

[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.]

whole subject, and an honest effort to come to some satisfactory agreement.

All profess to desire, and all should desire, an election law which will secure a fair expression of the will of the people, and protect every ballot box and every suffrage from fraud or violence. I feel confident that such an election law can be agreed upon by your body during the present session. I will cheerfully give my approval to any law that will secure a fair election and inspire the people of the State with confidence that the purity of the ballot box will be maintained.

CONCLUSION.

I again reiterate that the great need of Louisiana is peace—peace and the enforcement of the laws, with the active concurrence of the people for whose protection the laws are devised. The lynchings, incendiary fires and assassinations which have recently been perpetrated in three or four parishes of the State are a warning and a menace to capital and labor to avoid this most productive State of the South. There is no excuse from any point of view for the lawless proceedings in several parishes which have recently disgraced the State. The courts are everywhere open for the trial of offenders against the law. The executive and judicial officers of the State have been at all times ready to take proper measures for the removal and punishment of any State or parish official guilty of malfeasance in office. No instance can be cited where any charge of that kind has been specifically made from the parishes referred to and disregarded. Those who have resorted to murderous violence to avenge real or imagined injuries, are the enemies, not the friends, of Louisiana.

Capital and immigration are waiting upon our borders. Statistics, prepared with care and exactness, now lying before me, indicate that the crops of cotton, sugar, rice and fruit, raised in the State of Louisiana, during the past year, largely exceeded \$50,000,000 in value, while, for the first time in the history of the State, the crop of corn has been equal to all home demands, leaving a surplus for exportation. What State in the Union, with a similar area of cultivated land can show a like result from equal expenditures? With capital insured against excessive taxation by the funding law and constitutional amendments it now only rests with the citizens themselves to give to immigrants the assurance that their civil rights will be respected, that their lives and property will be protected by the laws, and that no social ostracism will be visited upon them on account of political opinions, and the State will receive an influx of labor and capital which will increase its prosperity a thousand fold.

I have not heretofore alluded to national politics in any message I have presented to the General Assembly, nor should I do so now but for the fact that the material interests of the State seem to me largely bound up in two leading principles which have been consistently maintained by the party having control of the affairs of the nation. The people owe but little now. The products of this State, and the products of other States which make their way to points of consumption through our chief city, the entrepot of the Mississippi valley, can always find a good market and exact payment in gold. All our interests point to hard money. Our sugar and rice crops, the latter yearly becoming of more and more importance, receive the advantage of a tariff imposed upon the importation of these staples from other countries, which justly directly protects these vital interests in this State.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to say that I rely implicitly upon the solemn pledge adopted by the General Assembly during the extra session in April last, to accord to me henceforth "all necessary and legitimate support in maintaining the laws and in advancing the peace and prosperity of the people of the State," and I confidently look forward to your cooperation during the coming session in all measures tending to still further lighten the burden of the people, and to still further enforce economy, honesty and efficiency in all branches of the public service.

W. P. KELLOGG, Governor.

Senator Burch then offered the following resolution: Resolved, That 5000 copies of the Governor's message be printed for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives, heads of departments of this State and all branches of the same.

Senator Sypher offered the following as an amendment to the resolution of Senator Burch: Resolved, That such portions of the Governor's message referring to different topics be referred to their appropriate committees when appointed, and that they be instructed when appointed by bill or otherwise.

The amendment was accepted. Senator Robertson then moved that the word "five" be stricken out and the word "one" be inserted.

Adopted on a call of the yeas and nays by the following vote: Yeas—Breast, Cane, Chadbourne, Herwig, Kelly, Kelo, Ogden, Robertson, Weber, Wharton, White, Young—22.

Resolved, That the committee be notified of the adjournment of the Senate on the 11th inst. Mr. Kidd moved that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourns to meet tomorrow at 11 A. M.

Mr. Levisse offered the following resolution, which was ordered to lie over until the next session: Whereas, This House recognizes the impoverished condition of the people of this State; and

Resolved, That a committee of seven members of this House be appointed by the Speaker, to be known as the committee on the condition of the people, and that they be instructed to report to the next session of the House.

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On a call of the roll the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Aldrey, Armatead, Booth, Byrne, Burkhardt, Bower, Beasley, Boller, Baker, Beasley, Brice, Carville, Collins, Cousin, Carlos, Dupre, DeBlanc, Dugas, Durr, Davidson, Dickenson, Delhommeur, Dunn, Edwards of Tangipahoa, Edwards of Orleans, Elliott, Grant, Graefen, Gilmore, Hill of Ascension, Hahn, Hubeau, Hill of Ouachita, Honoré, Hammond, Jourdain, Johnson of Cadeo, Johnson of Lafourche, Jones of Lincoln, Jones of Pointe Coupee, Kuntz, Kummel, Keating, Kelley, Keyes, Kidd, Lane, Luckett, Lowell, Levisse, Latargue, Maginnis, Meredith, Mitchell, Matthews of Franklin, Martin, Murrell, Milton, Matthews of Tensas, McCollum, McAlpine, Magee, Nunez, Pascal, Parker, Piles, Pipes, Roman, Richardson, Randall, Ridgely, Ray, Smet, Sutton, Self, Smeat, Sartain, Souther, Seaman, Sibiski, Schenck, Stafford, Stewart, Seales, Schuler, Thomas, Voorhies, Vidrine, Walker, Wiltz, Wilson, Woods of Orleans, Woods of Tangipahoa, Wells, Webb, Woods of Ouachita, York, Young—100.

On motion of Mr. Wiltz, the reading of the journal was dispensed with until the morning of January 5.

Mr. Wiltz offered the following preamble and resolution: WHEREAS, In the Superior Criminal Court for the parish of Orleans, there are now pending informations against Charles W. Lowell, for malfeasance in office; and

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House shall appoint a committee of five to examine, investigate and inquire into the conduct of the said Charles W. Lowell, and to report to the House on the 10th inst. of the next session.

Whereas, Said offenses are charged to have been committed in connection with the duties as members of the House of Representatives, in the discharge of the official duties thereof; be it

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House shall appoint a committee of five to examine, investigate and inquire into the conduct of the said Charles W. Lowell, and to report to the House on the 10th inst. of the next session.

On a suspension of the rules Mr. Sartain called for the yeas and nays, which gave the following result: Yeas—Speaker Etlette, Adige, Booth, Byrne, Burkhardt, Bayley, Boller, Bower, Beasley, Bilieu, Brice, Collins, Carlos, Dupre, DeBlanc, Dugas, Durr, Delhommeur, Dunn, Edwards of Tangipahoa, Edwards of Orleans, Elliott, Grant, Graefen, Gilmore, Hill, Honoré, Hammond, Hunsaker, Jourdain, Johnson of Lafourche, Jones of Lincoln, Kuntz, Kummel, Keating, Kelley, Keyes, Kidd, Luckett, Lowell, Lafargue, Maginnis, Meredith, Mitchell, Matthews of Franklin, Martin, Murrell, McCollum, McAlpine, Magee, Nunez, Pascal, Parker, Piles, Pipes, Roman, Richardson, Randall, Ridgely, Ray, Raby, Smet, Sutton, Self, Smeat, Sartain, Souther, Seaman, Sibiski, Schenck, Stafford, Seales, Schuler, Triplett, Voorhies, Vidrine, Walters, Wells, Webb, York, Young—75.

Yeas—Armated, Butler, Baker, Carville, Cousin, Davidson, Dickinson, Graefen, Grant, Hill of Ascension, Hill of Ouachita, Johnson of Cadeo, Jones of Pointe Coupee, Keyes, Lane, Levisse, Milton, Matthews of Tensas, Randall, Ridgely, Raby, Sutton, Southard, Sartain, Stewart, Thomas, Wilson, Woods of Tangipahoa, Wells, Webb, York, Young—75.

Yeas—Armated, Butler, Baker, Carville, Cousin, Davidson, Dickinson, Graefen, Grant, Hill of Ascension, Hill of Ouachita, Johnson of Cadeo, Jones of Pointe Coupee, Keyes, Lane, Levisse, Milton, Matthews of Tensas, Randall, Ridgely, Raby, Sutton, Southard, Sartain, Stewart, Thomas, Wilson, Woods of Tangipahoa, Wells, Webb, York, Young—75.

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for persons and papers, and be required to report to this House within thirty days.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION. The Speaker laid before the House the following veto message from the Governor:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, January 3, 1876. To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives: I return without my approval a joint resolution changing the venue of the case of I. R. Alexander Newton. The reasons assigned for the change of venue did not seem to me satisfactory, and since the bill was presented to me I have not been disposed of by a court of competent jurisdiction.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

On motion of Mr. Demas the above veto message was ordered to lie on the table subject to call.

The Speaker also submitted the following veto message from the Governor:

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can not be violated without great danger to the liberties of the people. I can not consent to the imposition of these taxes until the courts have decided upon their validity, is returned to the city.

Under this system of centralization millions of dollars have been expended in the State for the purpose of maintaining the law, and the school teachers and the policemen, who have performed the labor, under pretense of which these taxes have been imposed, complain that they do not receive the compensation to which they are entitled.

Year after year have our citizens hoped that relief would come from the Legislature. A disappointed. An exhausted hope, no longer able to endure this taxation, look to you, their chosen representatives for relief. It is your duty to see that no such a law as that which is now before you is enacted requiring the levy of these taxes.

I know that under these laws the Mayor and Administrators are not in compliance, and that, in case of such removal, persons not representing this community nor responsible to it will be placed in charge of the affairs of the city. But I am satisfied that there can be no relief to this oppressed people, unless the control of their own local affairs is obtained.

I consider it my duty to advise the citizens of this community, should be thrust out of office in violation of the rights of its constituents, than to be the means of their removal. It is my duty to advise the citizens of this community, should be thrust out of office in violation of the rights of its constituents, than to be the means of their removal.

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rows vs. Saucier (18 An. 365) says: "In 1857 upon an inquiry into the validity of the laws imposing the election law of 1857 we must bear in mind that the city of New Orleans is not an independent sovereignty, like like the States of this Union, and that it is a portion of the territory delegated; but that it is like any of the parishes, or other municipal corporations of the State, subject to the same constitution and laws as the State constitution has prohibited the Legislature from acting, or furnishing express rules for its action."

The Court of Appeals of New York, when the constitutionality of the metropolitan police act was in question, said: "Plenary power in the Legislature for all purposes of civil government is the rule, is the exception." Eple vs. Wood et al., 13 N. Y. 541.

In a similar case the same court said: "The power of the Legislature of the State is supreme over that of all local legislatures, except when the constitution intervenes to restrict it. The Legislature may recall, amend, or repeal any law, and the power of the powers it has conferred upon the city corporation as a part secured to it by the constitution." Eple vs. Wood et al., 13 N. Y. 541.

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\$200,000 to \$297,600; contingent, increase from \$11,854.72 to \$12,954.72.

Total amount of budget adopted on first and second reading, \$2,349,182.72.

Increase, as per amendments, 1,100,000 00.