New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN
is published every day (Mondays excepted) at No. 84 Camp street. Terms: $12 a year; $6 for six months; $3 for three months—payable invariably in advance. Single copies five cents.

Office—No. 84 Camp street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares.	One month.	Two months	Three months	Six months	One year.
One	$12	$22	$30	$50	$75
Two	22	38	50	80	125
Three	30	53	70	110	175
Four	36	67	90	140	225
Five	46	80	105	170	275
Six	54	93	120	200	325
Seven	60	105	135	230	375
Eight	65	115	150	260	420
Nine	70	125	165	290	460
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Eleven	80	145	195	350	540
Twelve	85	155	210	380	580
Thirteen	90	165	220	410	620
Fourteen	95	175	230	430	660
Fifteen	100	185	240	450	700
Thirty	175	330	450	750	1200

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

Second page monthly advertisements, each square, $20 per month.

Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion seventy-five cents per square.

Second page transient advertisements, each insertion $1 50 per square.

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

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

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

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN
is published every Saturday morning, and contains the news by telegraph, miscellaneous reading, editorials, local matters of general public interest, commercial and monetary reports, and everything that appears in the Daily, except such items as are of little or no public moment. The WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is an excellent family paper, valuable as well for instruction and amusement as information on the current topics of the day.

Terms of Subscription.
One year, $5; six months, $2 50.

Advertisements.
Transient advertisements same terms as in the Daily. Monthly advertisements inserted for one-fourth of the daily rates.
A liberal commission allowed to those who send us clubs of five or more.

DEBATES IN THE HOUSE.

Fourteenth Day's Proceedings.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE ON THE FUNDING BILL.

[Mr. Allain in the chair.]

Mr. Benham, of Carroll—Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of placing the responsibility of section fifteen where it belongs. I send to the Clerk a copy of a bill that was handed to me some days ago by Governor Kellogg, which he said had the indorsement of the Chamber of Commerce, and was drawn up by a jurist and a prominent one. It will be found that the entire section appears in the bill. My object in this proceeding is to set the House right. It has been charged that this is a job and I want to show, and all I have to say is this, that if it is a job the Governor is interested in it, the Chamber of Commerce is interested in it, as well as others of the oldest and best.

Mr. Demas, of St. John—I have a substitute to offer to this section (fifteen). I will send it to the Clerk.

The Clerk here read the substitute as will be found in the House journal.

Mr. Mathews, of Tensas—This amendment meets with my approval. It is the same as the Committee on Ways and Means reported. It is cut out of the bill which they reported, and I want to see it in the one under consideration.

Mr. Jarbert—I do not see how any gentleman can object to the proposition.

Mr. Gair—I am totally unable to understand the position of the friends of this measure, although I have tried hard to do it. The substitute offered by the gentleman is the same that the Committee on Ways and Means recommended. I favor it; it meets with my approval. I can't see where the opposition comes from. I think that a better one could be proposed. I can not understand the opposition, and yet I have seen men here that are opposed to everything that is to the interest of the Republican party and the State. I am at all times almost afraid to make any amendment or offer any proposition because certain members, through a spirit of suspicion, oppose whatever is offered, and the rest come in. It reminds me of the way they used to get cattle off a boat; they would throw one overboard and the rest all follow. [Laughter.]

Mr. Keating—I think that substitute should be amended. I'm not willing to vote for the rich men on Carondelet street; I want to make this measure a benefit to the poor people. I am not opposed to a funding bill, as the papers have reported I am, and I want the reporters to correct their statements to that effect. I have said, and I say it again, that I am sorry that such action is necessary, but as it is, we must adopt the measure that will injure our credit the least. I have an addition to make to the substitute. I want to amend it.

Mr. Keating sent the substitute to the Clerk, who read it as it appears in the House journal.

Mr. Mathews—Have you figured up the amount of interest that the State will have to pay if your proposition should be accepted and adopted?

Mr. Keating—Yes, sir, I have; but I can not state it now, nor do I care. We have $9,000,000 back taxes to pay it with. My position is clear. I want these bonds funded. I want to benefit the taxpayers, and not the brokers.

Mr. Benham, of Carroll—The gentleman's stand is untenable. He proposes to legislate for the interest of the taxpayer, and yet he wants to make them settle in cash what they could pay in warrants as the section stands.

Mr. Keating—The gentleman knows well enough that the taxpayer would not be benefited by these warrants. There is but a limited amount of them, and it we do as he desires it will send them up to almost par, and the brokers, who have bought them at a small price will get the benefit of the rise.

Mr. Benham—Would it not be better for the taxpayers to pay ninety cents for the warrants and get them out of the way than to redeem them in the end with interest.

Mr. Keating—No, sir, because when we fund them we reduce the debt about $480,000.

On motion of Mr. Mathews, the committee rose.

[Speaker Lowell in the chair.]

The Speaker, by the committee authorized, reported that the committee had had under consideration a bill known as the funding bill, and that pending action thereon the committee rose.

The Indian War.

A letter from Cheyenne, to the St. Louis *Times*, dated February 17, says:

The Indian excitement prevails still, and every one is on the *qui vive* for news from the front. Red Cloud, the noted chieftain, who lives at the White Clay agency, has been friendly to the government ever since he signed the treaty of 1869, and has always used his endeavors to keep the young warriors from molesting or disturbing the whites. He has been very influential in returning stock that has been stolen by small war parties, and in the performance of this duty the other day, the remainder of the tribe of Oga'lallahs, at the agency, killed his grown son, who was endeavoring to execute his father's orders.

Lieutenant General Sherman will lead the expedition in person. The cavalry force, consisting of six companies of the Second Cavalry, two companies of the Third Cavalry and six companies of the Sixth Cavalry, will be under the command of Major E. M. Baker, Second Cavalry, celebrated for his victory over the Piegan Indians in Montana. The infantry force will consist of two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, under the command of Major Thomas S. Dunn, Eighth infantry. This force will amount in the aggregate to about 1500 men, collected from the posts in the Department of the Platte and Department of the Missouri.

Fort Laramie will be the point at which the troops will rendezvous. This post is about fifty miles from the Indian agency, and large trains of supplies have been forwarded to that point for the expedition.

THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

Forty-first Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER,
New Orleans, February 26, 1874.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Hon. C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor of the State and President of the Senate.

On call of the roll the following Senators answered to their names:

Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Barber, Belden, Blackburn, Blunt, Bovee, Brewster, Burch, Butler, Cage, Chadbourn, Daigle, Detiege, Greene, Glaudin, Harris, Harper, E. F. Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, Rey, Stamps, Sypher, Swaizie, Thomas, Twitchell, Whitney—28.

The President announced a quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with, and the journal corrected and adopted.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, February 26, 1874.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I have the honor to inform you that the Governor has this day approved and signed a bill, originating in your honorable body, continuing Mississippi Fire Company No 2 as a body corporate.

H. CONQUEST CLARKE,
Private Secretary.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
New Orleans, February 26, 1874.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am directed by the House to ask the concurrence of your honorable body in the following House bills, viz:

House bill No. 337, entitled an act to repeal all previous acts relative to sampling, inspections and sales of tobacco.

House bill No. 386, entitled an act regulating the terms of the Seventeenth Judicial District Court.

House bill No. 96, entitled an act for the relief of *L'Avenir*, a newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana.

And House bill No. 290, entitled an act to incorporate the New Orleans, St. Bernard and Plaquemines Railroad Company.

Very respectfully,
JOHN W. ROXBOROUGH,
Assistant Clerk.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
New Orleans, February 26, 1874.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

The House of Representatives has, by a two-thirds vote, passed over the Governor's veto substitute for House bill No. 59, an act to regulate the private markets in the city of New Orleans, and for other purposes.

I hereby transmit to your honorable body the bill, accompanied by the veto message.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Barber submitted the petition of the people of Carrollton, asking to be annexed to New Orleans.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Blackburn submitted the petition of certain citizens of the town of Homer, Claiborne parish, asking to be relieved from the payment of parish taxes.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Stamps submitted a remonstrance from the people of the city of Carrollton against annexation to New Orleans.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ingraham, chairman of the Committee on Engrossment and Enrollment, submitted the following:

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT AND ENGROSSMENT,
New Orleans, February 26, 1874.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Your Committee on Enrollment and Engrossment beg leave to report as duly enrolled Senate bill No. 238, an act to extend the charter of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company.

Respectfully,
JAMES H. INGRAHAM,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT AND ENGROSSMENT,
New Orleans, February 26, 1874.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Your Committee on Enrollment and Engrossment beg leave to report as duly engrossed:

Senate bill No. 235, entitled an act authorizing the sale of property by tax collectors for delinquent taxes, and providing for redemption of the same, and requiring the Auditor of Public Accounts to make title in the name of the State, and regulating the proceeding under the same; prohibiting the issuing of injunctions in certain cases, and fixing the time of prosecription of actions of nullity of titles at tax sales, and for other purposes.

Senate bill No. 344, an act to provide for conventional mortgages on movables; their recordation, rights of priority and extinction; to provide penalties for any fraud in the creation thereof; to declare certain acts misdemeanors, and fixing punishment for same; to provide for the recordation of leases, and to limit the lessor's lien.

Respectfully,
JAMES H. INGRAHAM,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT AND ENGROSSMENT,
New Orleans, February 26, 1874.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Your Committee on Enrollment and Engrossment beg leave to report as duly engrossed Senate bill No. 404, an act to provide for the greater security of the public in the making and issue of promissory notes secured by mortgage on property situated in the parish of Orleans, and fixing the fees for parapbing said notes.

Respectfully,
JAMES H. INGRAHAM,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT AND ENGROSSMENT,
New Orleans, February 26, 1874.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Your Committee on Enrollment and Engrossment beg leave to report as being duly engrossed Senate bill No. 447, entitled an act authorizing the police jury of the parish of Iberville to purchase the dyke across the Bayou Plaquemine, and to make the same a public highway, and to issue its bonds in payment therefor.

Respectfully,
JAMES H. INGRAHAM,
Chairman.

Mr. Anderson, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, submitted the following:

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY,
New Orleans, February 26, 1874.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 232, an act relative to the Workingmen's Bank, respectfully report the same favorably, with the following amendment:

In section two, on lines twelve and thirteen, strike out the words "the market value of which shall not be below par." On lines seventeen and eighteen strike out the words "nor at a rate of interest to exceed the current market rate."

As thus amended your committee recommend the passage of the bill.

THOMAS C. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE,
New Orleans, February 26, 1874.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Your Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred—

Senate bill No. 429, an act to provide for the defense of indigent persons charged with crimes, and to fix the compensation therefor.

Senate bill No. 215, submitting to the voters of the State a proposed amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the General Assembly from lending the credit of the State to any railroad company or other corporation, and prohibiting the State from subscribing to the stock of any railroad company or other corporation.

Senate bill No. 269, an act to amend section 3742 Ray's Revised Statutes.

Senate bill No. 338, an act to amend sections one, two and three of the act No. 87 of the regular session of 1870, approved March 5, 1870, entitled an act providing the appointment of public administrators, and defining the duties of the same.

Senate bill No. 373, an act authorizing the defendant in injunction, whenever the sale of property seized under execution or under a writ of seizure and sale is enjoined, to set aside the injunction by giving bond, and providing remedies against principal and surety on such bonds.

Senate bill No. 365, an act to fix the terms of the parish courts, etc.

Senate bill No. 281, an act to authorize notaries public to take and certify oaths, affirmations and depositions.

Senate bill No. 431, an act punishing officers for neglect whereby prisoners are allowed to escape.

Senate bill No. 203, an act to authorize Hornor & Benedict to sue the State.

Senate bill No. 323, an act to repeal an act defining certain rights and duties of State officers, approved March 8, 1872.

Senate bill No. 347, an act to amend and re enact section 1915, Revised Statutes.

Senate bill No. 245, an act to further regulate the trial by jury in civil cases.

Senate joint resolution No. 27, addressing out of office F. A. Hall and James T. Strother, claiming the office of justice of the peace in and for the third ward, parish of Ouachita.

Report unfavorably and recommend their indefinite postponement.

THOMAS C. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Mr. Twitchell, chairman of the Committee on Finance, submitted the following:

NEW ORLEANS, February 20, 1874.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Your Finance Committee, to whom was referred House bill No. 19, an act for the relief of certain taxpayers who reside upon lands belonging to the Roman Catholic Church of the parish of St. Martin, beg leave to report the same favorably, with the following amendment at the end of the first section, "Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed so as to exempt any property that the Church may hereafter acquire, the intention being to exempt only the property which it now possesses."

Respectfully,
M. H. TWITCHELL,
Chairman.

Mr. Kelso, chairman of the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs, submitted the following:

COMMITTEE ON CORPORATIONS AND PAROCHIAL AFFAIRS, New Orleans, February 26, 1874.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Your committee, to whom was referred House bill No. 116, an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana; defining the boundaries thereof, and for other purposes, report favorably.

Also, Senate bill No. 444, an act entitled an act to amend the charter of the town of Bayou Sara, in the parish of West Feliciana, favorably, with an amendment to strike out section six.

Also, favorably on House bill No. 129, an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact an act entitled an act to incorporate the Independence Fire Company No. 2 of the city of Baton Rouge, for fifteen years from March 15, 1874, by substitute.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE Y. KELSO,
Chairman.

Mr. Barber called up Senate bill No. 423, substitute for House bill No. 191, an act incorporating the Crescent City Sanitary Company, for sanitary purposes in the city of New Orleans.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

On motion of Mr. Barber, the special order aforesaid, fixed for consideration immediately after the reading of the minutes to-day, was postponed till Saturday next, immediately after reading of the minutes, by unanimous consent.

Mr. Bovee, chairman of the Committee on Charitable Institutions, submitted the following:

COMMITTEE ON CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS,
New Orleans, February 26, 1874.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Your Committee on Charitable Institutions, to whom was referred House bill No. 113, beg leave to report the same favorably, with amendments as follows:

After the word "insane," in line ten, section one, strike out all down to the word "shall" in line thirteen, and insert "and the Governor shall before the first day of March of each year, appoint in like manner one member to fill the place of any member he may designate, and the administrators so appointed shall elect one of their number president."

Respectfully,
GEORGE E. BOVEE,
Chairman:
A. J. SYPHER.
J. HENRI BURCH,
J. MASICOT,
S. M. THOMAS.

Mr. Weber, a member of the aforesaid committee, gave notice that he would submit a minority report.

Mr. Cage, chairman of the Committee on Parks and Public Buildings, submitted the following:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Your Committee on Parks and Public Buildings submit the following report:

The committee respectfully represent that they have visited the Insane Asylum of the State, located at Jackson, in the parish of East Feliciana, and submit the following report of the condition of the buildings:

The roofs of the main buildings are leaking in many places, rotting the wood work beneath, and causing the plastering to crumble and fall. The copper eaves gutters need repairing in many places.

The exposed woodwork of all the buildings is rotting for the want of paint to protect it.

None of the windows in the second and third stories are secured by iron guards, and there is no security or protection for patients occupying rooms in those stories, and the large galleries of the same are without any protection save a light bannister and railing of ordinary height. The lower gallery floors of all the buildings, which are of brick and cemented, require more or less repairs.

The fence inclosing the front premises is far advanced in decay, and needs replacing by a new one.

The dining room and kitchens are old frame buildings in a lamentable state of decay, are past repairing, and should be razed to the ground and a suitable building erected. There are no facilities for warming the main building. The inmates evidently suffer much from cold, and suitable warming apparatus should be introduced.

The washing is done by hand, and is attended with many inconveniences; modern labor-saving machinery for laundry purposes should be introduced.

The supply of water is insufficient, and its distribution attended with many inconveniences. The bathing facilities are defective, and there are no means at command by which the warm bath can be used. A good deal of plumbing and copper work is required.

To provide suitable dining rooms, with kitchen, etc., we recommend the extension of the centre building back and two stories high, to be fireproof, to correspond with the present building, for the completion of which it will require.....$90,000

For other repairs, as herein enumerated, it will require..... 20,000

Total.....$50,000

The above estimate is made upon a currency basis.

Some of the public buildings at Baton Rouge were found in good condition and good repair, and some otherwise.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum is, in the main, in first rate condition and excellent repair. That portion particularly, at present occupied as the State University, is as neat as a pin, and displays great cleanliness and comfort. This, we are persuaded, is in a great measure due to the indefatigable energy and good taste of Professor D. F. Boyd, the talented and accomplished head of this institution. But that portion of this building occupied by the deaf and dumb department, while it is in very good condition and safe repair, does not exhibit that cleanliness and welcome signs of comfort displayed by the department occupied by the University. Altogether, however, this building is in very excellent condition, and we feel sure is not to be surpassed by any building of the kind in our Southern country.

The blind have been separated and removed from the building since a portion of it has been occupied as State University, and we regret to have found the building at present occupied as the Blind Asylum very inefficient and in terrible condition. It is entirely too small, badly arranged, and very much out of repair. A portion of its roof leaks badly; its galleries are giving way and rotting down, and several portions of the building itself seem ready to tumble down. It is rented by the State at $75 a month, which, multiplied by twelve, would produce a sum fully as much as the entire property is worth.

Evidently good policy as well as humanity demands that this blind department should be moved back to the building originally designed to accomodate it—that is, with the deaf and dumb—where there is ample room for all these departments to be carried on separately and efficiently, and if necessary, in different divisions—allowing, of course, that different quarters should be found for the university.

The Penitentiary building was found in much better repair than its reputed management. It is true the building is going to wreck in many particulars, and looks much forsaken and weather-beaten, mouldy and dilapidated, but still it is more than amply sufficient for all that is going on within its walls or inclosures. Almost all the convicts are now constantly farmed out—sent promiscuously, it seems, to different portions of the State to work in competition with free labor—so that there would seem scarcely any use any more for any Penitentiary building at all, and if matters go on for a few more years as they have been going on for the past few years, we shall have none, except as a den or hiding place for owls, bats and reptiles.

The old State House seemed in very good condition, considering the ordeal of fire through which it has passed. The outer walls seem as solid and perfect as ever; and it is thought that for the sum of $200,000 the entire building could be placed in perfect repair, so that it would answer all the purposes of a State House, with all the facilities for the State officials, as in ante bellum days. This would certainly be a great saving to the State.

Your committee, however, could see no good reason or excuse, much less a necessity, for a "keeper of the State House," at an annual salary of $600; and still less, if possible, for such an official or operator as "public gardener," at a like salary. These positions, with this outlay, are totally useless, as the safety and good condition of the public buildings require no such appendages. There is, in fact, no sign nor vestige of anything like a public garden in Baton Rouge, and certainly the charred walls of the old State House do not require a $600 annual watcher to protect them against the winds and the rains. The premises are well inclosed with a safe fence so as to prevent the encroachment and depredations of stock, and that is all that would seem necessary.

In conclusion, your committee would respectfully call attention to the propriety of such appropriation as may be sufficient to place all public buildings now in use in proper repair; and would urge the absolute necessity of removing the State University from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, thus leaving that building for the sole accommodation of charitable institutions, as was originally designed.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS A. CAGE, Chairman;
E. BUTLER,
W. JASPER BLACKBURN,
WILLIAM HARPER.

Mr. Chadbourn, chairman of the Committee on Lands and Levees, submitted the following:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND LEVEES,
New Orleans, February 26, 1874.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Your committee, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 435, beg leave to report favorably, with amendments, as follows:

In lines two and three, page two, strike out "mayor and council of Bayou Sara" and insert "chief State engineer."

In lines nine and ten, page two, strike out "mayor of Bayou Sara" and insert "chief State engineer."

Respectfully submitted.

R. H. CHADBOURN,
Chairman;
O. H. BREWSTER.
GEORGE E. BOVEE,
E. L. WHITNEY.

Mr. Whitney, chairman of the Committee on Elections and Registration, submitted the following:

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND REGISTRATION,
New Orleans, February 26, 1874.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Your Committee on Elections and Registration beg leave to report that we have had under consideration Senate bill No. 209, an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact sections thirteen, sixteen, twenty-three, forty-three and forty-eight of an act approved November 20, 1872, and that in lieu thereof we submit herewith, as a substitute, a bill to be entitled an act to regulate the conduct and maintain the purity of elections, etc.

Respectfully,
E. L. WHITNEY, Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Whitney the bill was ordered printed, in the usual number of copies, and made the special order of the day for next Monday, at 1 P. M.

On motion of Mr. Harris the following veto message of the Governor was taken up by unanimous consent, the same having been received from the House with House bill No. 59, an act to regulate the private markets in the city of New Orleans, for action by the Senate:

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, February 25, 1874.

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

I return without my signature to the House in which it originated, an act to regulate the private markets of New Orleans, which, if it became a law, would virtually abolish the free markets of the city.

The reasons assigned for the passage of this bill do not seem to me sufficiently founded on fact to counterbalance the manifest hardships which the abolition of private markets would inflict upon a large class of the community. It is alleged that private markets are injurious to the public health; that they are not subject to proper sanitary inspection; that putrid meat is sold in them; and, lastly, that the adoption of this act would increase the revenues of the city. The law establishing private markets approved March 22, 1870, expressly provided that they should be "subject to the general sanitary ordinances of the City Council." Act No. 7, extra session of 1870, amending the city charter of New Orleans, gives the Department of Commerce "general superintendence of all matters relating to markets." Act No. 14 of the same session empowers the Board of Health to appoint six sanitary inspectors for the several districts of New Orleans, and gives the board control of the sanitary police within the city, conferring upon them adequate power "to remove or cause to be removed any substance, matter or thing which they may deem detrimental to health." The slaughterhouse act provides that all cattle, whether intended for sale in public or private markets, shall be slaughtered at one designated spot, and that the meat shall be subjected to one and the same inspection.

It thus appeared to me that existing laws, if properly enforced, provided fully against any of the abuses which were charged against the private market system, but as the question of the public health was of such grave importance I asked the official opinion of the Board of Health on the subject. In reply, I received a communication, which I inclose herewith, stating that the Board of Health has never expressed nor formed an opinion that private markets were prejudicial to public health, and that no complaints have ever been made to the board against them; further, that the private markets are found to be generally clean and well kept, and that the food offered therein for sale is fully equal in quality to that exposed in the public markets.

The pecuniary consideration urged in favor of the bill has very little weight. If the revenues of the city would be increased by the suppression of private markets, it could only be by the collection of additional taxation from the vendors of articles of food, and the amount thus raised would eventually come out of the pockets of the consumers. Our policy should be, not to increase the public revenues by additional taxation, direct or indirect, but to lighten the burdens of the people by diminished expenditures.

I can not think my approval of this act would be for the public good. I therefore feel it my duty to return this bill without my signature.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, February 23, 1874.

GOVERNOR—I have the honor to state, in answer to your inquiry of February 21, that the Board of Health has never expressed nor formed an opinion that private markets were prejudicial to the public health, either from the mode in which they were conducted or from the quality of the food therein sold.

No complaints against free markets for violation of sanitary ordinances have ever been entered at this office.

The sanitary inspectors (medical men) report private markets generally clean and well kept, and the quality of the food therein offered for sale fully equal to that exposed in the public markets.

In the report of the board, just made, some of the inspectors have put on record an unqualified approval of the method in which these private markets are conducted.

Since the proposition in the Legislature to do away with private markets, I have personally examined a number of them, and find neither in the quality of the food furnished nor in the method of keeping, anything meriting sanitary animadversion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. B. WHITE, M. D.,
President of the Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

Pending the reading of the message and bill Mr. Harris moved that the further reading of the bill be dispensed with.

It was so ordered.

Mr. Harris moved that the bill vetoed by the Governor become a law, the veto of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Blackburn.

[Mr. Butler in the chair.]

Mr. Harper moved the previous question.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate ordered the main question by the following vote:

Yeas—Anderson, Barber, Belden, Blackburn, Blunt, Bovee, Burch, Butler, Cage, Chadbourn, Daigle, Greene, Glaudin, Harris, Harper, E. F. Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, Masicot, Pollard, Rey, Stamps, Swaizie, Thomas, Whitney—25.

Nays—Alexander, Brewster, Crawford, Detiege, Sypher, Twitchell, Weber, Wharton—8.

The President, in the chair, put the question:

Shall this bill become a law, the Governor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding?

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate voted to pass the bill by the following vote, the same being more than two-thirds of the members present:

Yeas—Anderson, Barber, Belden, Blackburn, Blunt, Bovee, Burch, Butler, Cage, Chadbourn, Daigle, Greene, Glaudin, Harris, Harper, E. F. Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, Masicot, Pollard, Rey, Stamps, Swaizie, Thomas, Whitney—25.

Nays—Alexander, Brewster, Crawford, Detiege, Sypher, Twitchell, Weber, Wharton—8.

By unanimous consent, the following resolution was introduced by Mr. Whitney and adopted by the Senate, to wit:

WHEREAS, The Auditor of Public Accounts has declined and refused to issue warrants to the employes of the Senate against the funds now on hand and set apart for the payment of the mileage and per diem of the members and employes, upon the plea that there is not a sufficient amount in the treasury to pay the members and employes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be and is hereby requested to use all means within his power, and every facility at his command, to provide means to pay in full the claims of the employes of the Senate at once.

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate be and he is hereby instructed to issue to the employes of the Senate at once a certificate for the amount due them respectively.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Ingraham:

An act to legitimatize Hannah and Georgiana Antoine.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Detiege, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend the act entitled an act to enforce the payment of taxes due the State, providing for the seizure and sale of the property of delinquent taxpayers, and regulating the proceedings against them and against their property and tenants, approved March 14, 1873.

The bill was read the first time.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths vote, the bill read the second time and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Chadbourn, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to facilitate the taking of testimony and noting judicial proceedings in criminal and civil cases, in the parish of Orleans, by the employment of stenographers and their appointment as commissioners in certain causes, and to provide for and fix the compensation of such stenographers.

The bill was read the first time.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths vote, the bill read the second time and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

At the hour of one Mr. Bovee called up the regular order under the Chadbourn and Sypher resolution.

The regular order of the day was taken up, which was Senate bill No. 218, an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of St. Francisville, in the parish of West Feliciana, the same being the unfinished business at adjournment yesterday.

On motion of Mr. Weber the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Swaizie called up Senate bill No. 31, an act to incorporate the Union Benevolent Association of Jackson, Louisiana.

The bill was adopted on second reading.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths vote, and the bill read the third time. The bill finally passed, the title to stand.

Mr. Sypher called up Senate bill No. 388, an act to amend an act entitled an act to authorize the Council of the city of New Orleans to levy a police tax; to regulate the levies of taxes, the proceedings of tax suits, and the jurisdiction of the district courts of the parish of Orleans in reference thereto; to define and punish forgery in certain cases; to authorize the funding of the floating debt; to consolidate, limit and provide for the debt of the city of New Orleans, principal and interest; to authorize a tax for the support of the city government, and to establish a fiscal agency, defining its duties, and for the better enforcement of the collection of all taxes, approved April 26, 1872.

The bill was read the second time and considered engrossed.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths vote and the bill read the third time. The bill finally passed, the title to stand.

Mr. Sypher called up Senate bill No. 412, an act authorizing the Governor to appoint an assistant attorney general, regulating his office, defining his duties, and fixing his compensation, and authorizing certain officers to appear by attorneys selected by them.

The first section was read.

Mr. Bovee submitted the following amendment: Striking out "Governor" and insert "Attorney General," first section.

Mr. Bovee moved to adopt the amendment, and moved the previous question, which was ordered.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate refused to adopt the amendment:

Yeas—Blackburn, Blunt, Bovee, Chadbourn, Rey, Thomas—6.

Nays—Alexander, Anderson, Barber, Brewster, Burch, Crawford, Glaudin, Harris, Pollard, Sypher, Swaizie, Weber, Whitney—12.

The President declared the bill before the Senate.

Mr. Stamps moved that the words in section six concerning the clerk, and salary of the same, for the assistant attorney general be stricken out, and moved the previous question.

The main question was ordered.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate voted to adopt the amendment by the following vote:

Yeas—Barber, Belden, Blackburn, Blunt, Bovee, Burch, Cage, Chadbourn, Crawford, Daigle, Detiege, Greene, Glaudin, Harper, Ingraham, Kelso, Pollard, Stamps, Thomas, Twitchell, Whitney—21.

Nays—Alexander, Anderson, Brewster, Harris, Sypher, Swaizie, Weber—7.

Mr. Stamps moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and moved to lay that motion the table.

The latter motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Harris, the section was adopted as amended.

The bill was adopted as a whole.

On motion of Mr. Harris, the bill was read the second time and considered engrossed.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths vote, and the bill read the third time. The bill finally passed, the title to stand.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. Thomas, who called up House bill No. 113, an act to amend an act entitled an act to establish an insane asylum, and to regulate the same, approved March 15, 1855.

Mr. Thomas moved that the following recommendations of the Committee on Corporations be laid on the table:

The Committee on Corporations recommend, after the word "insane," in line ten, section one, strike out all down to the word "shall," in line thirteen, and insert "and the Governor shall, before the first day of March of each year, appoint in like manner one member to fill the place of any member he may designate, and the administrators so appointed shall elect one of their number president."

Tabled.

Mr. Weber made the point of order that the bill called up was a report submitted to-day, and by the rules should lay over one day.

Mr. Barber, in the chair, did not sustain the point, as the resolution which the Senate was working under gave the right to each Senator to call up two bills of a local purpose.

Mr. Blunt made the point of order that the resolution under which the Senate was working did not annul the rules of the Senate, and the report should lie over one day.

The Chair did not sustain the point; that the rule did not define what bills should not be called up, if local; therefore any bill the Senator chose to call up was in order now. Objections should have been made before the bill was announced, as being before the Senate by unanimous consent, to have been entertained by the Chair properly.

Mr. Bovee submitted the following amendment:

After the word "board," insert, "one from each congressional district and one from the State at large, one of whom shall go out of office each year."

Mr. Thomas moved to table the amendment.

Tabled.

Mr. Thomas moved to adopt the bill on second reading.

Adopted.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths vote, the bill read the third time. The bill finally passed, the title to stand.

Mr. Thomas called up Senate bill No. 437, an act authorizing Alice Douglas and Emma P. Douglas to sue the State.

The bill was on the first reading.

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

The bill was considered engrossed.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four fifths vote and the bill read the third time.

Mr. Whitney moved that the Senate do now adjourn.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate refused to adjourn by the following vote:

Yeas—Barber, Belden, Blackburn, Burch, Butler, Cage, Daigle, Detiege, Glaudin, Ingraham, Masicot, Rey, Weber—13.

Nays—Blunt, Bovee, Brewster, Chadbourn, Crawford, Greene, Harris, Harper, E. F. Herwig, Kelso, Pollard, Sypher, Thomas, Twitchell, Wharton, Whitney—16.

Mr. Harper moved that the bill do now finally pass.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate voted to pass the bill:

Yeas—Belden, Burch, Cage, Daigle, Greene, Harris, Harper, E. F. Herwig, Ingraham, Masicot, Pollard, Rey, Sypher, Thomas, Twitchell, Whitney—16.

Nays—Barber, Blackburn, Blunt, Bovee, Brewster, Chadbourn, Crawford, Detiege, Glaudin, Weber, Wharton—11.

Mr. Cage moved that the Senate do now adjourn.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate voted to adjourn:

Yeas—Belden, Blackburn, Burch, Butler, Cage, Crawford, Daigle, Detiege, Harris, Harper, E. F. Herwig, Ingraham, Masicot, Rey, Thomas, Weber, Whitney—17.

Nays—Barber, Blunt, Bovee, Brewster Chadbourn, Greene, Glaudin, Pollard, Sypher, Twitchell, Wharton—11.

The President then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until Friday, February 27, 1874, at 11 A. M.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

The City of New Orleans vs. Mrs. L. F. Generes.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 53,275.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, for city taxes for the year 1873, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on THURSDAY, March 26, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the First District of this city, in square number two hundred and thirty-two, bounded by Lafayette, Carondelet, Baronne and Poydras streets, one known as lot number two on Lafayette street, and the other known as lot number twenty-eight on said Lafayette street.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

W. P. HARPER,
fe20 mh6 26 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. C. E. Girardey.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No 55,033.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, for city taxes for the year 1873, I will proceed to sell at public auction