncure, Nelson, Thompson, E. Williams—16.

Carried.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved the final passage of the bill.

Upon which motion Messrs. Thompson, of St. Tammany, and Faulkner, of Caldwell, called for the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Yeas—Abel, Antoine, Barrett, Belot, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Brown, Carr, Crawford, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Deslonde, Faulkner, Floyd, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Kenner, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent, H. Lott, Mahoney, Marie, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Sartain, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Tatman, Tounoir, Tureaud, Verrett, Washington (Assumption), Washington (Concordia), Waters, E. Williams, Worrall, Yorke, Young—60.

Nays—Barker, Bryan, Buckingham, Butler, Ellis, Hyams, Killen, Llambias, Moncure, Nelson, Thompson—11.

Carried.

The bill was finally passed, its title adopted, and notice of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved to reconsider the vote on the final passage of the bill, and also moved to lay that motion on the table.

Carried.

Senate bill No. 35, an act for the relief of