

Andrew W. Garner, to be Sheriff for Manatee county.
 Andrew W. Garner, to be Assessor of Taxes for Manatee county.

James M. Youmans, to be Collector of Revenue for Manatee county.
 Very respectfully, &c.,

HARRISON REED, Governor.

STATE OF FLORIDA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
 TALLAHASSEE, July 22, 1868. }

TO THE SENATE:

I hereby nominate the following named persons for the offices severally designated, viz.:

Samuel J. Pearce, to be County Judge for Hernando county.

N. L. McMinn, to be Clerk of the Court for Hernando county.

W. A. Smith, to be Sheriff for Hernando county.

Basil J. Bowden, to be Assessor of Taxes for Hernando county.

M. M. Edwards, to be Collector of Revenue for Hernando county.
 Very respectfully, &c.,

HARRISON REED, Governor.

STATE OF FLORIDA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
 TALLAHASSEE, July 22, 1868. }

TO THE SENATE:

I hereby nominate Henry P. Easton, to be Clerk of Court for the county of Columbia, vice David Moncrief, whose commission has been withheld.

Very respectfully, &c.,

HARRISON REED, Governor.

The above messages were taken up, under a suspension of the rules, and the nominations therein contained severally confirmed.

The following messages were received from the Governor, and lay over under the rules:

STATE OF FLORIDA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
 TALLAHASSEE, July 22, 1868. }

TO THE SENATE:

I hereby nominate the following named persons for the several offices designated, viz.:

B. C. Leonardy, to be Collector of Revenue for Hillsborough county, in place of Henry Albury, whose nomination is withdrawn.

James McCreany, to be Assessor of Taxes for Santa Rosa county.

John W. Butler, to be Collector of Revenue for Santa Rosa county.

Very respectfully, &c.,
 HARRISON REED, Governor.

STATE OF FLORIDA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
 TALLAHASSEE, July 22, 1868. }

TO THE SENATE:

I hereby nominate the following named persons for the offices severally designated, viz.:

John R. Mizell, to be County Judge for Orange county.

Alexander Stockton, to be Clerk of the Court for Orange county.

David M. Mizell, to be Sheriff for Orange county.

Jackson Simmons, to be Assessor of Taxes for Orange county.

Robert Parting, to be Collector of Revenue for Orange county.
 Very respectfully, &c.,

HARRISON REED, Governor.

STATE OF FLORIDA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
 TALLAHASSEE, July 22, 1868. }

TO THE SENATE:

I hereby nominate the following named persons for the offices severally designated, viz.

W. T. Duval, to be County Judge for Wakulla county.

W. W. Walker, to be Clerk of the Court for Wakulla county.

Noah Posey, to be Sheriff of Wakulla county.

Nathan W. Butler, to be Assessor of Taxes for Wakulla county.

W. G. Robison, to be Collector of Revenue for Wakulla county.
 Very respectfully, &c.,

HARRISON REED, Governor.

On motion, the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 23, 1868.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, the President in the chair.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

A quorum present.

The journal was read, corrected, and approved.

The following messages were received from the Assembly, and the accompanying papers placed among the orders of the day:

ASSEMBLY HALL, }
 TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 22, 1868. }

HON. W. H. GLEASON, President of the Senate:

SIR: The Assembly has passed Assembly bill, No. 58, to be entitled An Act changing the County Line between the counties of St. Johns and Putnam.

Also, Senate resolution, No. 16, relative to printing bills and resolutions of the Legislature.

Very respectfully,

WM. FORSYTH BYNUM,
Clerk of the Assembly.

ASSEMBLY HALL,
Tallahassee, Fla., July 22, 1868. }

HON. W. H. GLEASON, President of the Senate:

Sir: The Assembly has passed Assembly bill, No. 54, to be entitled An Act to incorporate the Withlacoochee and Lake Panosika Steamboat and Canal Company.

Very respectfully,

WM. FORSYTH BYNUM,
Clerk of the Assembly.

The following reports of committees were received:

The committee to whom was referred Assembly bill, No. 39, authorizing a ferry across Blackwater river, respectfully recommend its passage.

S. KATZENBERG,
Chairman Committee on State Affairs.

The committee to whom was referred Assembly bill, No. 9, concerning the appointment of inspectors of logs and timber, and defining their duties, recommend that the same pass.

S. KATZENBERG,
Chairman Committee on State Affairs.

MAJORITY REPORT.

The Committee on Incorporations respectfully return to the Senate a bill to incorporate the St. Johns and Indian River Canal Company, with the following report: That the Senate has passed a bill covering and granting the same as asked for in this bill. We therefore ask that this bill be indefinitely postponed.

W. H. HUNT, Chairman,
ROBT. M. SMITH,
WILLIAM BRADWELL,
C. R. MOBLEY,
Committee.

MINORITY REPORT.

A minority of the Committee on Corporations, to whom was referred the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the St. Johns and Indian River Canal Company," beg leave to report that we have had the same under consideration, and from our examination find that the passage of said act would not alone be highly beneficial to the people of that particular portion of the State, but would be of great benefit and advantage to the State of

Florida pecuniarily, in bringing into market and making valuable a large portion of land belonging to the State of Florida, which has been and is now considered valueless and worthless. Millions of acres of the best land of the State is now worthless from being overflowed; a large portion of this land would be drained and brought into market by the completion of said canal, adding large amounts to the now exhausted treasury of the State. We therefore recommend that said act do pass.

N. H. MORAGNE.

MAJORITY REPORT.

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred a resolution relative to State Lands, having had the same under consideration, beg leave most respectfully to report: That they are of opinion that the adoption of the resolution would be unwise, impolitic, and unjust to many of the citizens of the State who made entries of State lands after the 10th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and prior to the 25th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and gave bonds to be paid by instalments, which fell due after the last mentioned date, and these bonds were cancelled in greenbacks (current money of the United States), which money was paid into the treasury of the State. By the passage of this resolution the purchasers would be deprived of their land, and are now too poor to repurchase the same of the State. The undersigned, members of the committee, would respectfully recommend that the concurrent resolution be laid upon the table.

J. N. KRIMMINGER,
Chairman Committee on Public Lands,
J. L. CRAWFORD,
N. A. MORAGNE,
Committee.

MINORITY REPORT.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Tallahassee, Fla., July 23, 1868. }

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the joint resolution relative to Public Lands, beg leave to submit the following minority report:

The passage of the resolution does not interfere with the title of any person to the lands sold during the rebellion. It simply calls for a report from the Surveyor General to the next Legislature, which will inform it what lands have been sold during

the time specified. The question of title is one which will be determined by the next Legislature or the courts.

We therefore recommend the passage of the resolution.

Very respectfully,

HORATIO JENKINS,
WILLIAM BRADWELL.

The Committee on Finance and Taxation, to whom was referred the joint resolution for the relief of A. B. Dixon, Sheriff of Santa Rosa county, beg leave to report the following substitute, and recommend its passage.

C. R. MOBLEY,
Chairman Committee.

The Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled An Act for the Relief of William E. Jackson, Edward Thomas, William Spear, John Craig, James B. Walker, and their associates, now owning and operating the Railroad from Jacksonville to Lake City, beg leave to report back the said bill, offering a substitute, and say, that as the bill simply enables the purchasers of the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Road to operate the road which they have purchased, and transfers the franchise of that road, they can see no objection to its passage.

It is believed that the special circumstances of the case justify special legislation in the matter. These parties who now own the road do not require powers which would be necessary to a corporation proposing to build a road. The road is already built, and the purpose of the act is to enable them to become invested with all the rights of franchise which was vested in the old company.

It is believed that the act is constitutional, and with these purposes they recommend the passage of the accompanying substitute, embracing two additional sections, the first of which subjects the road to taxation by the State, and the second and last provides that its passage should not operate to recognize or give any validity to the bonds called "internal improvement first mortgage bonds."

ROBT. M. SMITH, Chairman,
SIMON KATZENBERG,
W. H. HUNT,
C. R. MOBLEY,
HORATIO JENKINS, JR.

The Committee, to whom was referred Assembly bill, No. 53, respectfully recommend its passage.

W. J. PURMAN,
Chairman Committee on Claims.

Assembly bill, No. 58, was taken up and read first and second times, under a suspension of the rules.

Assembly bill, No. 39, was taken up. A motion by Mr. McCaskill to postpone for 30 days, was lost by the following vote, the yeas and nays being called for:

Yeas—Messrs. Atkins, Crawford, Davis, McCaskill, Weeks, and Wood—6.

Nays—Messrs. Alden, Bradwell, Davidson, Goss, Ginn, Hunt, Jenkins, Katzenberg, Knight, Krimminger, Meacham, Mobley, Pearce, and Purman—14.

The bill was then read the second time by its title, under suspension of the rules.

Assembly bill, No. 9, taken up and read second time by its title, under suspension of the rules.

The reports of the Committee on Corporations were taken up. The yeas and nays being called for, the majority report was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Alden, Bradwell, Hunt, Jenkins, Katzenberg, Knight, Krimminger, Meacham, Mobley, Pearce, Purman, and Smith—12.

Nays—Messrs. Atkins, Crawford, Davidson, Davis, Goss, Ginn, Moragne, McCaskill, Weeks, and Wood—10.

Mr. Knight moved a call of the House. The following members were found present:

Messrs. Alden, Atkins, Bradwell, Crawford, Davidson, Davis, Goss, Ginn, Hunt, Jenkins, Katzenberg, Knight, Krimminger, Meacham, Mobley, Moragne, McCaskill, Pearce, Purman, Weeks, and Wood—21.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent for absent members.

Assembly bill, No. 53, was taken up and read second time.

The reports of the Committee on Public Lands were taken up; on a motion to adopt the minority report the yeas and nays were called for, and it was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Alden, Bradwell, Davidson, Goss, Hunt, Jenkins, Katzenberg, Meacham, Mobley, Pearce, Purman, and Smith—12.

Nays—Messrs. Atkins, Crawford, Davis, Ginn, Knight, Krimminger, Moragne, McCaskill, Weeks, and Wood—10.

The resolution was then taken up, and a motion to lay it on the table was lost by the following vote, the yeas and nays being demanded:

Yeas—Messrs. Atkins, Crawford, Davis, Knight, Krimminger, Moragne, McCaskill, Weeks, and Wood—9.

Nays—Messrs. Alden, Bradwell, Davidson, Goss, Ginn, Hunt, Jenkins, Katzenberg, Meacham, Mobley, Pearce, Purman, and Smith—13.

A motion to postpone indefinitely was lost by the following vote the yeas and nays being demanded: •

Yeas—Messrs. Atkins, Crawford, Davis, Ginn, Knight, Krimminger, Moragne, McCaskill, Weeks, and Wood—10.

Nays—Messrs. Alden, Bradwell, Davidson, Goss, Hunt, Jenkins, Katzenberg, Meacham, Mobley, Pearce, Purman, and Smith—12.

The resolution was then read the second time, the rule waived, read the third time, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Alden, Bradwell, Davidson, Goss, Ginn, Hunt, Jenkins, Katzenberg, Knight, Meacham, Mobley, Pearce, Purman, and Smith—14.

Nays—Messrs. Atkins, Crawford, Davis, Krimminger, Moragne, McCaskill, Weeks, and Wood—8.

Mr. Alden, on leave, introduced a bill to be entitled "An Act authorizing the board of commissioners of Pilotage to appoint stevedores, and for other purposes," which was read the first and second time by its title, under a suspension of the rules, and ordered engrossed.

Mr. Knight, on leave, introduced a bill to be entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Public Printer," which was read first time, and referred to the Committee on Printing.

The report of the Committee on Finance and Taxation was taken up and adopted. The substitute was passed to a third reading.

The report of the Committee on Railroads was taken up and adopted, and the substitute passed to its third reading.

The Senate took a recess till five o'clock, P. M.

FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Senate resumed its sitting.

The President in the Chair.

A quorum present.

The following report was offered, on leave, by the Committee on Engrossed Bills:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENGROSSED BILLS.

The Committee on Engrossed Bills have examined the following bills and find them correctly engrossed, viz.:

Senate bill No. $\frac{1}{2}$, a bill for An Act to provide for the Registration of Electors and the holding of Elections.

Senate bill No. 46, a bill to be entitled An Act to provide for the organization and government of the Supreme Court.

Senate bill No. 27, a bill to be entitled An Act to permanently locate the County Site of Suwannee County, and for other purposes.

Senate bill No. 14, a bill to be entitled An Act relating to Property sold for Taxes.

Senate bill No. 11, a bill to be entitled An Act to Incorporate the Tampa Bridge Company.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. A. DAVIDSON, Chairman.

The memorial relative to a mail route from Tampa to Clear Water Harbor, was taken up and read the second time.

Senate bill No. $\frac{1}{2}$, was taken up, read the third time, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Alden, Atkins, Bradwell, Crawford, Davidson, Goss, Ginn, Hunt, Jenkins, Katzenberg, Knight, Krimminger, Meacham, Mobley, Moragne, McCaskill, Pearce, Weeks, and Wood—19.

Nays—Mr. Davis—1.

The following message was received from the Governor:

STATE OF FLORIDA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Tallahassee, July 23d, 1868. }

Hon. W. H. GLEASON, President of the Senate:

SIR: I herewith return, without my approval, the act which originated in the Senate, entitled An Act authorizing the City of Pensacola to issue Bonds.

The act is clearly in violation of the provisions of section 17, of article IV. of the constitution, which prohibits special or local laws for "regulating municipal business," or "for the assessment and collection of taxes for municipal purposes," both of which it undertakes to do; and also of section 18, same article, which requires that "in all cases where general laws can be made applicable, all laws shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the State."

A careful observance of the restrictions of the constitution in this respect will save much expense to the State, and much annoyance and embarrassment to the Legislature.

I submit for the information of the Senate, the opinion of the Attorney General on this subject.

As a general law in relation to municipal government is now before the Legislature, and as the objects of this bill can be thus secured at the present session, and no injury result to the interests involved, I return the bill with less reluctance, and shall cheerfully meet its requisitions, when presented in constitutional form.

Very respectfully,

HARRISON REED, GOVERNOR.

STATE OF FLORIDA, ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Tallahassee, July 21, 1868. }

HIS EXCELLENCY HARRISON REED, Governor of Florida, Tallahassee:

DEAR SIR: I have received the bill to be entitled "An Act authorizing the city of Pensacola to issue Bonds."

The first section of the act authorizes the city to issue bonds to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, to sell or hypothecate them, and to apply the proceeds to the purposes of "building and repairing the public works of the city, the widening and extension of the streets, and for the payment of the indebtedness of the city."

The second section makes certain provisions as to the amount of the bonds, the rate of interest they shall bear, and the time for the payment of the interest.

The third section limits the price for which the bonds shall be sold, and the rate at which they may be hypothecated, and authorizes the "city council to levy such taxes upon the citizens and property as they may deem best and necessary to provide for the interest and final payment of the bonds."

The fourth section requires a registration of all the persons allowed to vote under the Constitution and laws of this State, to be made within sixty days after the approval of the act," and provides that the "question of the issue of the bonds shall be submitted to the registered voters."

I think the act is unconstitutional.

Section 17, Article IV., of the Constitution of this State, is as follows;

"The Legislature shall not pass special or local laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: regulating the jurisdiction and duties of any class of officers, or for the punishment of crime or misdemeanor, regulating the practice of courts of justice, providing for changing venue in civil and criminal cases, granting divorces, changing the names of persons, vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys, and public squares, summoning and empanelling grand and petit juries, and providing for their compensation, *regulating county, township, and municipal business*, regulating the election of county, township, and municipal officers; *for the assessment and collection of taxes for State, county, and municipal purposes*; providing for opening and conducting of elections for State, county and municipal officers, and designating the places of voting," &c. * * * *

Section 18 of the same article is as follows:

"In all cases enumerated in the preceding section, and in all cases where general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the State."

There is a clause in the Constitution of the State of Iowa of the same import as section 18 referred to above, and there is a prohibition of special or local laws for the incorporation of cities and towns.

These clauses in the Constitution of the State of Iowa have

received judicial construction, and this construction by that court should, as far as applicable, fix and determine the meaning of these clauses in our Constitution.

The question came before the Supreme Court of Iowa upon a demurrer raising the point whether "An Act to establish a municipal court at the town of McGregor" was constitutional. The act had eleven sections, providing for the organization and jurisdiction and powers of the court.

Cole, J., after reciting that the act provided for a court within the town of McGregor, says:

"The Constitution, after enumerating certain prohibited subjects of local or special legislation, says: In all the cases above enumerated, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the State. This enumeration, then, of certain subjects, does not exclude from its operation other subjects not named, provided they are within that class where a general law can be made applicable."

Two inquiries then remain:

First, Is this a local or special law; and,

Second, Can a general law be made applicable?

First—A special act is one which only operates upon particular persons and private concerns.—1st Blackstone; 86.

This is clearly not a "special act," within the legal meaning of that term. The term "local act" is one of modern origin, and has therefore no defined meaning at the common law; and yet there is no room for reasonable doubt as to its proper signification. Local means "pertaining to a place or to a fixed and limited portion of space;" according to Bourier it means "fixedness in a place, as local courts, or courts fixed in a particular place."

"The act in question establishes a court in a particular place; its operation is confined to the limits of the town of McGregor," &c., &c.

The court conclude this branch of the subject by saying, "It is then beyond question a *local law* within the meaning of that term, as used in the constitution."

With this authority before us, let us determine whether the act under consideration is not a "local" act, within the meaning of the constitution.

The act is applicable alone to the city of Pensacola, and indeed has every characteristic of a local statute within the principles laid down in the opinion of the Supreme Court of Iowa.

Being local in its character, the question then is, does it fall within the class of subjects upon which local legislation is prohibited by the 17th section of article 4 of the constitution?

This section provides, among other things, "that the Legisla-

ture shall not pass a local law regulating municipal business," or "for the assessment of taxes for municipal purposes."

The first section of the act authorizes bonds to be issued for the purpose of "building and repairing the public works of the city of Pensacola, the extension of its streets, and the payment of its indebtedness." This is certainly municipal business, and if so it falls within the constitutional prohibition. Again, the act grants a general power to the city to levy taxes. It is true, there is no express power under the act to collect, and the power to levy would seem to include the power to assess. As to this point, the language of the Constitution is, "The Legislature shall not pass a special or local law for the assessment of taxes for county or municipal purposes." This act, I think, leaves the matter of assessment of the tax for the municipal purposes before recited, entirely within the control of the city council.

One of the objects of the constitutional prohibitions is to prevent the very thing which this act authorizes, viz.: An absolute discretion in the authorities of a city or town as to the *mode* of assessments.

Whatever may be the proper view of this question, and I confess I am not without doubt in the premises, I have no doubt as to the second branch of the subject, which is: Can a general law be made applicable to the subject matter of the act? The Supreme Court of Iowa, answering this question in reference to the organization of a court in the town of McGregor, say: "The Legislature has wisely provided by general law for the exercise of every other corporate power by the towns and cities in this State."

This is the language used by this court in reference to the establishment of a municipal court, and I cannot see why, if a general law can be framed for all the other purposes of municipal government, it cannot, at the same time, make general provisions authorizing cities and towns to issue bonds, leaving the amount to be determined by each city in its discretion. I am entirely satisfied that this is one of the "cases where a general law of uniform operation can be made applicable."

Section 1 of Article XII. of the Constitution is as follows:

"The Legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of taxation, and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation of all property."

Section 6 of the same article provides that the "Legislature shall authorize the several counties and incorporated towns in this State to impose taxes for county and corporation purposes, and all property shall be taxed upon the principle established for State taxation."

I call attention to these sections to show the manifest intention of the convention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES D. WESTCOTT, Attorney General.

The following messages were received from the Assembly:

ASSEMBLY HALL,
Tallahassee, Fla., July 23, 1868. }

HON. W. H. GLEASON, President of the Senate:

SIR: The Assembly has passed Assembly bill No. 59, to be entitled An Act to enable Suits to be brought against railroad companies through their agents.

Very respectfully,
WM. FORSYTH BYNUM,
Clerk of the Assembly.

ASSEMBLY HALL,
Tallahassee, Fla., July 23d, 1868. }

HON. W. H. GLEASON, President of the Senate:

SIR: The Assembly has passed Assembly bill No. 28, to be entitled An Act to enable the people of Florida, without distinction, to enjoy the benefit of Public Houses, Hotels, and for other purposes.

Also, Assembly bill No. 25, to be entitled An Act asking of Congress the revival of the grant of alternate sections of land for building Railroads.

Very respectfully,
WM. FORSYTH BYNUM,
Clerk of the Assembly.

ASSEMBLY HALL,
Tallahassee, Fla., July 23, 1868. }

HON. W. H. GLEASON, President of the Senate:

SIR: The Assembly has passed Senate bill No. 12, to be entitled An Act to organize the Southern Inland Navigation and Improvement Company.

Also, concurred in Senate amendments to title to Assembly bill No. 30, for the relief of Knowles and Hancock.

Very respectfully,
WM. FORSYTH BYNUM,
Clerk of the Assembly.

Senate bill No. 11, was taken up, read third time, and passed with the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Alden, Atkins, Bradwell, Crawford, Davidson, Davis, Goss, Ginn, Hunt, Jenkins, Katzenberg, Knight, Krimminger, Meacham, Mobley, McCaskill, Pearce, Purman, and Weeks—19.

Nays—None.

Senate bill No. 14, was taken up, read third time and lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Alden, Bradwell, Hunt, Jenkins, Meacham, Mobley, Pearce, and Purman—8.

Nays—Messrs. Atkins, Crawford, Davis, Goss, Ginn, Katzenberg, Krimminger, Moragne, Weeks, and Wood—10.

Senate bill No. 27, was taken up, read third time, and passed with the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Alden, Bradwell, Crawford, Davidson, Davis, Goss, Ginn, Hunt, Jenkins, Katzenberg, Knight, Krimminger, Meacham, Moragne, McCaskill, Pearce, Purman, and Wood—18.

Nays—Messrs. Atkins, Mobley, and Weeks—3.

Senate bill No. 46, was taken up, read third time, and passed with the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Alden, Bradwell, Crawford, Davidson, Goss, Ginn, Hunt, Jenkins, Katzenberg, Knight, Krimminger, Meacham, Mobley, Moragne, Pearce, Purman, Weeks, and Wood—18.

Nays—None.

Assembly bill, No. 9, was taken up on its third reading, and on motion was placed back on its second reading, and recommitted to the Committee on State Affairs.

The following report was offered on leave by the Committee on Printing:

The committee to whom was referred the bill entitled An Act to provide for the Publication of the Laws and Official and Legal Advertisements, beg leave to return the same without amendment, and recommend its passage.

GEO. J. ALDEN,
Chairman Committee on Printing.

Which was adopted, and the bill read the second time by title under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Mobley, on leave, reported from the Committee on Finance and Taxation, a bill to be entitled An Act for the Assessment and Collection of Revenue, which was read first time by title under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Goss, on leave, reported from the Committee on the Judiciary the following bills, which were read first time by title under suspension of the rules:

An Act to legalize the Ordinance passed in the Constitutional Convention called "An Ordinance abolishing County Criminal Courts."

An Act to legalize the ordinance passed by the constitutional convention, called An Ordinance to Provide the Means of Defraying the Expenses of the Convention.

Mr. Jenkins, on leave, introduced a bill to be entitled An Act in relation to Landlords and Tenants, which was read first time

by title, under suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 24th, 1868.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The President in the Chair.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

A quorum present.

The President called Mr. McCaskill to the Chair.

The journal was corrected and approved, and its full reading dispensed with.

Mr. Moragne offered the petition of Henry R. Teasdale and others, praying for a ferry over the St. Johns river, which was read and referred to Committee on State Affairs.

Mr. Davis offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, bills to be engrossed and to be enrolled are rapidly accumulating, and will accumulate more so towards the close of the session; therefore be it

Resolved, That the chairman of each committee be, and is hereby, authorized to employ as many extra clerks as may be necessary to do the work;

Which was adopted.

The following bills were introduced on leave, rule waived, and read first time by title:

By Mr. Ginn:

"An act concerning the establishment of a ferry on the Cross Prairie;" referred to Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Mobley:

"An act regulating city government and election of officers for same for the several cities in the State."

By Mr. Moragne:

"An act to establish a land office at Palatka, and for other purposes;" referred to Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Purman:

"An act to incorporate the Richerson Springs Hotel Company;" referred to Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Knight:

"An Act to provide for the removal of the State Seminary east of the Suwannee, from Gainesville to Lake City;" referred to Committee on Education.

The Committee on Printing reported back Senate bill, No. 49, with the recommend that it pass; which was read the second time by title under suspension of the rules.