The New Orleans Bee.

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All bills with regular advertisers must be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1869.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS AT WHOLESALE.—We invite the attention of our farmers, country dealers and readers generally to the advertisement, in this day's issue, of Ball, Lyons & Co., importers and wholesale druggists, corner of Camp and Gravier streets. They have one of the choicest and largest stocks of drugs in the city, and deal on the most liberal terms. They are constantly receiving fresh supplies, and guarantee their goods to be of the best quality. Buyers are invited to examine them. They are fully supplied with French and American patent medicines, chemicals, oils, liquors, perfumeries, paints, instruments, glassware, window glass, and all that generally pertains to the drug business.

The members of this firm are widely and favorably known in this and the adjoining States, and are deservedly popular.

BALLS.—We are in receipt of tickets, and a polite invitation from the Gentian Louisiana Draymen's Association to a grand fancy dress ball to be given by them at the Odd Fellows' Hall this evening of the 30th inst., Saturday night. The Association have made ample arrangements and intend it shall be a fine affair.

We are also in receipt of tickets from Pelican Fire Co. No. 1, of Algiers, to their grand Calico and Firemen's Ball, to be given also this evening of the 30th inst., at the St. Charles Ball Room, Algiers, for the purpose of raising funds to purchase a new fire engine for the Company. The Company is an excellent one, and we wish them success.

GERMAN LOUISIANA DRAYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—We see that our German friends of this Association, who are noted for their rational pleasures, are determined not to be behind, our native-born citizens, in affording enjoyment to the ladies of their acquaintance, and so they have made arrangements for a grand fancy dress ball to be given on January 30, at the Odd Fellows Hall. We acknowledge the courtesy of the committee in sending us cards of invitation.

DIRECTORS OF THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.—The following are the newly elected Directors of this company, being the ticket voted for by Mayor Conway representing the stock of the city of New Orleans in opposition to that voted for by Gov. Warmoth, representing the stock of the State of Louisiana, but not recognized as legal, the State having by an act, which Gov. Warmoth sought to disregard, relinquished the right to vote for Directors: A. B. Segar, Alex. Mouton, Henry Renshaw, S. O. Nelson, L. Pelger, A. McCollum, Robt. Hare, G. A. Breaux, F. W. Thies, Sam'l Smith, G. W. Hyams, A. Bowar, I. N. Marks, W. S. Pike, C. H. Slocomb, R. Glendee, John I. Adams, E. Camerden.

It is believed the Warmoth ticket will contest the election before the Courts.

THE SHIP ISLAND CANAL SCHEME—CHARGES OF BRIBERY AGAINST THE LEGISLATURE.—Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, during the debate on Tuesday last in the House of Representatives, on the Ship Island Canal bill, is reported in the official journal to have advocated the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges of bribery brought against the members of the House in connection with their votes on the bill. Mr. Pratt said he wished to "afford these charges and hurl them back in the teeth of the paper making them."

We beg to inform Mr. Pratt he will have ample opportunity if the committee be appointed, which we do not believe. It is perfectly well known that certificates of stock in the scheme have been freely scattered to influence action upon it.

CONSUMMATE IMPUDENCE.—The individual who assumes to represent the parish of Ouachita in the House of Representatives is reported by the official journal to have said in the House, during the discussion on the Ship Island bill, and in allusion to the opposition to the bill, that "public sentiment is not always right. General Beauregard and other fancy engineers like him, might report the projected canal impracticable, while other competent engineers regard it otherwise." Comment is unnecessary.

THE GIROD FUND AGAIN.—Our readers will remember the recent litigation touching this fund, in which Judge Cooley decided that the Mayor had the sole control of it, and peremptorily required him to carry out the contract which had been entered into by Mayor Monroe with Samuel Johnson for the building of an Asylum. The French Benevolent Association made application to Judge Cooley to be allowed to appeal to the Supreme Court from this decision, but that application has been refused, we understand, on the ground that the applicants are not parties in interest. The Association have now employed J. Ad Rosier, Esq., as their counsel, and he has petitioned the Supreme Court, on their behalf, for a writ of prohibition and mandamus, to be directed to the Mayor of New Orleans and Samuel Johnson, forbidding them to proceed further in the execution of the contract referred to, and that they pray further, that Judge Cooley be prohibited from proceeding further in the suit, and commanded to allow them a suspensive appeal to the Supreme Court.

THE PEABODY SCHOOL FUND.—The Rev. Dr. Sears, General Agent of the Peabody School Fund, sends a report to the Trustees of the Fund, at their late meeting in Baltimore, as to the progress of the scheme in the Southern States. In speaking of Louisiana, we notice he paid a well merited compliment to our fellow-citizen, Hon. E. H. Lanher, who has devoted himself with indefatigable zeal to the cause of education in the State, and given his gratuitous services to the administration of that portion of the Peabody Fund, which has been appropriated to Louisiana. We fear he has found it, to some extent, a thankless service, so far as due appreciation by our citizens is concerned. But Mr. Lanher is one of those men whose good deeds are their own reward, and we are sure the bread he has cast upon the waters will appear after many days. Dr. Sears reports that Mr. Lanher had been enabled to establish schools in ten towns of this State.

Louisiana Items.

The Homer (Terrebonne) *Civic Guard* says:

In our last issue we stated that we understood that good laborers were contracting freely at higher wages than last year. Having made more extended inquiries on this point we are of opinion that higher wages are promised to a few choice hands, but the great majority of laborers are contracting or are expecting to contract for about the same rate as last year. Indeed, we doubt very much if any prudent planter will run the risk of paying, to any very material extent, any higher wages than those paid last year.

Under the present labor system the whole of the month of January is usually lost to the planter. The laborers get their money about the first of January and many of them do not care much about going to work until they have spent it. Besides, they usually like to look about awhile before engaging for another year and spend time in lost in moving hence and getting settled upon their new places. As a general rule, the freedmen are getting back to their old beats. Last week we noticed a long train of wagons loaded with household goods moving. We recognized the faces of many of them as having formerly belonged to the Hon. Tobias Gibson. They informed us that they were on their way back home.

We learn that two of our planters are still making sugar. The rest have either finished or quit without finishing. The rains have been so incessant and the roads have become so dreary and miry that it is just the next thing to impossible to get cane to the mill or fuel to the same home.

The Ouachita *Telegraph* says:

SCARCITY OF LABOR.—There is a general complaint of the scarcity of labor. The laborers are not here. Many have left, some have gone to the lower part of the State and some to Mississippi. There seems to be a disposition to emigrate among the freedmen. They do not like rapidity. And it is difficult to tell where they go.

The *Mechanic's*, of St. John the Baptist, says:

The following landed property, belonging to the succession of Mercelin Parilleux, was sold at auction last Wednesday:

1:1 A sugar plantation, containing 5¾ arpents front by 60 in depth, sold for $20,200.

2. The undivided half of a sugar plantation containing 1 3-4 arpents front by 40 in depth, sold for $6,000, the name of half interest in the same, held by Mr. Fortier Milling Company.

3. A sugar plantation containing 1¾ arpents front by 40 in depth, with 350 acres of land in the rear, sold for $16,000.

This last plantation was bought by Mr. Perrilliat, one year ago for $7,000.

Rain all day, and more than enough to stop work. Ground already soaked. Crops improved. Still fields much in need of rain.—*Bulletin*, 27th.

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THE PARISH OF RICHLAND.

ACTION DEFEATED BY HIS OWN DOGS.

A new parish was created at the last session of the Legislature, called "Richland." Senator John Ray was the author of the act creating it, and it was passed at his instance. He owned land there and a store under the charge of one of his brothers. A collector of chancellor, called Rayville, is home to him, was made the seat of Justice of the new parish, and thus transformed and dignified into a town. This town is one of the stations of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, a pet enterprise of Mr. John Ray's—in fact the whole thing, railroad and parish, forms a gigantic speculation from which he hoped to realize a large fortune, but in rather limit it will yet prove to have been a mere dream of the Senator's fertile imagination. He, no doubt, fondly hoped there little shanties in the swamps of the Ouachita, called Rayville, would form the nucleus of an important town—and perhaps, in his boundless ambition he thought they would some day become a great city on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and that then his name would be transmitted to posterity. But the fondest scouted without his head. His brain must have been unbalanced when he thought that he could, by a single stroke of his pen, a single wave of his hand, cut from four great parishes a slice from each, and out of the pieces make another, whose affairs and whose affairs would, of course, fall to be disposed of by him. He overlooked a possible opposition from the people he then undertook to manipulate to his own advantage, and some of them—in Carroll parish—are now asserting their right to be heard after the deed has been done—are petitioning the Legislature for a repeal of the law so far as they are concerned. We see also by the proceedings of the House of Representatives that J. M. Oliver, who says he has been elected a Representative in that body from the new parish of Richland, has been rejected on constitutional grounds, and for the further reason that the parish of Richland is already represented in the House of Representatives by the members of the different parishes out of which Richland was created. This is a strange proceeding. If it was constitutional to create this new parish, it is entitled to separate representation in the Legislature, and the members of that body from the parishes thus dismantled no longer represent that portion of them now called Richland. Such is Radical legislation. We give below the report of the minority of the Judiciary Committee of the House to whom was referred the credentials of the member from Richland, rejecting him from the House, which report has been adopted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans January 21, 1869.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the credentials of J. M. Oliver as member from the parish of Richland, have held the case under careful advisement, and failing to agree thereon, the undersigned members of said Committee on Judiciary do hereby report:

That in their judgment, considering conjointly articles twenty, twenty-one and twenty-four of the Constitution, it is beyond the power of your honorable body to increase its number of members beyond the total of one hundred and one, as provided in said Constitution, and that no change can constitutionally be made in the representation in this House until after the apportionment provided in articles twenty and twenty-one.

The parish of Richland is already represented in your body by members representing the different parishes from which this new parish of Richland was created.

Should the member elect be admitted it would further disturb and derange the emphatic provision of the Constitution (article twenty) that "representation in the House of Representatives shall be based upon the census" in that by establishing this precedent many other parishes, possibly, in our particular section, of the State, might be created, and being allowed representation in your body, would entirely disturb and overturn the equality and uniformity of representation in the House of our Constitution so carefully provided in article twenty-two of that instrument. For which reasons we do therefore recommend that J. M. Oliver be not admitted to a seat.

A. L. LEE, Chairman.

PROGRESS AND REFORM.—Few of our people are alive to the importance of the complete revolution which has been forced upon them by the results of the war. However distasteful the order of things may be to those who have sacrificed their all in the struggle, it is, nevertheless, observable that "adversity has its use." Thrown upon resources purely industrial, and subject of necessity, our people are growing in wealth, and prosperity is beginning to dawn upon them as their reward.

This feature, in connection with the spirit of reform and enterprise brought about by associative combination, is beginning to manifest itself in a better tone of public feeling, which cannot result otherwise than in the re-establishment of confidence, and be productive of general prosperity.

Those, therefore, who have the good fortune to be possessors of capital and credit should take the earliest advantage of the signs, and invest surplus means in good city property adapted to business or residence, or productive country property, as the safest and really the most remunerative investment for the moment.

If the assertion of our State and the city can appreciate under the existing state of affairs no reason why the city and country property must not exceed either.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1869.

SENATE—Met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment, Lieut. Gov. Dunn in the chair.

Minutes of Tuesday read.

Reading of the minutes dispensed with.

Senator Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported as follows:

Favorably on an act relative to the sale of the property of minor heirs;

Favorably on an act to punish grand jurors for failing to perform their duty, &c.;

Favorably on an act to punish for bribery and subornation of witnesses;

Favorably on bill allowing the city of New Orleans to extend time for collection of the license taxes.

On motion of Senator Reese, the bill to extend the time for the collection of the license tax, was passed.

The Finance Committee reported favorably on bill to provide for the speedy redemption of the bonds of the State issued in aid of the Mississippi and Agricultural Railroad Companies, which bill was, on motion of Senator Penn, passed.

Senator Lewis, from the Committee on Charitable Institutions, submitted a report stating that, in the opinion of the committee, an appropriation of $10,000 per annum will be sufficient to relieve the State Insane Asylum.

Senator Ray introduced a bill to provide for the creation of the parish of Felton, &c. Referred to the Committee on Parishes and Claims.

Senator Ray introduced a bill for the relief of Charles C. Hardy and the heirs of W. Underwood, which report was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Levees.

Senator Ray introduced an act to provide for the payment of certain contingent indebtedness issued by the Board of Levee Commissioners, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Senator Ray introduced a bill for the relief of Pike, Lapeyre & Bro., of the city of New Orleans. This bill appropriates the sum of $10,000 to the said firm for supplies furnished the poor. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Senator Jewell introduced a bill to incorporate the Lafourche Navigation Canal of St. Philip, of the parish of Point Coupee.

The bill, after some discussion, was referred to the Committee on Parishes.

Senator Pinchback (col.) introduced a bill providing for office buildings for all Justices of the Peace residing at the seat of justice of each parish, and authorizing the levy of a tax, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Ray gave notice of an act to repeal joint resolution, No. 814, approved March 20, 1850.

Senator O'Kara introduced a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the affairs of the bayou Terrebonne canal, and report.

The resolution was read twice and placed on the calendar.

The report of the Senate Committee on Elections, in the case of W. B. Gray vs. A. B. Roman, was taken up and made the special order for Wednesday next.

The majority and minority report of the Judiciary Committee, relative to the bill repealing the Printing bill, were taken up.

Senator Pinchback opposed the adoption of the majority report. He thought, (though no lawyer,) the present printing bill was unconstitutional. He could say that he had no hand in the passage of this law. At the time of its passage he was not a member—but he opposed it while he was an outsider. As a member of the Convention which made the present Constitution, he knew it was distinctly understood on the floor of that body that no man who might be a member of the Legislature should be the recipient of any collateral promotion or emolument while acting in said capacity; he thought that bill was a violation of public and personal rights; it forced a citizen to contribute a certain sum or unexpectedly and in this respect it was violative of his rights as a citizen and a freeman.

Pending consideration of the subject, the Senate adjourned until to-day, (Friday) at 12 M.

HOUSE—House met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Conway in the chair; a quorum present.

Prayer by Rev. B. M. Lessley.

Journal of yesterday's proceedings read.

By R. H. Isabelle, Member of Orleans, for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the charges of bribery brought against the members of the House in connection with their votes on the bill. Mr. Frost said he wished to "afford these charges and hurl them back in the teeth of the paper making them."

We beg to inform Mr. Frost he will have ample opportunity if the committee be appointed, which we do not believe. It is perfectly well known that certificates of stock in the scheme have been freely scattered to influence action upon it.

Several labor bills passed the first and second readings, and were referred to their appropriate committees.

R. H. Isabelle, of Orleans, moved that the privilege of a seat on the floor of the House be extended to ex-Governor Hahn.

An amendment was offered to include all the ex-Governors of the State. Adopted.

By R. Lott, of Rapides—Asked leave to grant Thomas L. Maxwell, from the office of Sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Granted.

Mr. Lott moved for a suspension of the rules to put the bill on its second reading, with a view to have it referred to appoint committee of five. Lost.

D. H. Reese introduced an act relative to slander and libel. The bill prohibits the defendant from proving the truth of the matter charged as libel. Read twice, ordered printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

M. J. R. Carroll, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted a report recommending the passage of Senate bill No. 72, and adversely to No. 47. The report was agreed to. And further consideration of House bill No. 117—an act for the protection of game, was postponed to the 1st of March next.

The Committee on Education reported favorably upon House bill No. 64, to investigate the meanings in and appropriations made for the schools; also, approving the portion of the Governor's message which has reference to public instruction.

A report was submitted by the Committee on Public Printing. It shows that $135,462 25 was paid for official printing. The New Orleans *Republican* got $56,259 97, the New Orleans *Advocate* $14,889, the *Louisiana Vindicator* $16,000, the New Orleans *Orleanist* $11,000, and other papers from $1000 to $7,000. There are warrants not yet audited; they amount to $30,-696 39. The Treasurer of the State paid for printing of warrants $8839 54 to the New Orleans *Republican*, and to the New Orleans daily *Orleanist* $971 74.

It is stated in the report that the commission composed of the Governor, Lieut. Governor and Speaker of the House, contracted with thirty papers. Why has been withheld from sixteen, there is no reason why they are excluded in the partiality they pretend to represent. It was ordered that copies of the report be printed.

The report of a joint committee, being the unfinished business of the preceding day—Mr. McMillen's amendment to Platt's motion to strike out the enacting clause, which considered null of the Ship Island and New Orleans Canal Company bill.

Mr. Morey moved to strike out from Mr. McMillen's resolution the location of engineers to be appointed. Accepted.

Mr. Cutler, of Lafourche, moved to lay the substitute on the table. Upon which motion the ayes and nays were called, resulting as follows: 43 yeas, 33 nays; and Mr. McMillen's resolution lost.

The question recurred upon the motion of Mr. Morey, to postpone for one week in order to ascertain the preferred charges of bribery and corruption, the report of the committee.

E. W. Downs, of Bienville, moved to lay on the table the motion to postpone for one week. Carried by a vote of 45 to 38.

Mr. Morey moved that the first amendments to the bill be adopted, and called for the previous question, which was ordered by 49 to 36. The amendment was then adopted by a vote of 47 to 25.

Mr. Carr moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and moved to lay said motion on the table.

Mr. Manning called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows: 47 yeas and 36 nays. Carried.

Mr. McMillen then moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, with a view of considering the matter of the bill now before it. At the same time he charged the members of having a disposition to force the passage of the bill under the gag law, as called for the previous question, which was rejected by 36 to 34.

The question then recurred upon the adoption of the motion that the House go into Committee of the Whole. Carried.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Carr, of Orleans, in the chair.

Pending discussion Mr. McMillen moved that the committee rise, report progress asking permission to sit again. Lost.

After a lengthy argument of Mr. Harper, in opposition to the bill, on motion of McVea, of Caddo, the committee rose and asked permission to sit again on to-morrow.

And the House adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Company.—A meeting of the members of the company took place last evening, in the office of O. A. Bragg, Charles Hotel, and considering the bad weather was well attended. Col. John A. Gowe in the chair.

After a few interesting remarks of the Chairman in reference to the commercial interests of our city, and urging the saving out of the idea of Capt. D. DeHaven for improving the navigation of the Mississippi and tributary streams, making as beneficial to the purpose of navigation, Mr. Chas. S. Stewart was elected Secretary of the meeting. The Chair announced the object of the meeting, the election of a Board of Directors.

Capt. D. DeHaven moved the appointment of a committee of three to select the names of stockholders to serve as a Board of Directors, for the ensuing year. Which was adopted and the following gentlemen appointed: Messrs. DeHaven, Stewart and Dana.

After some interesting remarks of Capt. Carsons, of the St. Louis steamer Lexington, the committee reported the following names:

A. Baker, Louisville; John A. Gowe, Thos. A. Adams, Alfred Hamilton, Wm. Graver, New Orleans; Newton S Otis, J. Ed. Montgomery, Memphis; D. C. Martin, St. Louis; Dr. J. F. Hopkins, Cincinnati; John Cobb, Madison, Ind.; D. DeHaven, Mo.; Orleans; D. W. Flowers, Vicksburg; John B. Davis, Connersville; Saml. Patterson, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Gen. T. T. Crittenden, Madison, Ind.; Dr. J. W. Rogers, Memphis; Thomas Millspaugh, New Orleans; J. Molting, New Orleans; John Paul Baker, New Orleans; Capt. Henry J. Carsons, St. Louis.

The above gentlemen were declared duly elected.

After some other business the meeting adjourned.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last night, pursuant to adjournment; President Markey in the chair.

A communication from the Treasurer asked instructions as to the market questions—the notice of the farmers falling due on 1st February—whether or not they can pay in city money. Referred.

Mr. Prados, from the special committee to investigate the signing of the market lease, submitted a report.

The Mayor transmitted communications from City Attorney Leovy, in answer to Mayor Conway and Mr. Fisher, with reference to the action of Mr. Hardie in signing the name of contracts receivable in city money. Mr. Leovy says:

As the contracts were said before the passage of the resolution forbidding the reception of city money, and as the Controller properly stands upon the law on the subject that the city would receive its value for the obligations due to it, I think they first became a part of the contract, and the city is bound to receive its notes from the market holders, and not before the pecuniary notes given by them become due.

2. The city would not be bound by the statement of the Controller, and he stated any fact not justified by the law; or in any manner calculated to change the ordinance; but his statement would be binding upon the ordinance under and by virtue of which he acted, would be binding on the city.

3. The resolution to which I have copied in the first two points is that the city is bound to receive its notes from the contractors, and its intention is implied in the contract, I do not think the Board has the right to add anything to the law in any manner affect the city pecuniarily, and therefore it is within the province of the Finance Committee to act in the matter.

The committee, through Mr. Prados, presented a very lengthy report as to their investigations, which report was ordered to be spread on the minutes. They say:

That the best inquiries which they have been able to institute, have failed to satisfy them that the Controller made public announcements to the makers would be issued out for city money.

The reason which they have good reason for saying that the Controller had a right to refuse, when making the adjustments, said privately to some one "he knew no other than city money;" that he had a right to determine what currency should be taken, and that in this action cannot bind the city.

They submit the report to the Mayor, in signing the respective contracts, with the stipulation that the payment of the promissory notes, given by the several contractors, should be made in city money, and engaged the serious attention of the committee.

Seemingly does the first seem to have been overlooked that the ordinance, No. 794, obligatory alike on Controller and Mayor, and leaving to neither discretionary powers, warranted no such discretionary limitations as those claimed by the City Controller and subsequently exercised by his Honor the Mayor, through what your committee are reluctantly constrained to consider as a breach of faith on the part of the contractors, attached to the contracts.

Still more strongly does the fact stubbornly assert itself that the ordinance, when the Controller was ordered to issue warrants, "as to form," and countersigned by another for reasons which, beyond the opinion of the former functionary, the committee have no reason to appreciate.

Repugnant of all, however, is that other fact to which the duty imposed upon your committee has drawn them in the prosecution of their inquiry.

A printed copy of one of the contracts, which your committee annex *pro forma*, and suppose to be in all essentials like the other contracts, shows that, on the 31st of December, 1868, for a consideration of $87,300, it was entered into between one of the lessees to whom were addressed the Peoples Bank notes and the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, under and by virtue of the ordinance No. 1899, approved December 31, 1868, which your committee, as already stated, in the letter, but when your committees have been unable to discover any reason why the Mayor should not have the right to determine what currency should be taken, and that in this action cannot bind the city.

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