THE TELLER COMMITTEE. SOMETHING ABOUT THE ELECTION IN

Eighth Day.

The committee re-assembled at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Senator Garland absent through illness.

In connection with the proceedings of the day preceding, G. R. W. Newman, one of the witnesses, desires it stated that he was incorrectly reported as having said he killed one of the men who made an attack on his house. He claims that the man was killed by one of his own party.

WM. T. HARPER (COLORED),

was recalled to testify that Madison Ream and Isaac Reams, who were the instigators of the Caledonia riot, had left the parish of Caddo, because they were afraid of being killed, and that he (witness) did not know where either of them were.

CLEMENT L. WALKER

sworn—Am a resident of New Orleans; am an attorney at law. I have always supported the Democratic-Conservative party up to the last campaign, when I was a member of the executive committee which controlled and directed the movements of the Citizens' Con

directed the movements of the Citizens' Conservative Association.

The reason which induced myself and other gentleman to organize the party was that the control and machinery of the Democratic party had become centered in the hands of a few persons who were not interested in the affairs of the city, and whose object was to get possession of the most incrative offices. The election machinery we considered as worked by them did not admit of a fair expression of opinion of the members of the party; they had it all their own way. The numerical strength of the association can best be told by the vote. There were sixty condidates in the field. The Democratic ticket according to the returns received about 13,500 or 14,000 votes and the Citizens' ticket from 6500 to 8000. I do not, however, consider that the vote is indicative of the

about 13,500 or 14,000 votes and the Citizens' ticket from 6500 to 8000. I do not, however, consider that the vote is indicative of the regults of the election.

In the first place it is based on the registration, and the registration of the parish is four or five thousand at variance with the truth, and then the election was conducted in a consult irrogular manner and not in accordthen the election was conducted in a saly irregular manner and not in accord-e with law. In the first place the com-sioners were entirely in the interest of the niar Democratic party. Men were ap-ited to represent the citizens who could serve, or who were unfamiliar with the les of the office. I cannot tell just now at 7 many polls we had representation, but number was small and the representation fleient.

the number was small and the representation inefficient.

The citizens applied to the State Registrar of Voters for representation. Messrs, Wm. A. Bell, Chas. G. Johnsen and myself waited on him as a committee, and asked it. He said he did not recognize our association as a party. That there was but one party he did recognize, and that was the Democratic Conservative party. The Republican party had no ticket in the field, and was not entitled to representation. The Citizens' Association was not a party, he said, and neither was the so-called National party. He then offered to give us representation, but said he would make the selections himself. It is my opinion that the appointments as a whole did not give a guarantee of a just, fair and accurate return of the votes cast. At each poli there was a majority of known workers of the Democratic party, who had been prominent in the primaries. The law was ignored by these commissioners.

Democratic party, who had been prominent in the primaries. The law was ignored by these commissioners.

In the selection of polling places the law was not compiled with; they were small, and would admit but a few persons at a time. The law provides for the admission of as many citizens as desire to see the vote. In most instances the count was made in secret or in the presence only of men who were determined to elect the Democratic ticket. I am satisfied that the statement of votes at many of the polls are incorrect, and were made up purposely to give the Democratic party a majority whether it received it or not. I have good information that in some instances the vote for the Conservative candidates were counted for the Democratic and dates were counted for the Democratic have reliable information that the tickets were changed. I have credible information that this was practiced at more than one poll. I do not think a true count would show the character of the vote, because a good many frandulent votes were cast on illegal certificates issued on fleticious names.

The principal support of our association was from the business men. We had mercantile men, merchants, imanufacturers, professional men, laborers and property-holders.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BALLEY.

O.—Were you a candidate at the last rise.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BAILEY.

Q.—Did you make any nominations for Congress? ng ress: The association was for local merely for the purpose of reform

servative Association. There was no serious complaint against the retiring Citizens' ad-ministration, but it was onlieved that the probable nominations of the Democratic party would not be acceptable or satisfac-

Objections were then made to the prob-

Q.—Objections were then made to the probable nominations. Some persons wanted to get control of the city and some wanted to retain it. Is that it?

A.—No, I don't think that is a correct statement of the condition of affairs. The political machinery of the party had got lake the control of men who were only interested in securing office, and we were satisfied that the men they would nominate would be unsatisfactory.

men they would nominate would be unsatisfactory.

Q.—Would be, but had not been?

A.—Had not been.

Q.—You were defeated at the ballot-box?

A.—Yes, sir; we were defeated.

Q.—You said you had information that ballots were substituted for those east against the Democratic party?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You have that information from persons who told you of it?

A.—I have information from a great many credible witnesses of irregularities.

Q.—But these statements are met with the sworn statements, with the official report of the sworn officers of election?

A.—Yes, sir; but the irregularities were observed by many persons.

ved by many persons.

Do you mean to say the statements of

C.—Do you mean to say the statements of the officers are false?

A.—In many instances, yes. The irregu-larities, and the conduct of the commissioners is a matter of public notoriety, generally talked of and believed. Many gentlemen have urged that the matter should not be discussed or agritated, for the sake of the Democratic matty.

party.

Q.—I understood you to say that votes for opposing candidates were counted for the Democrats.

Democrats.

A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—And were counted in close rooms?
A.—Yes; and a liberal construction of the law provides for their counting in public.
Q.—Did you say liberal; or literal?
A.—Liberal.
Q.—Well, is there anything else than those small rooms?

small rooms?

A.—Yes, sir. I have it from reports that in some instances persons voted more than

Q.—Illegal voting, then; repeating?
A.—Yes, repeating an illegal certificate of registration.

registration.

Q.—But they were permitted to ballot by the judges appointed by law?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Some actions growing out of the election have been instituted in the courts. Are you employed as counsel in any of them?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—By the party or by the candidates of the party?

A.—By the candidates themselves. There have been no suits instituted by the party.

Witness then, in reply to questions, stated that there were suits pending in which he was not employed; that he believed the National party was made up mainly of members of the Republican party, and that it had no connection, in his opinion, with the Butler Greenback movement.

tion, in his opinion, with the Butler Greenback movement.

Q.—Was it not contemplated to make you city atterney in the event of the success of your party?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you not contemplate aspiring to that position?

A.—No, sir; I know a great many persons thought I had as an object my advancement, but I am able to say that I had no personal advancement in view. I was actuated by the motives of a good citizen.

Q.—I understand you to say that the Democratic vote was from 13,000 to 15,000?

A.—Thirteen to fourteen; that is accepting the returns.

A.—Thirteen to fourteen; that is accepting
the returns.
Q.—You do not accept the returns?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—What was the vote for the National
deket and the Citizens' ticket?
A.—Well, the balance of the vote was divided between the two.
Q.—You think the commissioners divided it?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Whether they were received or not?
A.—Well, I can't tell about that. I think
they received about seven or eight thousand
acch.

each.
Q.—The two combined then equaled the Democratic vote?
A.—Yes, sir, and there was a candidate on both tickets—Mr. Mandeville iMarigny—for civil sheriff, who was counted out by about 1979 votes.

2000 votes.

Q.—You are an attorney in cases growing out of the election now pending, and your information has been received from your clients

A.—I have gathered information as an at torney and as a member of the executive committee. I took a very active part in the campaign, and did in several other cam-paigns when working for the Democratic

paigns when working for the Democratic party.

Q.—Are you prosecuting these suits as a public spirited man or as an attorney?

A.—As both. As a public spirited man I am interested in getting justice, and as an attorney I conduct the case.

Q.—But you are to be paid a fee?

A.—I was applied to by my clients to take their cases, and the arrangement is a matter between us.

w much you are to receive. I merely want know if you are to be paid a fee? A — Well, I presume so; though I have idd my clients I did not give the fee a

to know if you are to be paid a fee?

A.—Well, I presume so; though I have told my clients I did not give the fee a thought.

Witness was then questioned as to the appointment of commissioners, and on this point testified in substance as follows: Commissioners, to represent the opposing factions were appointed. They were selected by the Registrar of Voters. In some instances the persons appointed did not have the physical ability to fill the position, as it takes active, quick young men to do it.

There was no objection to the character of the men appointed to represent the Citizens: Association. Some of them were men of eminent character, whose connection with the count would be a guarantee of its fairness and accuracy. Could not say how many commissioners were appointed from his party. Some of those who were appointed refused to serve as they did not possess the necessary qualifications. If the selection had been given to the party, men capable of serving would have been chosen. Thought the law gave the party the right to select. [The law was produced, and witness read sections 13 and 15, and then proceeded to relate a conversation between himself and a member of the committee and Gov. Nicholis, in which he (witness) gave the meaning and intent of the law according to his interpretation.]

Mr. Bailey—I asked you to give me that portion of the law which gives parties authority to select?

Witness—Well, I do not know that it is in the law, but in justice and equity it should be so.

with the law, but in justice and equity it should be so.

Witness was then questioned regarding reported negotiations between his committee and representatives of other parties, and stated, in reply to the interrogatives, that no formal or official interview had been had with the Custom-House people; that no negotiations were eatered into with them or any other party to secure their vote. The committee took the ground that they were not authorized to make alliances; that their duty was to but a ticket in the field for the suffrages of their party and the people. Propositions were received from every party but the Democratic, and these propositions were politicity received.

received.
Witness, in reply to questions, repeated the reasons which actuated the gentlemen who organized the Citizens' Association and their objects. After an examination, which revealed nothing new, on points developed by the cross-interrogatories, the witness retired.

R. T. WATSON recalled—The quarantine regulations at St.
Joe, Tensas parish, were relaxed to allow both
parties to hold their conventions. Colored
people are coming into the parish on every
boat, and we will have all the labor we want.

Hon. WILL A. STIONG,
Secretary of State, was recalled, and submitted the various statements of the registered vote, the vote polled, etc., which he hadpromised the committee to prepare.

purposes—merely for the purpose of reform in local affairs.

Q.—Some merchants, professional measurements and property-solders did not belong to your association?

A.—Yes, sir; some did not.

Q.—And some objected to the manner of conducting the city affairs and organised the Mitzens' Relief Association?

Witness (interrupting)—The Citizens' Consequence with the purpose and George Savette Association. There were no services and the convention. I met. Squire Hawthorne and George Savette Association. vention. I met Squire Hawthorne and George Hackie. Squire Hawthorne said the convenient of the purpose of breaking up a Republican meeting, and he asked: "Is there not a Republican meeting somewhere?" I answered, fee, sir, I believed there was. He said: "They have gone for their guns, and I don't approve of it." We were standing at the corner, and he turned and looked down the street and said, "There they go now." I also turned and saw some armed men; I could not say, how many. I have never been molested. I took no-part in the election, and cannot say how it was one-ducted.

the election, and cannot say how to was ducted.

To Mr. Garland: I have been subpeaned as a witness before the United States graad jury, but have not testified. My brother was a candidate on the Republican ticket.

RELIAH RENNALL (COLORRI).

Was coroner of the parish of Concordia during the last campaign. Held in quests on the bodies of six colored men killed daring the campaign. Five of them were hung; one in November and the others in October; one was shot by a squad of men. It was proved before the coroner's jury that the one who was shot was picking cotton at the time. Three of the men hung were hung is one day. Don't know who hung them. One of them was hung by both white and colored men because he was charged with attempting to poison some people. Another colored man I heard of, Commodore Smallwood, was drowned. He was carried out into the lake by white men, weights were tied to him, and he was thrown into Lake St. John. Heard that Smallwood had threatened to kill Mr. Brown and his familly. One of the men hung was a great talker; said a good many things about what he was going to do, and he tried to get them to go to Waterproof. Another said that he had been to New Orleans and had brought ammunition, and was ready for any of them. Was again elected coroner at the last election.

Beside in the was head of Concorded. ELLIAH KENNALL (COLORED).

CHAS. W. JOHNSON (COLORED

Live in Concordia. At the outset of the campaign I was with the Fusion party—the fusion of the Democrats and Republicans; but when it got rough I went in to elect the Republican ticket. Know nothing about the

Republican ticket. Know nothing about the alleged outrages except from report.

Witness then, under the skillful questioning of Mr. Teller, repeated all the rumors and reports he had heard. On election day a number of colored men could not vote because it was said that their names were not on the polling lists. Think there must have been lifty of them. The election was quiet. I saw no armed men on election day.

no armed men on election day.

To Mr. Garland—The Concordia Eagle, a paper edited by a colored man, supported the Fusion ticket and a majority of the candidates on it were elected. A large number of colored men were on the Fusion ticket. I have testified before the grand jury about the affairs in our parish.

THOS. A. JOHNSON, (COLORED) sworn—Was born and still lives in Concordia parish. His testimony was in substance and effect the same as that given by the preceding witness. He, however, gave the additional information that the Frogmon boxes were taken from the commissioners by a body of armed masked men. He could not tell whether the men who took the boxes were white or black.

M. D. RANDOLPH (COLORED), was next placed on the stand to repeat the story about Frogmoor, and he did it and re-tired.

CHAS. LINCOLN

sworn—Didn't know anything about the elections, except that some colored men in Vidalia, parish of Concordia, could not vote because their names could not be found on the levels.

w. L. WALTON
sworn—Am the representative of Concordia
parish in the Legislature. I was solicited by
the colored men to allow my name to be used
as a candidate on their ticket. I declined.
After the Republican ticket was in the field, a
number of colored men got together and propared a ticket, placing my name on it as a
Democrat, without my consent. They called
it the Fusion ticket, and left one place, that of
parish judge, vacant, for the Democrats
to fill.
The Democrats accepted the proposition,

to fill.

The Democrats accepted the proposition, and the ticket was placed in the field. I think that in every ward in the parish colored men were elected. There were some colored men whose votes were refreed on a decider. men were elected. There were some colored men whose voles were refused on election day because their names were not in the list, but both parties suffered about equally, and it was the cause of many a joke, that both parties were doing about alike. I heard no dissatisfaction because of it expressed in the parish. I have heard more about it since I have sat in this room than I ever heard before.

have sat in this room than I ever heard before.

To Mr. Teller—Heard that a number of colored men had started for Waterproof, but they came back in a short time, very badly seared, and scattered all over the parish. A number of them left the parish. I advised many of them to stay, promising them work and protection.

To Mr. Bailey — The destruction of the Frogmoor box, if it made any difference, would have made one of only twenty-six votes. There were only thirty-five votes in the box. The fusion ticket was elected by about two hundred majority.

about two hundred majority.

DAVID YOUNG (COLORED),
was placed on the stand, to state that he was nominated by the Republicans for the House, was in his opinion elected, but was counted out. "Under the old management we had a returning board for the State, now we have one in each parish." Witness was urged to tell the method pursued in the process of counting out, and disposed of it by saying, "Well, we do the voting, and you do the counting."

tell the method pursued in the process of eounting out, and disposed of it by saying, "Well, we do the voting, and you do the counting."

Mr. Bailey—Is that the method pursued under Republican administration?

Witness—That was the method in a good many instances.

Witness—That was the method in a good many instances.

Witness then told the old story, getting monotonous by repetition, of the rejection of the votes of colored men and the capture of the Frogmoor box. He also, at the solicitation of Mr. Teller, repeated all the reports current in the parish, about the hanging of Dick Smith and attendant excitement. Knew personally of no acts of intimidation or violence. Had seen and had considerable experience with congressional committees and the results of their investigation, and I have made up my mind to leave the place, leave politics, or join the worst bulldozers there is.

I don't think there is five straight-out Democrats is the parish. I am of the opinion that Mr. Walton condemned the bull-dozing, but he did not have nerve to speak against them. He may have been afraid of being bulidozed himself; I know that a good many were. I have decided it to be best to make friends with the ward buildozers, and lay such men as Mr. Walton on the shelf, because they cannot protect us.

To Mr. Gerland—Witness told his side of the criminal case against him for embezzling school funds. He said that it was entered for political purposes, and grew out of the fact that, anthorized by the School Board, he and others sold certain school warrants. He had deen called upon to pay the difference between the par value of these warrants and the amount for which they were sold.

To Mr. Bailey—The sheriff and the clerk of the court was E. W. Wall, a colored man. He was not there, however, but left his deputy. It is hard to tell whether he is a black man or a white rean. It is hard to tell what he is. I have not contested for my seat in the Legislature; in the first place because I care nothing about it, and in the second place Ethought

cause I care nothing about it, and in the sec-ond place I thought they would treat me in the same manner as we treated them that is, give me the goose. We tried to keep in while we were in, and I think those in now are going to do the same.

The committee, after waiting some three or four hours for expected witnesses, ad-journed until 9 o'clock to-day.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

In the case of J. J. Martin vs. L. E. Conner, Judge Billings dismissed the case at plaintiffs cost.

Suit was filed by C. Weir, of Mississippi, against James Faulk, sheriff of Catahoula parish, on his bond, in the sum of \$6999 for damages to plaintiffs business.

The grand jury are still engaged over the late election outrages.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

John Henderson vs. Patrick Harnan.—Suit to eject a tenant on appeal from Judge Mo-Cormick. Judgment of the lower court re-versed and case dismissed on plea of lis-resulture.

FIRST RECORDER'S COURT.

John McCallum, charged by Officers F. A. Shideli and Joha Williams with having, on the seventh of January, wilfully and maliciously set fire to and destroyed the dewilling No. 515 St. Andrew street, wherein human beings were sleeping, came up on a preliminary examination. The evidence being conclusive, the accused was sent before the Sunerior Criminal Court, under \$5000 bonds, on a charge of arson. John Mitchell, charged with assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to murder, was sent before the First District Court, under \$250 bonds.

VI GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION.

THE SENATE.

Ninth Day's Proceedings. WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1878,

ANNUAL REPORTS.

R. M. Lusber, State Superintendent of Education, submitted his annual report. INTRODUCTION OF BILES,

Mr. Breaux: An act to fix the salary of the Clerk of the Supreme Court at New Orleans, to privide for the contingent expenses of his office, etc. Finance.

Mr. Merkel: An act to fix the compensation of jurors in courts in New Orleans having criminal jurisdiction. Judiciary.

VOTE ON THE ASSENDMENTS.

A message from the Governor was received, abmitting the tabulated statement of the Sec-etary of State of the vote on the amendments. INTERDUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Breaux: An act for the relief of Mrs. L. Gallup, Claims. Mr. Breaux: An act of the Fried the pur-chase of 30e copies of the Digast of the Da-cisions of the Supreme Court, and making an appropriation to pay for the seme. Finance. Mr. Walles: An act authorizing the parish of the ville to levy a special tax. Parochial Affairs. Mr. Garland: An act to Incorporate the town of New Iberla. Parochial Affairs.

of New Iberla. Parochial Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Steven, by unanimous consent, offered a resolution instructing the Secretary to notify the House that the Senate would be prepared to meet the House in joint session at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of going into an election for United States Senator. Adopted.

Mr. De Souchel: A joint resolution relative to the reclamation and sale of swamp lands. Federal R-ia ions.

Mr. Herson: A concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee to compile the votes east on the ameadments at the last election. Adopted.

ACTION ON BILLS.

tion bill—came up on its third reading as unfluished business.

Mr. Texada moved its final passage.

Mr. Texada moved its final passage.

Mr. Gage spoke against the bill. He conceded that the constitution should be amended, but he was opposed to the call of a convention as unnecessary. It would involve an expense that would fur exceed the gred results that would be attained. He saw no evidence of either a purpose or probability of reform at all commensurate with the outlay that would be necessary.

The convention, being superior to the Logistaw it to pay itself, and the limit of its session would be governed by its own discrete for the House announced that that body was prepared to receive the Senate and go into an election for Sepator, content of the Market of the Senate and go into an election for Sepator.

Senator.
On motion of Mr. Texada the Senate rose and proceeded to the chamber of the House, it being understood that Mr. Cage retained the floor.

proceeded to the chamber of the House, it being understood that Mr. Cage retained the floor.

AFTER JOINT SUSSION.

The Senate returned from the joint session at 12:50 p. m., and resumed consideration of the bill, providing for a consideration convention.

Mr. Cage w. s recognized by the Pr. Sidentand proceeded with his remarks in opposition to the bill. His reasons were that the date fixed for the election would greatly interfere with the planting interests, and a convention would add greatly to the present burdens upon the taxpayers. In his remarks he said that the Democratic party was in power, and he had no doubt it would do what would be likely to keep itself there. He warned is leaders that these repeated appeals to the people would weary them of elections and tend to destroy their influence.

Mr. Lundry raised his voice—and it easily filled the Senate chamber—against the convention. He charged that the whole proposition was a Democratic partism project. He had heard Democratic Senators express themselves as opposed to a convention; yet these same gentlemen vote right along for the measure, with incomparable coolness, under the party whip. As for the \$40,000 appropriation, this Legislature might as well give instructions to the convention to retain this or that article of the State, or to percentale this or that article of the State, or to percentale this or that article of the State, or to percentale this or that article of the State, or to percentale this or that article of the State, or to percentale this or that article of the State, or to percentale this or that article of the State, or to percentale this or that article of the State, or to percentale this or that article of the State, or to percentale this or that article of the State, or to percentale this or that article of the State, or to percentale this or that article of the State, or to percentale this or that article of the State, or to percentale this or that article of the State, or to percentale this or that article of the State, or to pe

expenditures shall not exceed that limit. He spoke at considerable length.

Mr. Zacharie cesli ed not to debate the question, but merely to place on record his reasons for favoring it. He should not rehearse his reasons for supporting the amendments and opposing the convention at the last session. Whatever these may have been, he believed that a Senator might well yield his individual epinions to the desires of the people. The people had speken their wishes in regard to this measure in a way which left no manner of doubt as to what these are. Not by a party vote at all, but by a mixed vote gathered from both parties, the amendments had been condemned which a most pronounced indication of a desire for a convention. The Senator accepted this as the only just conclusion that could be reached from the results of the last election. He felt it his first and highest duty to carry out the manifest desires of the people.

Mr. Zacharie resented the charge that came from the Republican side of the Senate, that this bill was being raliroades through the General Assembly. This was not true. This bill had been forced by the Republican Senators, contrary to the usages of the Senate in regard to bills coming to it from the House, to go through all the various stages necessary to its passage. With its ultimate passage assured from the beginning that been found through all the various stages necessary to favoursely all the various stages necessary to favoursely all the various as possible.

Mr. Stamps opposed the bill.

Mr. Wheeler repulsed to the imputation of discoustesy made by Senator Zacharie avainst the minority in its opposition to this bill. When the bill came up first for action Senator Texada distinctly moved a suspension of the rules with a view to final passaga. It would have been silly had the minority failed to object. This was all they had done, and he thought the coment passage to the ments of the

distinctly moved a suspension action of a view to final passages. It would have been stilly had the minority failed to object. This was all they had done, and he thought the comment to be a constitute of the move of the merits of the had been to be the control of the merits of the had been to be the control of the merits of the had been to be the control of the merits of the control of the merits of the merits of the merits of the control of the merits of the

At the conclusion of Mr. Harper's remarks, the question was called and the bill put on its final passage.

Messras: Breaux and Stubbs gave notice that they desired to explain their votes at the proper time.

Mr. Breaux's hame being called, he said:

"In explanation of the vote I am about to give on the passage of the bill calling a constitutional convention I desire to say, that as an original and independent proposition I would be opposed to the calling of a convention at this time as inopportune and ill-advised, for the following among other reasons:

1. That in my judgment the needed changes to the constitution can be as well obtained by amendments as by the more expensive and greatly disturbing process of repeated elections and of a convention.

2. That the property of the State, in its depressed condition, cannot bear the additional burden of the large expenditure necessarily contained upon calling a convention.

3. That the eredit of the State, a freedy much depressed, will be still further injuriously affected by the uncertainties of threatened action.

thus deterring capital from seekinglinvestment in our public securities or under our laws.

4. That the great need of the people of the State is rest from political excitement and turmoil, and close and earnest devotion, as an entire people, to its agricultural and other pursuits to recover their material prosperity in order that, in the fruit of their labor, they may find that relief from troubles which they have hithorto ascribed erroneously to political causes exclusively.

Yef, recognizing the fact that the masses of the people, under a missister.

ind that relief from troubles when they have hitherto ascribed erroneously to political causes exclusively.

Yet, recognizing the fact that the masses of the people, under a mistaken belief, as I think, that their manifold troubles are due exclusively to political causes, have come to look upon the assembling of a constitutional convention as their sole means of relief; and that unless this hoped for boon be accorded them they will not only continue discontented, but that this discontent will increase. I have determined to yield my own convictions to their demand, and to vote for a convention. But in so doing, I cover it to myself to solemnly warm my people that whatever good may be accomplished by a convention they are but preparing a second and greater disappointment for themselves, if they rely upon its work as the sole cure for their great distress; if they do not also at once develope a vigorous, healthy poblic opinion which shall strike the violator of the law, be he whom he may, with verroy, and drive the ide of all classes to labor fur the common weal, thus inviting labor and capitals to our borders by our cheerful obscilence to law, and they our distribution in the fertility of our soli to yield that abundance which may still be ours.

Messers, Benners and Merkel, in giving their votes, indorsed what had been said by Senator Breaux, and adopted his explanation as their own.

Mr. Stubbs' rame being called, he spoke in

wites, indersed what had been said by Sonator Breaux, and adopted his explanation as their own. Studbe, name being called, he spoke in explanation of his vote as follows: He reminded the Senate of the unanimity with which the last Sesate, Democrats and Republicans, white and black, had approved of the amendments and voted to submit hem. He was free to confess that he was, individually, still of the spinion that the methad them proceed was the best. That the constitution recorded was the best. That the constitution recorded ameadment was conceded by all, the only question being acto the manner of amending this, under the circumstances, than through secureming, which is demanded by the people. Mr. Blubbe said that when he went back to his poople after the last session, he found his course almost universally condemned. In the primary contest he went before his constituency, and explained his actions and defined tame, and he succeeded in converting the popular sentiment of his section to his own views. During all this period, when public opinion was-shaping, that portion of the press of this city when is now so unrelenting in its hostility to a convention preserved an ominous silone, and allowed a single paper in this city backed by the entire country press. to go on and build up an unhealthy public sentimore, and allowed a single paper in this city backed by the entire country press. to most infinical to the amendments, which has resulted in their defeat and the demand for a constitutional convention. After securing the indoxement of his own course from his constituency he had gone to the Baton Rouge convention, where he encountered this public contribution, where he encountered this public convention, where he encountered this public convention, where he encountered this public convention, where he encountered this public contributions. resulted in their defent and the demand for a constitutional convention. After securing the indoxement of his own course from his constitutions where he encountered this public opinion. Where he encountered this public opinion. That convention was overwhelmingly in favor of a convention. Be professed to be a Democrat and he had no other course left than tygo in with his parity, and when he returned home from the convention he found that his people accepted and indoxed the action of the convention. He is but a servant of the people, and he has no other course to pursue than to carry out their behests. The immediate necessity of amending the constitution was conceded by all, and now there was but one way left in which to do this, and that was by calling a convention. For these reasons he voted yea.

Mr. Williams also asked percussion to extend the state of the least of the proposite the bill on the state of the least of the proposite the bill on the state of the proposite the bill on the proposite the proposite the bill on the proposite the bill on the proposite the proposit

and now there was but one way left in which to do this, and that was by calling a convention. For these reasons he voted yea.

Mr. Williams also asked permission to explain his vote. He voted in lavor of the bill on the general ground of economy and of a necessity for a revision of the constitution. He found in the State, outside of New Orleans, eighteen judicial districts, the judges of which drew salaries in excess of those paid in 1859 aggregating 245, 399; he also found that the district attorneys reverse in excess of the salaries paid in 1859 algree yearing 245, 399; he also found that the district attorneys reverse in excess of the salaries paid in 1859 algree yearing 245, 399; he also found that the district articles amounted to \$45,000; presenting a sum total of \$46,500 in salaries that can be anny ally saved to the State. Besides this, he had found by careful investigation that the cest of criminal prosecutions under the existing system exceeded what they were in 1850 at least \$16,000 annually, which amount greatly increased the parish taxes. In those particulars whose a convention could save to our people the sum of \$306,500 annually. Thus the savings of a single year would alone defray all the possible expenses that a convention would entail. Ha voted yea.

The bill passed by a strict party vote of 25 yeas to 10 nays.

RESOLUTIONS.

AUDICIARY: Mr. Stubbs asked leave to report in rehalf of this committee uniavorably on Senate bill No. 25, amending the law in relation to public roads.

On his motion the bill was indefinitely post-

Mr. Gla, by consent offered a bill to amend the charter of the town of Providence. Paro-chial Affairs.

Mr. Landry also offered a bill to incorporate the town of Lonaldsonville. Parochial Affairs. The Senate adjourned to Thursday at noon.

WEDNESDAY, January 15. The House was called to order at 11:30 s. m Speaker Mcasure in the chair and sevent; seven members present. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Tardy. The reading of the journal in detail was dis-pensed with

pensed with.

A message from the Serate was received stating that is accordance with the law the Henata had balloted for Senatorion Tuesday, giving the result of the ballot, and informing the House that the Serate would meet the House in joint session at 12 m. to-day to ballot for Sen

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS Representative Hart offered a position from

when hecessary by the Committee on Enrollment.

Representative Hammond offered an amendment that the Committees on Contingent Expenses, Ways and Means and Judicary be allowed each a permanent clerk. A rising vote for the amendment resulted: Ayes 49, nays 25, and the amendment was adopted.

Representative Warmoth offered as a further amendment that the Committee on Elections and Qualifications be allowed to employ a permanent clerk.

and Qualifications be aboved to communant clerk.

Representative Billieu, chairman of the committee, supported the amendment. It would be impossible for his committee to get along without a clerk, and he could not consent to remain on the committee if he was expected to perform clerical duty. He came here to repre-

expenses of appeals, etc.

By Mr. Welch: An act to prohibit the draw of the jury for the suring term of the Districtor of the parish of Cameron. Read is and referred to the Committee on the jury for the parish of the parish of

referred to the Committee on Lands at Levers.

By Representative Jeffries: An act to provide the provide provide the provide provide the provide provide provide provide provide provide provide provide and referred to the Committee on War and Means.

By Representative O'Bryan: A joint resolution asking for an appropriation by Congretor the removal of obstructions at the mouth Vermillion. The rules were suspended and the resolution was finally passed.

By Representative Bridger: An act for the relief of the center of Wm. P. Harrer, described in the civil sheriff of Orleans. Read twice are referred to the Committee on Caims.

By Mr. Potts: An act to repeal sections of the No. 30, extracassion of 1817. Read twice a referred to the Committee on Parochial Affair

sue the State. Each twice and referred to Committee on Claims.

A message from the Senate was announced informing the House that the Senate had pass a joint resolution relating to the vote on constitutional amendments.

By Representative Lyons: An act to rest the fourth clause of section 2 of act Ne. 5 1878. Head twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also an act to incorporate the Board of Trof the city of New Oricans. Read twice and ferred to the Committee on Commerce.

Representative Raboutin: An act to subhor the committee on Commerce.

on the Judiciary.

Also, an art to incorporate the Board of Tre
of the city of New Ocieans. Read twice and r
ferred to the Committee on Commerce.

Representative Babouin: An act to suthor
the purchase of zas copies of Louque's Dia
Read twice and reforred,
Also, an act to amead and re-enact article
of the Code of Practice. Read twice and r
ferred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Representative Hay: An act for the rei
of B. Lescur, tax collector of the parish
(Baborne. Read twice and referred.

By Representative Cordill: An act to rep
the act of the seesion of 193 creating a bec
of State engineers, etc. Read twice and ref
red to the Committee on Lands and Levess.

Also, an act to its and regulate the fees of
tices of the peace and constables through
the State, the parish of Orleans except
Rend twice land: referred to the Committee
the Judiciary.

By Representative Ryland: A resolution
amend rule 550 she House. Referred to to
Committee on Ruies.

By Representative Liddell: An act change
the time of holding the sessions of the Supre
Court at Opelousas and Monroe to the Mouday in July and June. Read twice and
ferred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Representative Coleman: An act proing for compulsory deneation,

By Representative Coleman: An act proing for compulsory deneation,

By Representative Cordill: A joint resolut
to adjust the indemnity due the State of Log
lans from the general government for corpublic lands. Each twice and referred to
Committee on Lands and Levees.

tional amendments i
By Mr. Bowser: An act to reduce the expens
of appeals, siz. Read twice and referred to
Judiciary Committee.
On motion of Representative Vidrine the ru
were suspended in order to take un beneal
No. 12, providing for the repeal of the acreasing the salaries of the sheril and our
the parish of St. Landry, passed in 1862
rules were suspended and the bill passed
several readings.
On motion of Representative Zones, of Wi
the rules were suspended in order to take
House bill No. II. an Lat to amend the act
viding for the loss of records destroyed by
turning of the court-bouse of Winn parks
1869. The bill passed its several readings.
On motion, the House then, at 2:29 p. m.
journed-matilities morning at 1:30.

A DESERVING ENTERPRISE. A prospectus and some of the advance t Sould's Gazettese of the Mississippi rie and tributaries have been received at this o The work is now being compiled by Davk Gould, publisher, of St. Louis, and can commercial interests of the West and Soul particularly our own city.

From the prospectus at hand it is learned if the Gazetteer will embrace a complete descrition of the Mississippi river and its affuse its capacity as a great water highway, according to banied with fall statistical information relations panied with fall statistical information relation to the commerce floating thereon. A rewwill be made of the States embraced in the sissippi basin, in whole or part; their perilibies of climate, soil, products, mineral and ricultural resources, population, wealth, as given, and all freely illustrated with interesting the state of the state o esting views of the most noted objects and lo itles. In short the Gazetteer will be a cond sation of information of inestimable value

every business man of the city.

New Orleans will of course receive of attention at the hands of Mr. Gould. To Gasetteer will be largely circulated in Europand this city being the chief importing and porting centre of the immense trade which destined to pass through the jettles, it serve as an invaluable directory for our trade

Representatives of Mr. Gould have arrive the city, and will at once proceed to collected plete statistics of our city's commerce an other matters of interest. A business dire of the leading houses and trades will als compiled. It is to be hoped our business will liberally patronize the pages of such as mendable and will be the pages of such as mendable and well indorsed work as the

I'm weary of the food I have to eat,