

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY.

No. 107  
Alcove No. 38  
Division 9  
Shelf No. 67

BOOKS may be taken from the State Library by the members of the General Assembly and its officers, during the session of the Legislature, and at any time by the Governor, and the officers of the Executive Department of this State who are required to keep their offices at the seat of government, and the Justices of the Supreme and Appellate Courts.

No person shall be allowed to take any book or property from the Library without executing a receipt therefor, nor to take or detain from the Library more than two volumes of miscellaneous works at any one time.

No miscellaneous works shall be detained more than two weeks. All Laws, Journals, etc., taken by members of the Legislature, shall be returned at the close of the session.

If any person injures, or fails to return any book taken from the Library, within the time above mentioned, HE SHALL FORFEIT AND PAY TO THE LIBRARIAN, for the benefit of the Library, THREE TIMES THE VALUE THEREOF, or of the set to which it belongs.

Any person, not above mentioned, who takes books or other articles from the State Library without the consent of the Librarian, will be prosecuted for larceny.

Any person taking books from the State Library without reporting the same to the Librarian, or assistant, and causing the same to be properly charged upon the Register, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

No entry of charge or return of books will be permitted to be made, except by the Librarian or assistant.

Persons using books of the Library, will return the same to the Librarian or assistant.

W. H. HINRICHSSEN.

Secretary of State and ex officio State Librarian.

JOURNAL

Of the Senate of the State of Florida, at the Second Session of the Fourteenth General Assembly, begun and held at the Capitol, in the City of Tallahassee, in the State of Florida, on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, being that fixed by the Constitution of the State of Florida for the meeting of the General Assembly.

WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1866.

This being the day fixed by the Constitution of the State for the General Assembly to convene, the Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock M., by the Hon. Thomas M. White, Senator from the 7th district.

The following Senators answered to their names:

Messrs. Bird, Brevard, Crawford, Finegan, Kenan, Morrison, Poe Roper, Turner, Vann and White—11.

The President announced there was no quorum, and on motion, The Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock, A. M., Thursday.

THURSDAY, November 15, 1866.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The President *pro tem.* in the Chair.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names, viz:

Messrs. Bird, Crawford, Finegan, Hendry, Kenan, Morrison, Poe, Richard, Roper, Steele, Turner, Vann and White—13.

The President announced there was no quorum.

On motion, the Senate took a recess till 4 o'clock, P. M.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Senate resumed its session.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Messrs. Hendry, Morrison, Poe, Turner and White—5.

No quorum present.  
On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, November 16, 1866.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.  
The President *pro tem.* in the Chair.  
Prayer by the Chaplain.

A quorum present.  
The Hon. John H. McClellan, Senator from 6th district, presented his credentials, and was sworn into office by C. H. Austin, Notary Public.

Mr. Vann moved that a committee of three be appointed to notify the House that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed to business, and that they were a committee to meet a similar committee from the House to wait upon the Governor and inform him they were ready to receive any communication from him he might desire to make.

Which was agreed to.  
The following Senators were appointed to act as such committee :  
Messrs. Vann, Finney and Crawford.

A committee appeared from the House and informed the Senate that the House had organized and were now ready to proceed to business.

The committee appointed from the Senate to notify the House that the Senate was organized, reported they had performed their duty, and asked to be discharged.

Which was agreed to.  
On motion, the Senate took a recess till 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Senate resumed its session.

A quorum present.

The following message was received from the Governor, and was ordered to be read :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

TALLAHASSEE, NOVEMBER 14th, 1866.

*Gentlemen of the General Assembly:*

I welcome you to the Capitol, and avail myself of the occasion of your re-assembling, to comply with that clause of the Constitution which declares that the Governor "shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient."

I regret that "the information of the state of the Government" which I am now able to give you, is of a most gloomy character—far more gloomy than any of us anticipated it would be when I addressed you at the commencement of your last session. At that time, the President of the United States, representing, as we supposed, the Government of the United States, indicated a line of policy, the adoption of which we were assured would secure a full recognition of our civil rights and also our representation in Congress.— We adopted the line of policy proposed to the fullest extent. We took the oath prescribed by the President "to support the Constitution of the United States and the union of States thereunder, and to abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations made with reference to the emancipation of slaves." We repudiated all debts contracted in support of the rebellion. We declared the ordinance of secession null and void. We adopted the proposed Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States. We enabled the freedmen to sue and be sued and be witnesses in all our Courts, and put them upon a perfect equality with white men as to all rights either of person or property. In short, we left nothing undone that the Government, acting through the President, demanded of us.— But still our Constitutional representation is denied us, and our civil rights have not been allowed to us, or, if we enjoy any portion of them, it seems to be by the permission of the military, and not by virtue of the Constitution. Orders, in