

THE CARPET-BAGGERS.

The Complete Demoralization of the "Alien Element."

The Threats of Senator Patterson, of South Carolina.

The Early Death of the Republican Party.

Our Kellogg and His Views.

That Returning Board Quorum.

The National Republican.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The carpet-bagger is on the rampage; he wails, gnashes his teeth, and refuses to be comforted.

Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, says that the Administration has forfeited all claims to the support of Southern Republicans by its recent action in the South Carolina matter, and swears that he intends to vote for the administration of M. C. Butler, the Senator elected by the Hampton Legislature, to the United States Senate; that since Democratic rule was thought good enough for the people of the South, it should also be felt in national affairs. In this he undoubtedly expresses the sentiments of the majority of the carpet-bag persuasion.

Other prominent men among this class express in substance the same sentiments; and while they pretend to hope for a peaceful termination of the disputed question now agitating the South, they do not deny that a vigorous opposition to the National Administration will be inaugurated with the coming meeting of Congress. One of the most prominent of the South Carolina carpet-baggers, who claims to control three-fourths of the negro vote of the State, said that he was now like Lee at Appomattox. He saw nothing in further resistance but death in the fight, and declared that that would avail nothing. He was ready, therefore, to surrender; he had suffered long enough, through the actions of a toadying party, and he regarded the total dissolution of the Republican party as a question only of four years. Chamberlain, he believed, had brought trouble and, at last, political death upon himself by commencing precisely as President Hayes has done in attempting the conciliatory policy; and Chamberlain's downfall, he thought, was ominous of the fate of President Hayes and the Administration.

Kellogg is equally desperate. The only carpet-bagger here who seems to have the respect of the people of his State and influence with the President is Governor of Florida; but it must be remembered that Conover indorsed Hayes' Southern policy, as soon as the inaugural was read, and has ever since been a staunch supporter of Hayes. With this single exception, the carpet-bagger may be considered as completely eliminated from the political situation.

The National Republican, the Administration organ, says this morning: In the Nicholls House of Representatives only seven are needed to make a quorum of Returning Board members. The Senate has already such a quorum. In view of these facts, it is quite likely that one of the objects of the Commission, viz., to consolidate the two Legislatures into one having a majority of the legally returned members, will soon be reached. When this is done, the question of who is Governor can be easily settled without any Federal interference. The proposition to first recognize one or the other of the Governors, then leave the government to stand or fall, is much disfavored. There is no more reason, it is claimed, for recognizing a Governor in Louisiana than there is for recognizing one in New York. That State must settle its own gubernatorial affairs. The Commission must first report, and then President Hayes will act, consistently with his policy.

This is a confirmation of my dispatches. BUELL.

LINCOLN PARISH.

Support Pledged to Gov. Nicholls.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

VIENNA, La., April 5.—An enthusiastic mass meeting held here to day, the following resolution, among others, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will give our entire support to our legally elected and patriotic and much beloved Governor, Francis T. Nicholls, who, in fact and in law, is the rightful occupant of the gubernatorial chair of our depressed and downtrodden State. J. T. W.

STRATEGY.

Louisiana Pacification to be Postponed Until After Congress Organizes.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—It is intimated that the pacification of Louisiana is to be postponed until after the 15th of May, when it is proposed to organize the Forty-Fifth Congress.

The Administration is not entirely emotional; a strata of subtlety outcrops here and there.

SENATOR PATTERSON.

He will support the Democrats in the Future.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Republi-

can threatens the Democratic side of the Senate with being added and abetted hereafter by Senator Patterson.

TWO WANDERING EX-SENATORS. They Don't Know What to Think About It.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Claiming Senator Kellogg and ex-Senator Harris, of Louisiana, are roaming about the streets, not knowing what to think about it.

A BANKRUPT RAILROAD. The Peoria and Rock Island Railroad sold.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The Peoria and Rock Island Railroad was sold, with all its appurtenances, at auction, under decree of foreclosure in favor of the first mortgage bondholders.

The purchaser was R. R. Cable, of Rock Island, at \$550,000. The sale was subject to an incumbrance of \$150,000, consequently the first mortgage bondholders get only \$400,000, and the second mortgage bondholders get nothing.

FOREIGN.

The Pope's Health Better.

ROME, April 5.—The improvement in the Pope's health continues. He is able to walk from his apartments.

LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.

Visit of Hon. S. S. Cox to the Governor.

Several More Appointments by the Governor Confirmed by the Senate.

Yesterday ex-Speaker S. S. Cox of the National House appeared, a little after 1 o'clock, within the bar of our House of Representatives, in company with ex-Gov. Warmoth and Gen. W. L. McMillen, of the Fackard Bump, and, after looking and conversing for awhile with several members, Warmoth and Mr. Cox paid a visit to Gov. Nicholls. The conversation was of a purely social character and did not last long.

Their appearance at Odd Fellows' Hall created just a bit of a flutter, the eminent wit and orator being an object of much interest to the people assembled there.

IN THE SENATE.

The Barataria Canal bill occupied nearly the entire time of this body yesterday and was all but completed—after undergoing several amendments—and will in all probability undergo its final reading to-day to return to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

The Criminal Sheriff's fee bill was completed and goes to the Governor for his signature.

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Hammond introduced a resolution providing for adjournment sine die on Friday next, and announcing that he would press his resolution to-day. It is hardly probable, however, that the General Assembly will adjourn before Wednesday next, judging from the number of important bills still remaining on the preferred calendar.

THE REGISTRATION BILL.

Finally passed the House yesterday, the greater part of the day being employed on this bill and on the Education bill, which gave rise to considerable debate. The bill will in all probability be completed to-day. A bill doing away with the law levying a tax of ten per cent on successions of foreign heirs was also passed.

Mr. Jonas took occasion to say on this bill that by recent treaties it was imperative as to citizens of all countries except England, and that it was a relic of barbarism.

THE SESSION TO-DAY.

will probably be limited to balloting for a United States Senator after which the members of the General Assembly are expected to proceed to Lafayette Square in a body, to attend the great mass meeting to take place there at noon.

CONFIRMATIONS.

In executive session during yesterday, the Senate confirmed the following appointments of the Governor:

J. M. Gaddis, Tax Collector for West Carroll; Michael J. Barrett, for the Fifth District (Algiers) of New Orleans, and Edward L. Whitney, for Tensas parish. Harry Hope, Inspector of Weights and Measures for Assumption; Wm. Bell, for East Feliciana, and Chas. Lockwood, for Terrebonne. S. M. Morrison, Tax Collector for Caddo, vice A. P. Atkinson, deceased. Obe Johnson, Justice of the Peace; W. H. Hatch, Constable, for Calcasieu Ward, north of Rapides, and Robert Bunge, Parish Surveyor for the same parish, and W. E. Clark, Hay Inspector for New Orleans.

A Colored Preacher Rises to Explain. To the Editor of the Democrat:

Sir—I see through the columns of your paper a communication that all the colored preachers have been instructed by Gov. Packard to resist arrest by the Nicholls police, and my name is very conspicuously spoken of. I desire to refute the same by saying that I have received no such instructions from Mr. Packard, and have not even heard that such orders had been issued. I know nothing of the riot spoken of more than that at the time spoken of quite a number of police gathered near the residence of Mr. Johnson, and it being near my house, I went over to see what was the matter and inform myself of the particulars. I asked the sergeant or captain, and he informed me and I quietly withdrew.

I am among that number, sir—great number may I not say—of colored men who anxiously await the solution of the complicated affairs in this State. Hoping and praying that that party that is conducive to the most good—that will enhance peace, equity and law—that will give to us commercial, financial and mercantile interest to keep us above poverty and want, will be the party whose banner may wave o'er us, and brush away all clouds of war and give us a peace which is no counterfeit. Thine very truly, G. W. BRYANT, Pastor Union Bethel A. M. E. Church.

The popular wine before the war was Piper-Heidsieck. We still call for Piper.

BREXIT'S COLOGNE is filled in elegant bottles of superior finish and beauty—in themselves an ornament. It has, in a brief time, attained a large and constantly increasing sale, confirming the opinion of the best judges that it is equal, if not superior, to the celebrated Paris.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Hayes' Southern Policy.

Its Practical Developments.

The Administration Arming for a War With Blaine.

[Washington Correspondence N. O. Democrat.] WASHINGTON, April 2, 1877.

About ten days ago I discovered that I had exhausted the Southern policy of Hayes as a topic of speculation and concluded to wait for its practical developments. The first act in the drama being now completed, it is proper to begin criticism of the piece and note the effect upon the audience. The net result of Hampton's visit to Washington is to bring out in sharp relief two facts which had hitherto remained a hope in the minds of honest men, and a suspicion in the heads of Blaine and his kind. Those two facts are HAYES' TIMIDITY.

I. Mr. Hayes dares not risk the fortunes of his administration upon the sole support of the men from whose hands he received the stolen Presidency. II. The bloody shirt has been finally folded up and laid away—out of politics for all time.

The settlement of the South Carolina case in favor of Hampton and the refusal of the Administration to even sustain Chamberlain in demanding the Senatorship as a compromise is really a finishing blow to what is known as the old War Radicalism of the North and its born ally, the carpet-bagery and niggerism of the South.

This having been accomplished, the abatement of the Packard nuisance in Louisiana is a mere question of time.

and the length of time depends largely on the behavior of the Louisiana Conservatives themselves. And here let me digress a little: The events in Washington immediately following the inauguration of Hayes showed that the Louisiana Conservatives were not, in the full sense of the term, a homogeneous body.

FACTORS OF LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS.

They were represented here by two or three factions which alternately bored and distracted the President and members of the Cabinet with various advices, which, though generally in unison as to the State government, were so obviously at odds, if not at utter war with each other, respecting matters of national import, such as the Senatorship, that the effect of the whole upon the Presidential mind was baneful. Had Louisiana come here with a united front, demanding simply Nicholls, Nicholls, and nothing else, as South Carolina came with her slogan of "Hampton, and no compromise," had the men who came here representing Louisiana's interests stood in one solid phalanx, refusing to talk of anything or consider any question, either with Hayes or with Foster, or with Matthews, until Nicholls was recognized and the troops withdrawn, it is most probable that the Commission programme would have died in the shell.

WHY SOUTH CAROLINA IS FREE.

Had South Carolina been represented at the White House by half a dozen heads of factions, each intruding on its own hook for local patronage, and in view of the Senatorial aspirations of individuals, in all probability that State would now be like Louisiana, under vivisection at the hands of a commission.

These are no idle speculations. They are facts, and any member of the regular Congressional delegation from Louisiana will verify them and give besides names, dates and circumstances, which I have omitted to give.

THE PRESIDENT WANTED COMPROMISE.

The President and his advisers would have been glad if they could have cajoled South Carolina into a compromise, whereby the slender Republican majority in the Senate should be enforced, Blaine pacified and Chamberlain provided for.

But at their very first interview with Hampton they discovered that he was master of the situation; that he knew it, and that he was too much of a man to enter into any compromise where he had everything to give and nothing to gain.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PROTEST.

Hence notice was served on Chamberlain that nothing could be done for him. When he got this cold shoulder, Chamberlain sat down with Blaine looking over his shoulder and with a copy of Wendell Phillips' latest tirade before him, to draw up a protest. The protest was drawn up with a pen dipped in the folds of the bloody shirt and written on paper adorned with the skull and X-bones, monogram of that ancient political pharmacy, the "Anti-Slavery Club of Boston." It is a fiery document. Among the things which it recites is, that but for the efforts of Chamberlain the electoral vote of South Carolina would never have been cast for Hayes! Now Hayes knows better than that. He knows that the men who cast the electoral vote of South Carolina for him were those Democrats who, having surrendered when they voted for the Electoral bill, enlisted in his ranks when they voted against dilatory tactics. At least Hayes thinks this is the situation, and, whether he adopts that theory out of gratitude to his enemies who came to his support in the hour of trial or for the sake of convenience at getting rid of Chamberlain, the impelling cause is of little consequence so long as the effect is happy.

THE NORTHERN PEOPLE TIRED OF BLAINE'S IMPUDENCE.

This effect, which I call happy, is the final break of Hayes away from the traditions which the old Radicals have sought to bulldoze him with; his conclusive defiance to the system of terrorism which Blaine inaugurated in the Senate when he brandished aloft the Mulatto-beg pardon, the Mulatto letter to Chamberlain, and dared any Senator to stand sponsor for it. And right here, let me say, by way of assurance to that enormous majority of the populace who are tired of Blaine's air and sick of his impudence, that when the Senate convenes again there will be a Senator

there to "stand sponsor" whenever Blaine calls for one.

STANLEY MATTHEWS AS BLAINE'S RIVAL.

He will be a man with a good memory and with a long score to settle. And he will be a Republican, too—with brains enough to match Blaine's shrewdness, and courage enough to meet and beat down his impudence. I need not mention his name. You will find it out very soon after the session begins.

THE COMING ATTACK ON THE ADMINISTRATION.

This protest of Chamberlain, revised by Blaine, will be the key note of an attack on the Administration in the next Congress. Blaine believes that the Democrats in both branches will stand together. His theory is that as soon as Hayes lets Louisiana and South Carolina out from under the heel of the Infantry and rescues them from beneath the hoof of the Dragoon, the Democratic party in Congress will coolly stand aside and let Blaine loose upon him. Moreover Blaine knows that the papers are already drawn for a quo warranto proceeding to test Mr. Hayes' title to the Presidency, and that the suit papers are now in the hands of Dick Merrick.

Putting these things together Blaine's programme is nothing less than to destroy Hayes as Ben Butler wrecked Andrew Johnson, and then build out of the ruins a party which will nominate him (Blaine) for the Presidency in 1880. I say "nominate" advisedly; for that is all. He couldn't build up a party that would elect him if he had the ruins of the universe to furnish material. Now let us see what will become of this programme of Blaine.

THE PURPOSE OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission is on its way to New Orleans. As I intimated above, it goes there to organize what Mr. Hayes will recognize as a "legal Legislature," which, in turn, is supposed to declare Nicholls Governor, and—

You see that long blank means a good deal. I couldn't explain to you the meaning of that long blank in twenty pages of foolscap, if I were to go into detail. But I can explain it in bulk without exceeding ten words, to wit:

TO SECURE TWO HAYES SENATORS.

if they can." Mark you, I don't say "Republican Senators." Mr. Hayes so his ambassadorial party of five do not care whether those Senators are Republicans, Democrats, Old Line Whigs, Last Ditchers, Conservatives, Confederates, Unionists, Creoles, Anglo-Saxons, or Octoroons—so only they are reliable Hayes men. And from what I saw of the factiousness of Louisiana politicians here in Washington during the first three weeks of Hayes' Administration, I incline to the belief that the Commission will find plenty of the sort of material it needs to operate with. But if Nicholls will imitate the firmness of Hampton, and if he can silence all the sly intriguers who will haunt the rooms of the Commission, prepared to sell out everybody else to secure advantageous terms for themselves,

LOUISIANA CAN FORCE HER OWN TERMS

practically as South Carolina has forced hers. Then she can send a couple of Senators here who will come like men, representing a free and sovereign State. But if the sly intriguers are allowed to get in their work, the two Senators from the Pelican State will come here in all the majesty of small dogs with brass collars around their necks—to be sent home again perhaps with tin kettles tied to their tails. You can depend on one thing: Hayes will get all the advantages he can; but he will yield every time he is brought face to face with a man like Hampton, who, knowing that he can't better his hand, stands it pat and bets his pile. Our friends in Louisiana should take the hint. That Commission will ring in a cold deck on them if they don't watch the deal, and then bluff them out of the game if they do not stand their hands. Let the war cry be Nicholls or nothing—and Nicholls first! If anybody says Senatorship shoot him on the spot.

A DEBATE WITH CHAMBERLAIN.

The other evening when Hampton arrived I called at his rooms at Willard's and found there Hampton, Gordon and M. C. Butler in consultation. Now that the crisis is past and the good that has been done cannot be undone, I violate no confidence in stating cursorily what transpired. I said to Gen. Hampton, "It has been telegraphed from here to some of the Radical organs that you are to hold a joint discussion with Chamberlain?" "What are we to discuss?" inquired Hampton.

"The title to the Governorship of South Carolina, I suppose."

"Which is beyond discussion—at least in that form," said Hampton, "being the thread of my sentence. 'I require joint consent for a joint discussion, and in this case I can assure you that one of the parties will not agree to the arrangement.'"

Then Butler said that there was one insuperable difficulty in the way of compromise.

I asked what it was. "Compromise," said Butler, "implies reciprocity. Reciprocity means that both sides have something to offer in return for something that is asked. In this case one side would have to do all the asking and the other all the offering. Chamberlain has nothing to offer. We, therefore, have nothing to ask of him. We have to ask only that the troops be withdrawn, but Chamberlain has nothing to do with that. Our dealings are wholly with the Administration."

"But," said I, "suppose the Administration makes conditions about granting your request and makes Chamberlain the beneficiary of its conditions?" Then I learned that the people of South Carolina meant to have Hampton without conditions, and that if they could not get what they meant to have they would know the reason why—or words to that effect. As soon as these great facts were made known to the President, Chamberlain was dropped like a hot potato. Mr. Hayes did not care to begin his presidency with both branches of Congress against him, quo warranto proceedings over his head, and a war of races shaking the earth like a volcano under his feet—all of which he knew would follow an attempt to force Hampton into conditions. Verily, the shotgun has its uses. A word to the wise is sufficient. Louisi-

ana should take the hint. I have no doubt she will.

A WAR WITH MEXICO.

Thus we are nearing the end of this everlasting Southern question. And when the South is finally disposed of, what will become of the Great American Politician? What will the newspapers have for topics? Wherewithal shall we be whooped up? I will give you an intimation. Old Sam Houston used to say, "When everything else fails, there is Mexico!"

There is a very quiet but very strong Mexican movement on foot here, and being worked up in Philadelphia and New York. It embraces workers, is backed by capitalists, and can command fighters, whose names would astonish you if I were to publish them. As soon as the Southern question is disposed of you will hear enough about this Mexican movement. It will not be in the nature of annexation, but will take the shape of Americanizing of the present government of that torn State. It will be ostensibly a movement of the lately expelled President to recover control, but will actually be an American movement under cover of Laredo's name, to acquire control. It will be a big thing. The boys who are out of a job should begin to clean up their old dragoon pistols. They will soon be offered employment. A. C. BUELL.

PREPARE FOR THE RACES.

To-morrow Being Fixed as the Day

For the Opening of the Louisiana Jockey Club Spring Meeting.

To-morrow, in accordance with the fixed programme, the spring racing meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club will be inaugurated, and—as it looks now—under the favorable auspices of fine weather, fine sport and a large turnout of the admirers of this, the national sport of America. The rain which fell early in the week gave way on Wednesday to the welcome sunshine just in time to give the track a fine chance to get into good condition for Saturday, and it will therefore be as fit for fast running as it has ever been.

The gathering of turfmen from various parts of the country is quite larger—larger, indeed, than has been the case at any meeting here for many years, and they are much enthused at the promise of one of the best racing seasons known to the Southern turf since the olden time. These same turfmen know, better than anybody else, whether the racing is likely to be good, and their general opinion, based upon observations of the stables now assembled, is emphatic that all of the events will be performances of interest, while in some of them the sport will be gilt-edged.

Including the Mobile delegations, the forces now training at the track will number well nigh a hundred horses, and out of this large lot there will be no lack of volunteers for the sharp contests that are sure to be shown each day.

The programme of the meeting reveals a list of sixteen races, to be run on five days, opening to-morrow and closing on Saturday, 14th inst. To-morrow's card is a good one, and has on it a hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles, for a \$350 purse, followed by a race for the Pickwick Stakes for three-year olds, at mile heats. The wind up will be a two-mile dash for all ages, and for this event it is promised that there will be a fine field of starters. Altogether the patrons of the turf have much cause for satisfaction, in view of the rare treat about to be offered to them, and it can scarcely be doubted that they will promptly and liberally avail themselves of the opportunity presented for their enjoyment.

THE ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS.

A Complete Break-Up of the Party.

[New York Sun.]

CHICAGO, March 29.—The course of the Administration now in power in this country is very unsatisfactory to at least one-third of the Republican party of this State. The Republicans of Illinois have been of the most radical stamp, and to many of them the course of Mr. Hayes has been most distasteful. Last fall, when it was evident Gov. Hayes would be defeated unless the vote of South Carolina, Florida or Louisiana could be secured, the Hon. Charles B. Farwell of this city was written to and sent at an early day to New Orleans to assure the Republican State officers and the Returning Board that if they would stand firm and count in Hayes, Hayes would in turn carry out the policy of Grant, and stand by them, and back them with the strong arm of the military power.

Packard, J. Madison Wells, Kellogg, and the entire crew were delighted with this assurance, played true, and counted Hayes in. You can imagine how Mr. Farwell feels now when Hayes has turned tail to the pledges which Farwell made to these forgers. They stand suddenly still and say if Hayes violates the pledges which Farwell made to the carpet-baggers of Louisiana, and which Chandler gave those of Florida, he must run his Administration without them.

Gen. Logan, it is said, cordially sympathizes in this feeling. The Journal, Tribune and Inter-Ocean will stand by the Administration. The Evening Post is with the soreheads. Bob Ingersoll is lecturing around the State in defense of Hayes and his policy; but with the Republicans, pure and simple, the current is against Bob. The Grangers have so long been taught the doctrine of hate, that they think it queer that they should be so soon called on to practice the beautiful precepts of justice and love. Ingersoll lectured here on this subject on Tuesday evening, and the Republicans are about equally divided as to his recommending the Hayes policy, and his frank admission that in the recent canvass he showed himself to be a flutulent demagogue and ass.

BUNNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Are used and endorsed by the best hotels, confectioners, grocers and the first families in the country.

Edmund Dubois, No. 36 Deceatur street, gives notice, in our advertising column, a lot of wine received from the bark Zephyr, a lot of wine of the best brands and vintage of first quality, but he offers for sale to the trade and purchasers at the lowest market prices.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate.

The Senate met at the usual hour, 12 m. Lieut. Gov. Witt presiding, and fifteen members present.

The President read a request from Senator Boatner, Chairman of the Committee on Lands and Leases, asking that the Senate take a recess of half an hour to allow the committee to continue its sitting, as they were engaged in perfecting some arrangement with the Levee Company.

The recess was taken, after which the roll was called and a quorum answered.

A message from the House announced that that body had passed Senate bill No. 144, for the protection of game and House bill No. 226, relative to cleaning canals.

Mr. Breunx introduced Senate bill 145, to establish a ferry across the Atchafalaya at its mouth. Referred.

Mr. George introduced a bill relative to drawing talemans juries in Orleans, where the parties themselves have been accused of crimes. Referred.

A memorial of citizens against the Barataria Canal as antagonistic to the Eads jetties was read.

Mr. Enstis introduced Senate bill 147, to provide for revision of statutes of a general character. Read by title and referred.

Mr. Steven asked that report of Conference Committee on the revenue bill be adopted. The report was adopted.

At instance of Mr. Robertson, the report of the Conference Committee on House bill 162, relative to the fees of the Criminal Sheriff of Orleans was adopted.

The Senate joined the House to ballot for United States Senator and shortly returned.

Mr. Steven, for the Finance Committee, reported amendments to House bill No. 237, the revenue bill; and favorably on House bill No. 278, the Funding Board bill. The object of the latter is to make the President of the Custom Exchange and the Fiscal Agent members of the board. Report lies over.

The preferred calendar being reached, House bill No. 241, the Barataria Canal bill, was considered as the unfinished business of the previous day, when the pending questions were amendments proposed by Messrs. Robertson and White, fixing the exit of the canal.

Mr. Zacharie said the company was willing to accept some point as the exit of the canal below Verret's Canal, below the city, and the "Company's Canal," above Harvey's Canal. He offered an amendment accordingly to substitute within the limits of the bill proposed by Verret's Canal and one hundred yards above Harvey's Canal. Adopted.

The first section was further amended by Mr. White by adding at the end of the section as printed, a proviso that there be no other exit to the Mississippi within the above limits under penalty of forfeiture of charter and property within one mile to the State. The amendment was adopted.

Sections 2 and 3 were adopted as printed. Mr. Enstis offered an amendment to the fourth section requiring that the company shall not issue corporate privileges till ten per cent of the capital has been paid in cash.

Mr. Enstis thought this a moderate requirement. Either the work was of a chemical project or it is a serious project, which either he was willing to assume as the case for the purposes of this amendment. He desired only to protect the people from impositions such as they had been subjected to by contractors pretending to have millions in their coffers.

Senator Allain in the chair. Mr. Enstis' amendment was modified by Mr. White so as to allow the company to have corporate privileges in the meantime, for the purpose of organizing the company and subscriptions.

Mr. White, as a friend of the bill, and without suspecting that the scheme was chimerical, was disposed to guard against granting charters for speculation, such as the proposed Verret's Canal, by restricting its operations. He, therefore, favored reconsideration of the amendment.

Senator Robertson in the chair. The amendment was reconsidered by a vote of 12 to 7.

Mr. Enstis offered an amendment in effect revising Mr. White's amendment, with his own. Lost; yeas 7, nays 13.

Mr. Garland offered an amendment instead to the fourth section providing that the company shall begin the work within five and complete it within twenty years. Adopted.

On call of Mr. Breunx the Senate went into executive session, which was shortly raised, and the bill resumed.

The fourth section was adopted as it had been amended.

Section 5 was amended so as to require the proposed locks to the canal at the Mississippi river to be approved by the State Engineer. Section 6 was adopted.

Section 7, relative to tolls, was discussed by Messrs. White, Zacharie and Goode, on a proposition of Mr. White's to amend to regulate the tolls so as not to exceed 12 per cent of the amount invested by the company, the city to have the right to examine the books of the company to see that this provision is complied with. Mr. Goode argued that competition by other enterprises of the kind should be more profitable, would best regulate such matters.

Mr. White proposed another amendment that the tolls should not exceed 15 per cent. Lost. The section was adopted as printed.

Section 8 was amended by striking out the clause exempting from taxation for ten years, and providing that said canal shall be completed to a depth of not less than 25 feet through its entire length, within 20 years from the passage of this act, and that nothing herein shall prevent the sale of lands by others during the years above mentioned.

Section 9 was adopted as printed. Section 10 was slightly amended.

Mr. Enstis moved to strike out section 11 entirely. He had heard the large figures of the bill, \$10,000,000, given as reasons against amendments which he thought proper to suggest. He found that out of 100,000 shares, representing ten millions of dollars, fifty thousand shares were to be considered as full paid, so to be issued after the depth of the canal named in this bill had been