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WHOLE NUMBER 2700.

THE STATE HOUSE.

Senate.
The attendance of spectators yesterday was even larger than usual, as it had been rumored that a United States Senator would be elected.

None of the Democratic members were in their seats, and Messrs. Blackburn, Alexander and Greene were absent. This fact was soon explained by a statement that the twelve members were in the House to assist that branch to elect a United States Senator.

A message from the House informed the Senate that the House on Tuesday had elected Mr. J. B. Eustis, and that the House was prepared to meet the Senate in joint session to elect a Senator.

The document was heard and no comment made on it.

Mr. Wharton made an explanation of his reason for declining to remain a member of the several committees he had just been appointed on, understanding that his present position in that regard, as compared with previous sessions, placed him several steps to the rear. He said that he felt that his rights and the rights of his constituents had been outraged in this matter, also saying that he was unable to comprehend why he had been slighted. "Perhaps," said the Senator, "it is because I thwarted your schemes when I was chairman of the last Finance Committee, in which capacity I saved half a million dollars for the State. He can say truthfully that I betrayed or neglected the trusts reposed in me then. Is that the reason I am neglected now; is it because I was a stumbling block to grasping men? My course as a representative of the people has been independent in all things, and as a Republican sent me to the Senate, I will prove true to them. I do not, can not, believe that I have fallen in the estimation of the President of this body. All things considered, I have but one course to pursue, and that is to decline to serve on either of the committees to which I have been appointed."

The Senate went into executive session. When the doors were opened Mr. Allain was in the chair, and a motion to adjourn until noon to-day was carried.

Although the Rev. Mr. Granbury was present, he was not called upon, and Mr. Demas subsequently expressed the opinion that the members had been snubbed out of a prayer.

Mr. Kidd said it was the proper time, under the law of Congress, to proceed to elect a United States Senator, and moved that the Clerk be instructed to inform the Senate that the House was ready to meet in joint session, and to request an immediate reply.

The motion was carried, and during the Clerk's absence more committees were announced.

At precisely twelve o'clock Mr. Kidd, calling the attention of the Chair to the fact that no answer had been received, moved that the House proceed alone to the election of a Senator.

Mr. Booth thought that the House should wait till the clerk returned, and made the point, which the Speaker ruled was well taken, that it was twelve o'clock until it was one.

Clerk Trezevant reported that the Senate had just come to order, and that he had received no answer to the message he had delivered under instructions.

Mr. Young moved that such Senators as intended to take part in the joint ballot with the House be invited to enter it.

Mr. Dupre said he would read the law of the United States on the subject.

Mr. Matthews—in that the United States statutes you are reading from.
Mr. Hahn—No, it is the REPUBLICAN.
Mr. Dupre—Yes, the orthodox paper.
He then read the section.

Mr. Kidd moved that the roll of the Senate be called.

Mr. Lowell—By what authority? By this roll in the Senate to be made a part of the House?

Speaker Estlin—in accordance with the law, the Senate has been called to meet the House in joint ballot. The House invites as many Senators as choose to come. To know how many, the roll must be called, and as there are no officers of the Senate present it is proper for the Clerk to call the roll.

Mr. Lowell—Then the Senate is not a coordinate branch of the Legislature, but is under the control of the House?

Mr. Young—That may be the gentleman's understanding, but it is not ours. We are endeavoring to comply with the law of the United States, which prescribes the form of a joint ballot. Inasmuch as the majority of the Senate have refused to comply, we have invited those who do wish to comply to join us.

Mr. Lowell—Suppose then you send the Sergeant-at-Arms for the absent Senators, and bring them before the bar of the House to be punished for contempt.
Speaker Estlin said that, as there were no officers of the Senate present, he would call on Senator Blackburn to preside over the members of that body present, and Mr. Blackburn mounted the Speaker's platform.

the State, and was glad to see his independent friend from the third ward (Walker) was of the same opinion. Judge Taliaferro was of the same mind; he was noted for his singleness of purpose, a spirit independent of party caucus or public clamor characteristic of an American citizen. He never performed an act his own conscience and his own brain did not approve. It was to bring out that trait, and not to revive unpleasant recollections. He would be the last man to suggest them, and had shed tears over the graves of the many gallant spirits who at the breaking out of the war stood by his side as Union men, but had been swept along by the current. It was the deep foresight and enlightened statesmanship of Taliaferro that made him know that it was bad policy. With his gray hair and tottering form—the noblest Roman of them all—he should command the respect of all citizens. He is the most accomplished man in the State. His decisions are *sane* *per* *se* *reproche*. He stood between his State and popular clamor as a conscientious and true Republican, and if ever this State returns to prosperity it must be by rising to the Republican standard. Not that of those who are Republicans only in name, whose only desire is to gobble all they can and then leave the State, but Republicans like James G. Taliaferro, whose nomination he renewed.

Senator Greene asked the privilege of explaining his vote when his name was called.

Senator Blackburn said he wished to explain his vote, not as a privilege, but as a right.

Mr. Demas wanted to know under what rule.

Speaker Estlin said he would explain that all rules governing parliamentary bodies were not contained in the rules of the House. It was a parliamentary right.

Mr. Hahn suggested, that as the House had plenty of time and nothing else to do every member should be allowed five minutes to explain his vote.

The Senate roll was called.

Mr. Blackburn said: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the Legislature of Louisiana, I appear before you this morning under peculiar circumstances and surroundings which might cause me to falter and pause, and I am glad to say that I have in my past life gone through ordeals quite as trying as that of this occasion, and have never yet learned to fear; never yet been taught to fear; but on this occasion, and that is to do wrong, I have never knowingly, so help me God, committed a wrong or malicious act, personally or politically in my life.

Gentlemen, I appear before you and with you in joint session of the Legislature for the purpose of performing a personal and official act which I think is binding upon me, and which I think is binding upon you, but which you are not bound to perform, and which I think is binding upon you, and which I think is binding upon you.

Now, gentlemen, for what special purpose are you called to this session? To elect a Senator to the United States Senate, when there are two, three or four—perhaps more—already accredited to that august body.

Mr. Walker said: Mr. Speaker, before casting my vote upon this question, I desire the indulgence of this House in which yesterday they did not see fit to accord to me. I have been opposed to this proceeding on principle, and as a matter of policy the reasons stated by me yesterday, and which I have, and while, in view of the occurrences of yesterday, my conferees have no right to expect my concurrence in this vote; yet in view of the fact that I have been called upon to perform an act of self-abnegation today for which they have earned the hearty thanks of the people of this State, it is my duty to give my concurrence in this all but unanimous vote, and I therefore cast my vote for Mr. J. B. Eustis.

The vote stood: House, J. B. Eustis, 63; James G. Taliaferro, 1; Senate, J. B. Eustis, 12; total, Eustis, 75; Taliaferro, 1, total, 76.

Senator Blackburn said—J. B. Eustis having received on joint ballot a majority of the votes cast, he is declared duly elected Senator to the United States Senate.

Speaker Estlin said—J. B. Eustis having received seventy-five votes, a majority of the votes of the House of Representatives and Senate on joint ballot, is declared by me duly elected United States Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. Robertson moved that the Senators be allowed to withdraw, which was carried, and, after the introduction of a few bills, the House adjourned.

During the past week the Red river has risen two feet at Shreveport. The Mississippi has risen two feet at Davenport, five at Cairo, ten at St. Louis, nine and a half at Cairo, nine at Memphis, twelve at Vicksburg, and is now rising at New Orleans. The Ohio has fallen five feet at Pittsburgh, twenty-six at Cincinnati, and twelve at Louisville. The Cumberland has fallen thirteen feet at Nashville.

at the hands of the national government? The House of Representatives of the national Congress, with its recent overpowering Republican majority, did in some official manner recognize the "Kellogg agreement"; but the Senate of the United States has never made any such declaration in any tangible or binding form.

Now, sir, I am tired of working under a programme of this sort—a programme which means something or nothing; too much or too little.

Then, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the Legislature, I come before you in all sincerity and good faith, as a national Republican, and I believe that you have but one duty, and that is to have but one flag, and that is our own; and that is to have but one government, and that is our own; and that is to have but one power, which shall be supreme in all great and national questions of honor, liberty and American citizenship, and not upon the idea or theory of a confederacy which holds to the dangerous doctrine that any given locality or community with its own security presents a citizen no death for an honest difference in politics or religion.

I come before you to join hands with you in the trial of our common country, keeping in view the national idea: let bygones be bygones, and all wrongs and oppressions be buried in the tomb of the past; join with you on all official positions the best material, regardless of party, we have in the State. (Cheers.) In this spirit, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, meet you today in the right future for our State—a future of peace, fraternity and happiness; and I freely and frankly cast my vote for the Hon. James B. Eustis, for United States Senator from Louisiana. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

The roll was proceeded with until Senator Greene's name was reached.

In explanation of his vote, Mr. Greene said: Mr. Speaker, I believe, sir, the House has accorded me a few minutes to explain my vote. I do not, sir, desire to explain my vote, and I shall avail myself of its courtesy. It is, no doubt, quite a novel sight to many Republicans and Democrats to see me present here to vote for a United States Senator to-day. The ground which I occupy is, in no doubt, quite a novel sight to many Republicans and Democrats to see me present here to vote for a United States Senator to-day. The ground which I occupy is, in no doubt, quite a novel sight to many Republicans and Democrats to see me present here to vote for a United States Senator to-day.

Mr. Pinchback made a few brief remarks. He did not seek, as was charged, to make political capital, and never had when addressing the board on matters of policy. The portion of the people he represented desired to raise no question of color. But this was a question commending itself to the sober second thought of every one on the board. He sympathized with Mr. Keller, and had an interview with him at the first of the controversy. He had asked the board to settle the question. The board twice overruled Mr. Keller and ordered the St. Andrew School into the building. It seemed to him the efforts of the board should be directed to prevent injury to either class. The St. Andrew School was in a worse condition than the Keller School. It should have equal accommodations. In justice it should be put into the new building. If the Keller schoolhouse is not good enough for the Keller School, how can it be good enough for the St. Andrew School? It is humiliating. He had reasoned with the members of the St. Andrew School, and they said if the board refused to put them into Keller building, don't submit them to the humiliation of being put into a school that is confessed not to be good enough for white children. The colored people are peaceable, and would submit to a violation of the constitution that there might be quiet with equal advantages. Had the board sustained Mr. Keller first, he would have nothing to say. He disclaimed all desire for feathery opposition, and said there were no political or personal motives on the question. The board ought to sustain its previous action, maintained by two votes.

Mr. Marks thought Mr. Pinchback conceded the case and admitted Mr. Keller's statement was correct. He reviewed the case and showed that the misunderstanding had arisen. He had visited both schools and found them in a miserable condition, but the St. Andrew School would certainly be improved if removed to the building now occupied by the Keller School as provided for in the resolutions.

Mr. Bourge desired to cut off further debate moved the previous question. He considered the board might put in any school it chose.

President Dibble stated it was not usual to call for the previous question, and there was no rule requiring it.

General Longstreet said Mr. Pinchback's remarks were calculated to mislead. In answer to Mr. Pinchback he said he believed Mr. Keller would resist the putting in of the St. Andrew School if the pupils were white. The proposition was simply whether, now that the colored children could not be put into the new school, they should keep the white children out too.

Mr. Stamps said if members of the board had made the verbal agreement with Mr. Keller they had done it in defiance of law. The board had no right to make a contract that it could not remove any school it wished.

Mr. Glavin moved to table General Longstreet's resolutions.

Messrs. Bourge and Stamps wished to come to a direct vote without a motion to table.

Mr. Pinchback seconded the motion to table.

The motion to table was lost by the following vote: Yes—Messrs. Glavin, Lynch, McCarty, Pinchback, Eustis, Stamps, Tracy, Hahn, Longstreet, Marks, Mascoff, Tracy—8.

Mr. Dumont moved to strike out the portion relative to the St. Andrew School contract; there was no necessity to contract with Mr. Keller; there was a school from the McDonogh fund that could be used.

General Longstreet withdrew that portion.

Mr. Dumont moved to strike out the portion relative to moving the St. Andrew School, and General Longstreet withdrew that.

The vote on the adoption of the remainder was: Yes—Messrs. Dumont, Gardner, Heath, Longstreet, Marks, Tracy—6. Nay—Messrs. Bourge, Glavin, Lynch, Mascoff, McCarty, Pinchback, Eustis, Stamps, and Wagoner—9.

On motion of Mr. Dumont the following were adopted: Resolved, That the grades of the teachers of the McDonogh School No. 5 be fixed as follows: Mr. H. J. Corbin, principal.

Mr. J. J. Williams, first assistant, girl. Mrs. E. Colman, first assistant, boy. Miss A. A. Michael, second assistant, girl. Miss O. Flowers, second assistant, boy. Miss A. Eason, third assistant, girl. Miss E. Johnson, third assistant, boy. Miss M. L. Francis, third assistant, boy.

School Board.
The Board of School Directors met in adjourned meeting last evening.

Present—Hon. H. C. Dibble, president; Superintendent Boothby and Messrs. Dumont, Bourge, Gardner, Glavin, Heath, Longstreet, Lynch, Marks, Mascoff, McCarty, Pinchback, Eustis, Stamps, Tracy and Wagoner.

Mr. Marks read a statement from Mr. Keller, in which he detailed his original intention of building two schoolhouses; the board's acceptance of the proposition for one only; his understanding that it was to be for the Keller School; the contract of building made with the board; his proposition to erect a larger schoolhouse for the St. Andrew School, and his readiness to do so now.

Mr. Marks moved the adoption of the report presented at the last meeting recommending the removal of the Keller School to the building provided for it.

General Longstreet asked permission to withdraw that report and submit the following: Resolved, That the president of this board be authorized and requested to move the Keller School into the schoolhouse built by Mr. J. H. Keller for the use of that school, and that the rent of that building be computed from the first of instant; provided, that the St. Andrew School be allowed the use of the building now occupied by the Keller School till it is otherwise provided for at the same rent as now paid for its use.

Resolved, That the president of the board be authorized and requested to enter into a written contract and agreement with Mr. J. H. Keller for the erection and construction of a schoolhouse for the use of the St. Andrew School, the said schoolhouse to be a duplicate in all of its parts, and to be paid for the same out of the funds called the Keller School, said contract and agreement to be submitted to this board for final approval.

Resolved, That the grades of the teachers of the McDonogh School No. 5 be fixed as follows: Mr. H. J. Corbin, principal.

Mr. J. J. Williams, first assistant, girl. Mrs. E. Colman, first assistant, boy. Miss A. A. Michael, second assistant, girl. Miss O. Flowers, second assistant, boy. Miss A. Eason, third assistant, girl. Miss E. Johnson, third assistant, boy. Miss M. L. Francis, third assistant, boy.

Resolved, That the grade of this school be fixed as grammar B.

The board then went into executive session.

After the doors were reopened the following transfers and assignments were ordered by the board:

Mrs. S. Blau to the McDonogh No. 2, in place of Miss E. M. Brown, resigned.

Miss L. Laurent to the Clio, in place of Mr. Harcourt, resigned.

Mrs. F. V. Hooper to the Fillmore, in place of Mrs. Blanc, transferred.

Mrs. S. E. Cooney to the Laurel, vice Miss Westerdahl, resigned.

Mrs. M. E. McDonald to the Jefferson, as an additional first assistant.

Mrs. E. Tomlin to the St. Andrew, in place of Miss Baptiste, transferred.

Mrs. N. A. Pittman to the Franklin, as an additional first assistant.

Miss M. A. B. Gower to the Robertson, in place of Miss Laurent, transferred; and Miss H. A. Sater appointed as teacher of mathematics in the Lower Girls' High School, vice Miss Gower, transferred.

Miss E. B. Brown to the Live Oak Boys' School, vice Miss Gower, transferred.

Miss Eva Leslie to the Bayou Bridge.

Mrs. M. E. Taliaferro to the Jefferson No. 2.

Miss Carrie Vaughan to the Keller.

Miss M. Weaver to the Magnolia Girls' School, vice Miss Gower, transferred.

Miss J. Baptiste to the Washington No. 2.

Miss Cora Becher to the Magnolia Girls' School, vice Miss Gower, transferred.

Miss S. M. Thompson, of the Live Oak Girls', and Miss Anna Hero, of the Magnolia Girls', are authorized to exchange places.

Miss L. M. Wagner, of the Paulding, and Mrs. H. Smith, of the Hospital, are also authorized to exchange.

The board then adjourned.

Republican Parish Executive Committee.
The regular meeting of the committee was held last evening at the Crescent Club House, No. 70 St. Louis street. Colonel James Lewis, president, in the chair. Charles A. Baque, secretary, at his desk.

The following members answered to their names: Messrs. Bruce, Bush, Comland, Dujols, Diaz, Dupacense, Dovesin, Flatow, Howard, Jones, Nichols, Tostrick—twelve and a quorum.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. Bush offered a resolution requesting the heads of the several wards to forward the names of their respective presiding officers to this committee, and urging those wards that have not yet organized for the next campaign to do so as early as a date as possible, and forward the list of their officers to the committee. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bruce moved that the secretary be instructed to notify all members of this committee who have been absent from the meetings more than twice consecutively, that their seats would be declared vacant and notice thereof sent to their respective wards.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Joubert, of the sixth ward, for thirty days.

A communication was read by the secretary from the Hon. P. E. S. Pinchback, president of the Tenth Ward Central Republican Club, relative to certain irregularities in that ward arising from a communication forwarded by the late secretary, Mr. Quee, erroneously representing the expressed sentiment of the committee at a meeting held during the month of May last.

The president made a statement of the facts in connection with the matter at issue, and stated that the question of the recognition of either the one set of officers or the other was never before the committee for its consideration. He stated that the communications received from the tenth ward notifying this committee of the election of officers of the club, not being signed and attested by the outgoing president (Mr. John Kyeer) and the outgoing secretary of the club, the late secretary of this committee was instructed to return them to the parties, in order that these formalities might be complied with. The indisposition "that an election be held under the direction of the recognized president, P. E. S. Pinchback," was written without authority from this committee. The committee thereupon ordered the secretary to notify Mr. Pinchback that it adheres to its former decision and that the notices of election of officers of the club can not be received unless the same be forwarded above the signatures of the retiring president and secretary.

On motion of Mr. Tostrick, the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the president.

How They Do It.
That "The Gray is on Deck" in Washington is made more apparent every day. The special correspondent of the Cincinnati Times telegraphs to his paper as follows:

General Banning has appointed Charles H. Banning, secretary of the Military Committee. The majority of the committee, however, not being exactly in accord with General Banning on the Union question, today, proceeded to elect General Bourgeon, of Texas, an ex-rebel, clerk of the committee, over General Banning's head. How this will be settled remains to be seen.

The general has given to the chairman as a matter of courtesy.

It might be supposed that a man who had the confidence of William Allen was sufficiently imbued with Confederate sentiments to be trusted with the clerkship of the military committee; but it appears such an indorsement is not sufficient. General Banning, if anything, is a Liberal Republican, and the Democrats do not allow him to choose his clerk, but force upon him instead a Confederate officer from Texas, a man whose previous record meets the requirements of the Confederate brigadier general in Congress. "The Gray is on Deck," and the Union soldiers can retire or be mastered out.

THREE MORE DAYS.—Messrs. Montgomery inform us that their auction sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, carpets, etc., at No. 100 Canal street, will positively be brought to a close at the end of this week.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale by the sheriff of the contents of Red Store, No. 1, corner of St. Philip and Levee streets, consisting of goods, merchandise, etc., will be continued to-day at 10:30 A. M.

Byron has been spoken of as an evil genius.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—The Senate Committee on Claims reported adversely on the petitions of Sylvanus Humphreys, William J. Porter, William Jackson, H. W. Tuttle, H. W. Taylor, George H. Hall, Frank G. Wierwille, George Holloway and others, claiming compensation for property destroyed by United States troops in 1862 and 1863, and recommended that the claims be referred to further consideration. So ordered.

In making the report, Mr. Wright said there was no reason why these petitions should be referred to the South-eastern claims commission instead of before the Senate.

Mr. Davis presented his Treasury verification resolution, which was ordered printed. Resolutions regarding President pro tempore were resumed.

A long constitutional argument followed, when the remaining two—the others having previously passed—were adopted. They declare that the President pro tempore holds as pleasure of the Senate, and designate Mr. Ferry President pro tempore until further ordered. The vote was 34 to 15.

The Senate then adjourned.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Parsons—For recovery of internal taxes and penalties illegally paid.

By Mr. Clark—For the improvement of the Big Sandy river; also the Cumberland river.

By Mr. Durban—To permit tobacco growers to sell to consumers on their own account, without license, also the improvement of the Cumberland river.

By Mr. McFarland—To authorize the Southern Claims Commission to grant retroactive relief.

By Mr. Tharberg—To improve the navigation of streams tributary to the Tennessee river.

By Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana—Relative to the grade of officers of the army; also, authorizing the designation of a judge of a district court in case of vacancy; also, a resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain the terms of a mutually beneficial treaty of commerce with Mexico can be arranged.

By Mr. Levy, of Louisiana—For removal of obstructions from the mouth of the Red river by closing the mouth of Tone's bayou.

By Mr. Morey, of Louisiana—For the better organization of the United States District courts in Louisiana; also to strengthen the credit of reconstructed States, and to afford them financial relief; extending the time for filing suits in the Court of Claims and the Court of Claims, Arkansas; also for an additional term of the Circuit and District courts.

By Mr. Wallis, of Florida—For a light-house at the mouth of the St. Johns river in Louisiana; also to strengthen the credit of reconstructed States, and to afford them financial relief; extending the time for filing suits in the Court of Claims and the Court of Claims, Arkansas; also for an additional term of the Circuit and District courts.

By Mr. Schleicher, of Texas—For the payment of the 300-interest paying debt of the United States.

By Mr. Mills, of Texas—To pay for all cotton seized by the Treasury after May, 1865; also, refunding cotton tax; also, to provide building at Houston; also, to provide for the improvement of the mouth of the ship channel in Galveston Bay; also, to change the Eastern and Western Louisiana districts of Texas.

By Mr. Hensford—For the improvement of the Big Sandy in Kentucky and West Virginia.

The amnesty bill was resumed, on which Mr. Gould had the floor.

Mr. Wood inquired regarding the length of debate, saying 1000 bills had been introduced, and it is understood twenty-three general bills are to be reported. Mr. Randall replied, he proposed to move the previous question, limiting debate to an hour, after Mr. Garfield closed.

Mr. Wood then claimed under the rules he, not Mr. Randall, had control.

The speaker said he would decide that point when the occasion came, and Mr. Garfield proceeded. He proposed to speak in support of the proposition, and the speaker announced that the Democratic party arranged everything that was glorious in its record and high and worthy in its achievements. He should try and do his best to do it.

himself to be admitted among the legislators. Mr. Blaine will speak an hour to-morrow when the previous question will be called.

POLITICAL.

Mississippi Legislature.
JACKSON, January 12.—The Democratic caucus nominated Power & Barksdale, of the Jackson Clarion, State printers.

The Democratic caucus nominated William J. Porter, William Jackson, H. W. Tuttle, H. W. Taylor, George H. Hall, Frank G. Wierwille, George Holloway and others, claiming compensation for property destroyed by United States troops in 1862 and 1863, and recommended that the claims be referred to further consideration. So ordered.

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