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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 24, 1869.

The New Orleans Bee.

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THE CITY COUNCIL AND THE "HAY" CHARTER.

We publish in another column a report of the proceedings of the City Council last night We find among these proceedings a report of the Joint Committee appointed at the last session of the Council, to confer with the editors of those newspapers of the city which had seconed persons connected with the city government of having intrigued with the Radical State officers for the purpose of defeating the Property Holder's Charter.

The committee say they have interrogated certain functionaries of the city as to these charges of corrupt affiliation, and have been unable to get a clue to the facts, if they have any existence. It does not follow, however, that they might not have obtained the facts by applying in the proper quarter. Nor let it like, that persons engaging in the work of intrigue and corruption would confess to their connection with business so disreputable.

The committee add, "their purpose was not to call the editor or his informant to account for any publication made, or in any way to question the freedom of the press to comment on legislation—that their object was not interrogation but conference."

Their written communication to the papers referred, to requested them "to state the nature of the interference made by members of the city government in the Hay amendments to the new charter and the names of the parties.

This could hardly be construed as an invitation to a conference.

The committee seem to think that every body connected nearly or remotely with the government is innocent of any such unlawful practices as this committee were instructed to investigate. It is possible, however, that they may find it difficult to induce the public to think with them. As for ourselves we shall suffer them to remain in so agreeable a delusion.

THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE MONOPOLY.—We understand that this scheme will be immediately attacked by proceedings in the United States Court, on the ground, among others, that it violates that provision of the Constitution of the United States which vests exclusively in the Congress of the United States the regulation of commerce between the different States. This Slaughter-house scheme undertakes to compel the citizens of Texas and other States bringing cattle here to feed with these monopolists, when they have a right to place their cattle where and with whom they please.

Messrs Campbell, Spofford & Campbell, Attorneys at Law, have been directed to institute the proceedings referred to.

Vote in the Senate on the Slaughter House Bill.

We subjoin the names of those Senators who voted for and against the infamous Slaughter House bill, which seeks to establish a monopolious monopoly and to interfere with the rights of citizens of other States who bring cattle to this market. The accompanying remarks are those of our cotemporary, the *Picayune*, from whose columns we clip them:

Yeas—Ansolme, Beirne, Braughn, Durrell, Day, Fonte, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Monette, O'Brien, Ogden, Poindexter, Pollard, Randall, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Wilcox, Whitney, Winnagerald, Williams—22.

Nays—Egan, Finch, Lynch, Packard, Todd—5.

It will be seen that there were twenty-two voters for it only out of the thirty-six of which the Senate is composed, nine being absent. It is altogether likely that upon a vote, showing the extraordinary bartering away of birth-rights under this bill, some of the Senators voting in the affirmative would not rat the criticisms of their constituents upon their misdoing it, and would vote against it while it will take all of twenty four to carry it over the veto.

At all events, in the Governor see fit to act he does his duty—let the Senators and Representatives be ever so recreant to theirs.

THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD DEPOT.

The following passages are embodied in the last annual report of Mr. G W. R. Bayley Superintendent and Engineer of the Opelousas' Railroad, addressed to the President of the company. Mr. Bayley makes out a good showing in behalf of a grant of further facilities to the company, which, we trust, will meet a favorable response. It needs no argument to demonstrate the necessity of bringing near each other the terminal of our railroads and shortening as much as possible the transit of goods through the city. Mr. Bayley's suggestion ought to be looked upon as one made in the interest of the city and the grant of a more central landing place on the levee, less as a benefit to the Opelousas Railroad Company than as a concession to the demands of commerce and a removal of one of the drawbacks under which the commerce of the city has long labored.

We hope the city government will take this reasonable request into immediate consideration and enable the Opelousas Company to land and receipt freight with more convenience and less expense to the public than has hitherto been the case. We see no reason why the obstructions might not be removed from the foot of St. Ann street, and placed from Canal street. After removing these and obstacles, against which the road has had to contend, Mr. Bayley says:

"Another obstacle against which the road has to contend, is the location, too far down town, of its New Orleans landing place. The sugar landing is above it, nearer to Canal street. The city authorities should, and perhaps would, if properly applied to, allow the transfer of the railroad landing from St. Ann street to a point just below Canal street. No argument is needed to prove that the ferry and freight landing of the railroad which connects, or is to connect New Orleans with Texas, should be at the nearest point to the business houses and points of the city. The best point would be immediately below the Canal street ferry."

Experience has demonstrated that the method of transporting freight across the river by means of wagons on a ferry boat, running at short intervals, is unsatisfactory and objectionable. It does well enough for passengers, but it has been found impossible to keep the different lots or consignments of freight together, or for different freights, and much time is lost and time is lost thus. I respectfully recommend a return to the system of transportation in barges, with a steam "tug" or "tugs" to move the barges across the river when loaded, or ready for the transfer, either way.

It has been proposed to ferry the loaded cars themselves and to unload and load them on the New Orleans side of the river. In my opinion this would be more expensive and less satisfactory even than the plan of handling wagons. Ferry boats for barges cannot be landed end on, in slips on the banks of the river, for the reason that the slips or recesses being out of the river current, would soon fill up with deposits of sand and mud. Boats and barges must be landed broadside on the wharves, therefore, ferry. If loaded on a barge, must be placed crossways and close together, and must be taken off the boat or barge as a whole, and landed broadside on the wharves, therefore, ferry. If loaded on a barge, must be placed crossways and close together, and must be taken off the boat or barge as a whole, and landed broadside on the wharves, therefore, ferry. The right means need not, why should some sum of our publishers man we?

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FORTY-FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, FEB. 23.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock M. Lieut. Gov. Dunn in the chair—A quorum present.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Favorably on the bill to regulate the transfer of certain cases from the Second District Court of the parish of Orleans.

Under a suspension of the rules, the bill was taken up on motion of Mr. Ray, and passed.

Public Education—Favorably on the substitute for the bill on public Education.

Internal Improvement—Favorably on the bill to incorporate the New Orleans Dredging Company.

Corporations—Favorably on the bill relative to the incorporation of a Roman Catholic Church. Favorably on the bill providing for the construction of a foot bridge foot of Liberty street. Favorably on the bill granting certain powers to the Mayor and Trustees of the city of Shreveport, La.

Charitable Institutions—Favorably on the bill in reference to the Insane Asylums of Orleans and Jefferson.

Railroads—The bill to incorporate the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was reported back to the Senate, with the request that the committee be relieved from its further consideration. Senator Lewis, the introducer of the bill, asked and obtained leave to withdraw it.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

By Mr. Braughn—Providing for the printing of records.

By Mr. Lynch—To punish bribery and corruption.

By Mr. Bacon—To punish bribery and corruption in the Legislature of the State.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

By Mr. Packard, (Rep.)—To permit the Special Joint Committee to investigate the sale of the 1586 levee bonds, to sit sixty days after the expiration of the present session. Lost—yeas 7, nays 25.

By Mr. Wiltgenstein—Granting leave of absence to Mr. Underwood, of the parish of St. James, for thirty days. Passed.

The bill for the relief of J. B. Blanchard passed.

By Mr. Todd—To provide, for suitable rooms for the Committees on Public Public Buildings of the House and Senate.

RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. Smith—Requiring the Special Committee of Levee Commissioners to report by Saturday. Passed.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Unfinished Business—The bills on City Charter came up as unfinished business.

Mr. Braughn (Dem.) moved that the bill offered by Mr. Ray be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Wiltgenstein (Rep.) moved to lay the motion to postpone on the table.

Mr. Campbell (Rep.) seconded the motion.

Mr. Ogden called for the yeas and nays.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was tabled by a vote of 19 yeas to 9 nays.

Mr. Blackman (Dem.) moved as a substitute for the bill now under consideration the bill proposed by the Committee on City Charter.

On this motion, Mr. Campbell referred to those now in office, and asserted that they had no right to their positions, as they were not fairly elected. He then referred to the evidence given by Sheriff Maxwell before the Committee on Elections, relative to the disappearance of ballots from certain ballot-boxes.

Mr. Braughn called for the reading of the evidence by the Secretary.

Mr. Foute (Dem.) moved that the Senate resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, and that Sheriff Maxwell be sent for, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not he made use of the language as read by the Secretary in stating that Congress had taken from the parties who extracted the ballots from the boxes, the seal stealing those who they were for personal reasons, and because the Legislature would persecute the parties if he divulged their names. On the question why he could not reply for personal reasons, Sheriff Maxwell is represented to have replied that if he did so he would be impeached.

No action being taken on Mr. Foute's motion, Mr. Braughn (who had taken the floor to reply to the remarks of Mr. Campbell) continued. During his speech in opposition the Governor being given the appointing power of the Mayor and Common Council of the city, and as proof that even the majority of the Republicans were opposed to the enforcement of the law, Mr. Braughn read the article from the New Orleans *Tribune* upon that subject.

Without any progress being made, the Senate adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening, after two hours were exhausted by perhaps the most artistic and scientific filibustering display ever witnessed in the Senate Chamber of Louisiana.

EVENING SESSION.

The unfinished business was taken up.

The President put the question "shall the previous question be ordered on the amendment of Mr. Bacon to the first section of the City Charter."

Mr. Ogden moved to adjourn and much satisfactory debate ensued. The Chair decided the motion out of order.

Mr. Ogden appeal from this decision, but the appeal was not entertained and the Secretary was ordered to call the roll.

Mr. Ogden's name being called the Senator wished to enter a protest but was refused the privilege. The main question was ordered by 14 yeas to 7 nays.

Mr. Blackman moved to take up the order of the day. Ruled out of order

Mr. Ogden moved to adjourn. Ruled out of order.

Mr. Pinchback arose to a point of order and stated that a motion to adjourn was always in order. Ruled out of order and the roll was ordered to be called.

Mr. Pinchback appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The President ordered the call of the yeas and nays on the adoption of the section.

Mr. Pinchback wished to know whether the power of the President was absolute, and then left the room followed by several other Senators. The section was adopted by a vote of 15 to 5.

A motion to adjourn was made, no quorum voting.

Mr. Lynch arose and spoke of the action of Senators in leaving the room and setting at defiance the rules of the Senate. He, for one, was ready to vote for their expulsion and expulsion of any Senator who should disregard the rules.

Mr. Blackman spoke at length in answer to Mr. Lynch.

The second section was read.

Mr. Bacon moved to amend by numbering the districts, commencing with the third as the first, and so on.

Mr. Blackman moved to table the amendment which was lost, and the section was adopted as amended.

The Third section was read, and Mr. Bacon offered his substitute, which provides for the election, by the electors of the city at large, of the Mayor and six Administrators.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter the substitute was laid on the table by 16 yeas to 6 nays.

Mr O'Brien spoke against the section. He had occasion to remark that he favored such a bill at a time when it was necessary for the preservation of himself and his party, but that now the necessity existed no more. He had contended for universal suffrage and maintained the same principles. His party could now elect a portion of the city officers. He opposed the granting of too much appointing power. He was also opposed to put half of the wealth of the State into the hands of six men. Senator Poindexter, he said, had suggested that the administrators be elected by the Legislature. He proposed to incorporate them in the bill right here. Mr. O'Hara then named Michael Hahn, M A Southworth, B. F. Roberts, S. B. Packard, Aristide Mary, B. F. Joubert, J. O. Hixon and Hugh Kelly, as persons whom he would incorporate in the bill.

Mr. Poindexter followed in one of his speeches.

Mr. Ogden wished to go, but was informed by the chair that his leaving would break the quorum.

Mr. Ogden remarked that he regretted to leave such good company, but couldn't stay out after nine, and that if he did break the quorum by leaving the quorum would break him if he remained.

The Sergeant-at-Arms and the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms were sent after absent members. Returning they reported that Mr. Engee had refused to come, and that Messrs. Anderson and Foute, after commanding to come, met with Mr. Engee, with whom they ran off.

Motions by Mr. Packard and Mr. Smith were made that the Sergeant-at-Arms, accompanied by a committee of three of the Senate, go after absent members. *No action.*

Mr Campbell moved that the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms be read and spread on the minutes.

On motion of Mr. Wiltgenstein the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House met at 10 o'clock A. M. pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

An act appropriating $200,000 was taken up.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, in the chair.

An act appropriating the sum of $200,000 for a uniform militia was recommended to the House for adoption.

An act to provide for the sale of nine hundred and ninety thousand dollars in bonds for Levee purposes, was taken up.

A resolution allowing each member $10 to be used for the purchase of postage stamps, was indefinitely postponed.

An act making an appropriation of $10,000 for the purpose of removing the obstructions in Holmes Bayou, parish of St. Tammany, was recommended for adoption.

An act for the relief of B. L. Lynch, formerly Attorney General of the State, for legal services, which not appropriation a sum of $640, was recommended for adoption.

An act providing for the sale of nine hundred and ninety thousand dollars in bonds of the State, pledged by the late Board of Levee Commissioners, to security for the present Board, amounting to the sum total of $625,669 07, as specified in table No. 2 of the report of the Board, dated July 27th, 1868. The bill, with its amendments to the second section, was recommended for adoption.

House bill No. 109—An act to confer the German Evangelical Protestant Church or of a school house, which has been used for the organization of $1000, was recommended for indefinite postponement.

The relief bills in favor of Ed. Mitchampah and F. Duvergne, appropriating $1,200 to each, were taken up. Senate Amendments were concurred in. The House for indefinite postponement.

House bill No. 171—An act to authorize the Governor to issue bonds of the State for $100,000, to serve the Delmery in the Bank not equal for levee purposes, was recommended for indefinite postponement.

An act appropriating $50,000 for the purpose of paying the expenses of reprinting the revised code, was taken up for consideration on the amendments suggested by the Senate, to which the bill had been referred. The amendment proposed to strike out "$50,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$25,000" was concurred in by the House, to be indefinitely postponed.

House bill No. 145—An act ratifying the lease of the Pontchartrain Railroad to Messrs. Hagar and Jones, made on the 22d of March, 1868, etc., being slightly amended, was recommended to the House for adoption.

House bill No. 150—An for the improvement of the Bayou Lafourche of Bayou D'Arbonne, in the parish of Union, and granting certain privileges to

M. J. Marsh, was read and its merits argued at length.

The committee arose and reported progress, asking leave to sit again.

Mr. Morey was called to the Speaker's chair.

The report of the committee was received and accepted.

Bill for the relief of Wisner. Ordered engrossed.

An act relative to a uniformed militia for the State of Louisiana, was ordered to be engrossed.

Act for the relief of B. L. Lynch. Ordered engrossed for a third reading.

The act for the relief of the German Protestant Evangelical Association of Carrollton, parish of Jefferson, was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 45 to 23.

The bills for the relief of Howard Millspaugh and P. Davergne were indefinitely postponed.

House bill 144—Ratifying the lease of the Penitentiary to Messrs. Hagar and Jones, made on the first of March, 1868, etc., was, after several calls for the previous question, suspension of the Constitutional rule, yeas and nays, finally passed by the vote of 50 to 11 nays.

The House then adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The House was called to order at 7 o'clock by Speaker Lowell.

Senate bill, No. 228, an act to fund the floating debt of the city of New Orleans, and liquidate its indebtedness, was taken up. This bill authorizes the issuance of bonds to the amount of $3,000,000. After much discussion the bill was finally passed by a vote of 61 yeas to 5 nays.

House bill No 205, an act to incorporate the Louisiana Transit Company and to provide for connected railway and telegraphic communication between the city of New Orleans and the Pacific ocean," was next taken up.

The bill was finally passed.

House bill, No. 77, an act to incorporate the Arkansas and Red River Railroad Company, and granting aid to the same, was taken up and passed.

The House then adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.—Board met last evening, President Markey in the chair.

The resolution of the Lower Board relative to the Powder Magazine was concurred in.

Also, resolution to repair the engine house of Fire Company No. 4.

A resolution relative to the action of the Mayor as to the removal of levee shows was referred.

A protest of citizens against the proposed laying of the Nicholson pavement on Canal street was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution providing for an inspection of the building now occupied for the First District Recorder's office and lock-up was objected to, on the ground that it is not the property of the city. The objection was overruled and the resolution referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

The following report was read and received:

"We, the undersigned, your committee, appointed to investigate certain charges of undue interference with State legislation on the part of the city functionaries beg leave to report that

We have made application for information and assistance to the editors of those journals which have given most circulation to the charges referred to, without deriving any advantage therefrom We were in our existence met with total silence, in another respect we find an editorial which evidently misapprehended our purpose and intention.

That purpose was not to call the editor or his informant to account for the publication made, or in any way to question the freedom of the press to comment on legislation and its collateral subjects. On the contrary, our position was, that, in asking those publications to be fair and praiseworthy, the editors, like any other good citizens, would be glad to aid in our efforts to expose and before the people of the land already shown to be tainted. Our object was not interrogation but conference. If any of the gentlemen with whom we communicated are in possession of real facts relative to this subject, or of any thing which rises above the level of vague and groundless suspicion, we have been unable to get at it. We would be glad to do so.

Your committee were then left but two sources of information: interrogation of city functionaries and our personal observation. The Mayor, Controller, Treasurer, Street Commissioner, Surveyor, Presidents and members of the Finance and other Committees, President of the City Boards, and every member of the Council, with whom we have been able to communicate, all declare that they are not aware of anything calculated to justify the charge submitted to our investigation.

So far as our personal knowledge is concerned, your committee do not know of any foundation for the injurious imputations made in an editorial a style. While regretting our inability to get upon the guilty, if there be such, so to relieve the impending power of said, to the best of our observation and conviction, the whole charge is a fabrication.

Signed, Thos. E. McMillan, Louis Peson, Thos. F. Fisher, J. C. Moss and W. H. Pemberton.

The report was received.

After some other business of the ordinary routine character, of no special interest, the Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, President Kearney in the chair.

A communication from the Street Commissioner stated that he had been prevented by order of the Mayor from closing the Levee shows, as required by ordinance No 1141, now series.

Mr Pandely explained that Mr. Amos owned the lots on the Levee on which his shows are kept.

A committee was appointed to inquire into the matter, viz: Messrs. Camp, Pemberton and Sarchet.

A resolution approving of adjudication to Ed F. Sibold of the keeping of the Powder magazine for the ensuing year, at $500 per annum, was adopted and sent up for concurrence.

Resolution to repair engine house of Pelican Fire Company No. 4 was adopted and sent up.

The Finance Committee reported a resolution which was adopted, approving of the adjudication of the contract for building the wharf near the Jackson and Hospital streets to Henry Ellerman with Roger Ellerman as bondsman. Concurrence.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported a number of adjudications similar to published. The report was received. The minority of the Committee reported in favor of allowing keepers of the shows *not to* allow to use the licensed of flagging for flooring.

Resolutions were adopted to deepen and widen all the lighters canals of the city except the Claiborne street canal from Palmyra street to the canal Carondelet (old canal,) which was referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

A resolution was adopted calling upon Messrs. to be floored with zinc, and was sent up for concurrence.

Various resolutions were adopted to adjudicate, after notice, contracts for street improvements

A resolution of the Board as amended by the Upper Board, was approved to have the Finance Committee appoint receivers of revenue for the markets with the approval of the Board of Aldermen.

A resolution to repair engine house of Creole Fire Company No 9, was adopted.

The Finance Committee reported favorably the committee of the Mayor relative to the Bazar north of the Second District Beef Market, recommended that the rent be reduced by the Street Commissioner, that a new Bazar be erected by the city, etc. Report received and resolutions adopted accordingly.

The report of Messrs. Fields, Fisher and others, relative to publications about corruption, was referred.

The Finance Committee reported adversely to referring the revenues of the markets. Report received.

A resolution from the committee to assist the adjudication of certain contracts for work passed, and a motion to reconsider was lost.

The Committee on Water Works presented a report recommending refused rates for the use of water.

Postponed for consideration Saturday, 27th, when the report will be taken up. The lease of the Water Works is to be discussed.

A communication from the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, stating the company is prepared to commence their work in the city, was referred.

The Board adjourned.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—Frank Carter, charged with the murder of Mr. Bell, in house at Algiers, the 30th of September last, was tried yesterday and acquitted. The jury rendered their verdict without leaving their seats.

Alleged Defalcation.—H E. Barton, a Freedmen's Bureau agent from Clinton, La., was arrested in this city yesterday by special officers of the Bureau, on a charge of being defaulter to the sum of $1000.

Fugitive Arrested—A man named Smith was arrested yesterday by virtue of a dispatch from the Chief of Police of Memphis, and held to await a requisition from Omaha, where he is charged with larceny; to what extent I not stated.

The Wine Case.—In the second wine case which came up yesterday, U. S. District Attorney Morgan moved to amend the libel, by inserting the words "on water" in place of "on land." The motion was granted by Judge Durell, thus making the case one of admiralty instead of jury trial.

The Case of Mr. Boulingy.—The bail of Mr. Ernest M. Boulingy, late Collector of Internal Revenue, has been reduced from $25,000 to $15,000 Mr. Boulingy was yesterday in charge of an officer looking for a bondsman, with whom success we could not ascertain.

Raid on Kno—The Superintendent of Police has caused a number of keep gambling houses to be closed. We have our reporter's eye upon some of these gambling establishments in the district.

Serious Accident.—Phillip Burns, who fell from the scaffolding of a house on Dorgenois street, Monday, was so severely injured that he is not expected to live.

Recorder Gaston's Court.—Oscar Dolhonde, on the charge of stealing some table linen from the saloon of Mr. Comas, was yesterday put for trial before the First Dist. Court. John W. Johnson, charged with stealing a coat from the levee.

It requires some skill to be seven and yet number eleven. In the House on Thursday, Mr. Rodgers, a new member from Hancock, rose to say that Ben Butler was a liar, extremely indecorous fact in this blunt way: "He has made statements which he knew at the time to be false." Other members, to be unpalatably sure, and the House consequently had to be unparliamentary, rose to call him to order, and Mr. Holbrook, by way of a peace offering, "for it is unparliamentary to make a speech," moved a recess. Senator Pomeroy, on one occasion, felt it his duty to call Senator Sumner "a pestiferous and pestiferous" to call Sumner "a pestiferous and pestiferous." "Calling names" seems, after all, to be a sign of weak minds.

Perhaps some senator, some day, may, I might chuck out the Senate, and call him the most pestilent of pestiferous, which is a piece of pestiferous, which is a piece of pestiferous, which is a piece