...mpson, Whitney, Wilcox, Wittgen...n—21.

...ays: Bacon, Coupland. Egan, Futch, ...ch, Packard, Smith, Todd—8.

...he bill was then taken up from second ...ding file.

The amendments reported by the Un...shed Business Committee being as fol...s:

First—In section one, after the words "General Assembly convened, That," the ...mes of the incorporators be all stricken ..., and the following names be inserted ... lieu thereof, to wit: A. L. Holmes, ...obert H. McLemore, S. D. McPherson, ...anders P. Oliver, Spencer Field, Robert ...oomer, James E. Aiken, William A. ...ardner, M. A. Southworth, G. W. Carter, William Hanemann, Daniel F. Smith, Charles H. Fox, Andrew J. May, J. R. ...rwin, Henry L. Berge, W. H. Henning, N. Underwood, Ernest DeBlanc, W. V. Burgess, J. Henri Burch, James P. Butler.

Second—In section four, after the words "this corporation shall be managed by a ...ard of," strike out the word "thirteen" ... insert the word "twenty," and after ...e word "directors," strike out words "any three" and insert the words "a majority," so that after the enacting clause ...t shall be made to read as follows, viz: That the affairs of this corporation shall ...e managed by a board of twenty direc...ors, a majority of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business," were read and adopted.

The following, by the Committee on ...nks and Banking, then were read and ...opted, viz:

In section one, strike out all the words ... lines sixty-four and sixty-five, and the ...ord "each" in line sixty-six, *i. e.* ten ...nts (10) each, twenty-five (25), cents ...ch, fifty (50) cents each."

Mr. Wittgenstein moved to insert the following additional incorporators: "A. W. Norcross, J. W. Hellman, Daniel George, R. M. Todd, J. A. Raynal, F. Marie, Robert Duliney, W. M. Conor, H. ...E. Hammond, W. J. Cahoon."

Adopted.

Section one was then adopted as ...ended.

Section two was read and adopted.

Section three was read and adopted.

Section four was read and adopted, as ...ended by committee.

Section five was read and adopted.

Section six was read and adopted.

Section seven was read and adopted.

Section eight was read and adopted.

Section nine was read and adopted.

Section ten was read and adopted.

Section eleven was read and adopted.

Section twelve was read and adopted.

The bill was then adopted as amended, and the amendments considered engrossed.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Beares, Braughn, Campbell, Foute, Jenks, Monette, Ogden, O'Hara, Pinchback, Poindexter, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittgenstein—18.

Nays: Bacon, Coupland, Darrall, Egan, Lynch, Packard—6.

The title was then adopted.

Mr. Smith, under a suspension of the rules, called up from second reading file Senate bill No. 251, "Granting certain privileges to the Louisiana Canal and Land Improvement Company."

Mr. O'Hara moved to strike out in section three the words "Bayou Black" and "Bayou Terrebonne."

Adopted.

Mr. Wilcox moved to strike out sections five, six, eight, nine and ten.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara, the following names were added as additional incorporators: "Robert Frenley and A. W. Norcross."

Mr. O'Hara moved, in section seven, line eight, after the word "rivers," to insert the words "except the Bayous Black and Terrebonne."

Adopted, and the bill, as amended, was then adopted and ordered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE.

The Secretary asked the concurrence of the House in Senate bills—

No. 226, amending the eleventh and twelfth sections of "An act to incorporate the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company."

No. 241, relative to incorporations for agricultural purposes.

Informed the House of the concurrence of the Senate in House bill No. 321, file of 1869, "For the relief of William H. Hunt," etc.

Also asked the signature of the Speaker o—

"An act to amend and re-enact the Civil Code."

"An act to amend and re-enact the Code of Practice."

"An act revising the statutes of the State of Louisiana of a general character."

MESSAGE FROM HOUSE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
State of Louisiana,
Office of Chief Clerk,
New Orleans, March 14, 1870.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am directed by the House to ask concurrence of the Senate in the following bills, viz:

House bill No. 286, "An act for the relief of W. H. Haskell."

House bill No. 227, "An act relative to bar pilots," etc.

To ask the signature of the President of the Senate to the following enrolled bills, viz:

"An act relative to a shelled road in the parish of Jefferson," etc.

"An act for the relief of J. O. Nixon."

That the House has concurred in the following bill, viz:

Senate bill No. 215, "An act for the relief of tax payers."

To inform the Senate that the House has passed over the Governor's veto by the constitutional two-thirds vote, the bill to be entitled "An act to compensate E. H. Engamar and Chas. Izard for their services and expenses as special Levee Commissioners of the State."

That the House has concurred in the following Senate bills, viz:

Senate bill No. 259, "An act granting ferry privileges to Marx Schonberg and William ...urrell," etc.

Senate bill No. 182, "An act relative to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad company."

Senate bill No. 218, "An act to incorporate the town of Washington, parish St. Landry," etc.

Senate bill No. 239, "An act relative to establish quarantine for the protection of the State."

Senate bill No. 193, "An act to incorporate the St. Landry Savings and Exchange Bank."

That the House has indefinitely postponed Senate bill No. 206, "An act to prevent trespassing," etc.

To ask concurrence of the Senate in the following bills, viz:

House bill No. 110, "An act relative to taxes due by A. F. Cochrau and Edward P. Pileston."

House bill No. 176, "An act for the relief of the Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association of Louis," and

That the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills, viz:

The Code of Practice, Civil Code of Louisiana and the Statute Laws of Louisiana.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

A motion to adjourn being adopted, the President announced that the Senate stood adjourned until Tuesday, the fifteenth instant, at 12 o'clock M.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

DEBATES OF THE SENATE.

SATURDAY, February 19, 1870.

Mr. Ray, under a suspension of the rules, introduced, without notice, joint resolution appropriating five thousand dollars to the Ladies' Monumental Association of Fredericksburg, Virginia, to aid them in procuring a site for a cemetery, and for reinterring and depositing in such cemetery the Confederate dead who fell at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and the Wilderness—

Mr. Ray: Mr. President, it has now been nearly six years since the termination of the war. Those who were on opposite sides during the war, in opposite military organizations, who contended upon the battle fields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and the Wilderness, and survived, have seen the many and the mighty changes which have taken place. Many of those who were on different sides have associated themselves together in business, and in all the social relations of life they meet as friends, as they did before the war. The Federal government immediately after the war, as humanity and the advancing civilization of the age required, sent their agents throughout the whole country and collected the Federal dead and deposited them in cemeteries, well selected, with proper memorials. That was a duty which the Federal government owed to the dead, who fell during the war. Now, Mr. President, since the lapse of time has, to a great extent, healed the wounds occasioned by that great struggle, and in consequence of perfect friendship being restored between individuals, who took different sides, and the States formerly in opposition to the Federal government having been reconstructed, an additional duty is now to be performed of collecting the remains of the Confederate dead, who fell upon those battlefields and added lustre and fame to them. It is the duty of their friends and comrades, and of the States which sent them, to collect their mortal remains and have them properly interred, so that the place would be marked, and their remains be permitted to rest in peace for all time. There is an association of the ladies in Federicksburg and that vicinity, which has been organized for this Christian and holy purpose; they have selected the cemetery on that historical battle field of Fredericksburg. They have procured the ground, and removed the remains of a great many from the battle fields of Chancellorsville, and the Wilderness, but there still remains a great amount of work to do, and their funds are short, and they require some aid. The State of Louisiana sent forward a great number of Confederate soldiers into the army. They were in those battle fields in great numbers, and hundreds of them there fell, whose friends, fathers, husbands and sons live in Louisiana. It is therefore the Christian and holy duty of those who are so connected with them, that they should assist in having their remains taken from the battle field to some place properly selected, in order that they may be reinterred. Now, Mr. President, we represent the people of the State of Louisiana, and under all these circumstances it seems to me entirely and peculiarly appropriate that we should make this small appropriation in order that we may show that the people of Louisiana are awake and alive to to a holy, Christian and civilized duty to their friends and their brothers who have fallen on those battle fields during the war. I have therefore brought forward this preamble and resolution, and I ask that the Senate adopt them, and I hope they will be adopted without a single dissenting voice.

Mr. Lewis: I desire to say a few words upon this resolution. I do not harbor one single iota of prejudice against any man who will hazard his life in the support of a principle which is engrafted in his bosom by the Almighty God. Men may differ with me, sir, and meet me on the battle field where the strife is high for each other's lives, yet he may be as honest and sincere in his convictions of right and the justice of his cause as I am. Though men may thirst for each other's blood upon the battle field, but the moment that strife has ceased, and given place to the white-winged angel of peace, then, sir, every prejudice and every feeling of hatred that possessed the bosom of men should be buried in oblivion. I love, sir, an honest man, who will throw his life into the scale of conviction—his conscientious convictions. The man who, when his country calls upon him, will go into the tented field, and risk the shedding of his blood to sustain those principles which he conscientiously feels to be right, and because he may differ from me, and takes an opposite stand from mine, does not argue that he is not honest in his convictions; nor does it argue that I am not. Men may and will differ in opinion, and the God of nature has so arranged that there is a difference in all his creation—there is variety of talent in the human family and there will always be differences of opinion, so long as the human race exists, and I have just as much respect for the man to-day, who conscientiously fought in the Confederate service, and poured out his life blood to enrich a country and sustain a cause that was to him yet uncertain whether it would eventuate in success or defeat. It was a principle on which he staked his life, and I honor him for it, if he was honest in his conviction, and I respect him as much as if he had been on the side to which I belonged. With these few remarks, I am ready, sir, to support the resolution.

Mr. Campbell: Mr. President, I simply wish to add a few words to the remarks which have been made on this subject. I am glad, sir, that at this time and at this stage in the history of our common country, a moment when we are looking forward hopefully to the time which will come sooner or later, when all the passions and hatreds of this great contest shall be buried and forgotten, or shall live only in the memories of the children of America—that this resolution has come from the side of the house from which it has emanated, and I am also glad that it is come from the honorable gentleman who has introduced it. No more appropriate opportunity could be found in Louisiana for such a resolution, no more honored hand stretch forth the olive branch, the emblem of peace and friendship, than that of the Senator from Ouachita. An old citizen of this State, living here all his life, honored in its history, throughout this contest having taken an honorable part, having been foremost among the stanch and true in the political conflicts that have arisen since the war, on the side of his convictions and principles, and having in consequence thereof felt that sorest and most bitter of all feelings, the sense of alienation and estrangement from his former friends and fellow-citizens—it is especially just, honorable and noble that this proposition should come from him.

One of the holiest, purest and noblest feelings of the human heart is that which leads us always to speak tenderly and reverently of the dead. The children of a State who have died in battle—no matter from what cause that war or contest may have sprung, or what has been its issue, are always dear to the people of that State and will forever be so. If it was for that reason alone I should support the resolution. Even if this war had been one without reasons on both sides; if it had been one without wrongs on each side, I would still have supported it on the general grounds I have named. But as the war through which we have passed has been the culmination of a conflict extending back throughout the whole history of the country; one in which men were but as feathers tossed upon the surface of the waves and compelled to take sides by their destiny and not by their convictions alone. And, sir, the day will come, as I once had occasion to say before, somewhat to the criticism, of my friends, the day, I firmly believe, will come, sooner in this than in any country that has passed through a civil war, when the fame and glory of the soldiers of both armies—Union and Confederate—will live alike in this country, and alike shed lustre and glory upon the pages of its history. We must not forget, Mr. President, that the hearts of numberless mothers, wives and orphans, in our beloved State, are now sore, as they have been sore for many a weary year, for gallant and brave sons of the State, whose bones lie, uncared for, far from their old and dear homes and hearthstones. And I can not forget this other fact, that lends additional sadness to their mourning, that for them no State or general government extends its fostering hand and honor and guard their graves. They are orphaned dead, with no flag to wave in their memory—no government to cherish their remains. Let us, whose dead have these additional glories, not deny this last consolation to the bereaved and heart stricken survivors of the conquered but brave heroes. Let us lend our mite to bring back and bury honorably the remains of these sons of Louisiana. Having done this reverent act, we will stand aside, with bowed heads, while those who weep for them bury them beautifully and gloriously with tears and flowers. I hope, sir, that the bill will pass without opposition.

Mr. Pinchback: Mr. President, I am glad that another opportunity has presented itself to me as an individual, as well as a representative of a large class of citizens of Louisiana, and, I might add, a large class of citizens of the Southern States, to show that we cherish no prejudices against those who in former times have been cruel and oppressive to us. On this occasion, as on all others when I could consistently vote for a measure that would be to their benefit, or to their liking, believing that I can do it without any injury or compromise to principle, I shall cast that vote without fear or hesitation in favor of the proposition. It is, sir, to my mind an exhibition of our friendly feeling toward the other class, and it also presents a strange contrast to their actions toward us. We, on our side, have every reason to be prejudiced against them; the causes whereof it is unnecessary for me to state, they are well known to every man in this community. But, sir, you will perceive, as well as will the people of the whole State, that we are not blinded by these causes, and that we have no prejudice against the whites. If stern necessity has forced us to assume a position seemingly antagonistic to them, and we have been forced to vote against what they are pleased to consider against their interest, it has been with a single view to protect our own interest. What I may say, sir, may not be really pertinent to the question under consideration, but standing, as I do, upon the floor of this Senate, representing, to some extent, the colored element of this State, I feel it my duty to utter these sentiments, knowing them to be the sentiments of the larger portion of my constituents, in order that the people in this State, as well as all other States, may know the exact status of the colored men. And while we, sir, are disposed to bury the past; while we wish to let it rest in oblivion, if you please; while we are striving to bring about a feeling of harmony by blending our interests with theirs, and seeking to forget the wrongs which they have inflicted upon us, they day by day do everything to the contrary. I say, then, that this resolution brings into strong contrast the actions of the two classes. Now, Mr. President, I am sorry that this resolution was introduced, as it has been, without any notice. I feel that it affords an opportunity to say many things I would like to say here, not for any effect it would have upon the Senate, because I believe the resolution will be passed without a dissenting vote. It is not to the Senate so much that I wish to speak, as to the people of the State, whom I can not reach, probably, by any other means. Were we to call to-morrow a meeting for the purpose of discussing questions of the most vital interest to the State, by a class who would recognize me on that occasion, another class with whom I would wish to speak would not attend. Hence, we never can give them to understand how we feel. I see, sir, that the time for the sitting of the Court of Impeachment has arrived and I desire to conclude my remarks when it has adjourned.

The Court of Impeachment having adjourned—

Mr. Pinchback: Mr. President, I was saying, I believe, when the hour for the sitting of the court arrived, that I could not get a hearing from the class I desired to speak to, and, therefore, I should make some remarks which might not be considered pertinent to the question, but I had to embrace this opportunity as probably the only one which would present itself during this session. I thought, during the term of the court, I should be able to reflect upon the subject and to arrange my ideas somewhat, but I have been obliged to listen to the testimony of witnesses and give my attention to the court, which has prevented me from giving thought to the expressions I desired to make, and I shall, therefore, be very brief in what I purpose saying in regard to the resolutions. I believe it will be adopted by a unanimous vote, and I hope there will not be a dissenting voice. But before I take my seat I must add that if the people of this State do not wish to have us arrayed against them and against every proposition of the character of the one before us, they will have to change their base. They will have to keep out of their press such articles as have within the last week or two been inserted there, not on one occasion, but on many—articles that I could refer to if necessary, but which I think would be out of place now. They will have to improve the tone of their public speakers, and in a word they will have to acknowledge now and for ever the change in the condition of this country. They will have to acknowledge those whom I represent as a part of the people of the State, in fact as well as in name; they will have to show, sir, that they are willing to accept the condition of things as they find them now, and drop all the old ideas which they had in times past—they will have to emulate us, casting aside their prejudices as we have cast aside ours. They will have, sir, in a word, to forget the past and think of the future—to think of the present and to hope for a better future. When they have done this, not only will resolutions of the character of the one now before the Senate, be adopted by our votes, if it be in our power to adopt them, but they will find a new condition of things in this State, and they will find us not only willing to vote for such favors as asked for in this resolution; but they will find us willing to forget the past and to vote them, if necessary, into places of honor and trust. But, sir, unless this condition of things be brought about—and it can by their actions—I opine that it will be a long time before our people can be induced to sustain them.

Having spoken thus far unprepared, and having been interrupted in the very gist of my argument, I shall close my remarks by hoping the Senate will adopt these resolutions without a dissenting voice.

The constitutional rules suspended for the third reading of the bill, and the resolution considered engrossed.

Mr. Lynch: Mr. President, the spirit of this resolution augurs well for the future, and speaks to me in language unmistakable that a brighter day is about to dawn, not only upon our State, but upon all the States recently engaged in the great war, both North and South. I agree in the spirit of the resolution, and shall heartily vote for it, because in the great strife through which the country has passed, the spirit of enmity and hatred which seems to have been engendered in both sections, was not, so far as my experience goes, participated in by the soldiers who offered up their lives as sacrifices on both sides of the contest, and I am glad an opportunity is afforded by the Senate to speak on this question, and glad as an individual that as a State we have this opportunity of contributing to heal the wounds of the late rebellion.

The joint resolution was then finally passed, and the Senate adjourned.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad transports emigrants free of cost. The charge on the New Orleans and Jackson and the Vicksburg and Meridian roads is one cent per mile. On the Missisippi Central, two cents.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

No. 67.

AN ACT

To incorporate the Metropolitan Loan, Savings and Pledge Bank.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the following named persons: J. A. Raynal, William Mulford, Thomas Isabelle, James Lewis, W. H. Pemberton, J. W. Quinn, St. F. Cazenave, William Vigers, J. Hassinger, A. Cassard, F. E. Dumas, A. Belot, and others, their successors and assigns, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, under the name and title of the Metropolitan Loan, Savings and Pledge Bank of New Orleans, with the powers and rights as set forth in the following articles, viz:

ARTICLE 1. The name and title of said corporation shall be the Metropolitan Loan, Savings and Pledge Bank, and its domicil is hereby established in the city of New Orleans. It shall commence business as soon as one hundred and fifty thousand dollars stock shall have been subscribed, and shall exist for a term of twenty-five years, to date from the passage of this act. It shall have power to contract, sue and be sued, to hold, receive, purchase, convey, mortgage and receive in mortgage, pledge and receive in pledge, property, both real and personal; to make and use a common seal, with a device, which shall be a pelican; to name and appoint such managers, directors, officers as its interests and conveniences require; and to create and establish such proper bylaws and rules for the regulation and management of its affairs in all its corporate capacity.

ART. 2. The object and purposes of said bank are to make and enter into all manner of contracts and arrangements for the pledge of, and to receive in pledge movable property in order to promote the interest of the working classes who are out of employment and temporarily in need of money for the support of themselves and families, and to make and execute, issue and receive certificates of pledges, of any kind and nature whatsoever, for the pledge of movable property and collaterals; and to do and perform, generally, every act and pledge belonging or in any wise appertaining. The said bank may for the interest of its stockholders purchase, from time to time, any certificate or certificates of pawn or pledge or other obligations, issued or to be issued by the said corporation. All citations, notices and other legal process shall be served on the President, who shall be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided for.

ART. 3. The capital stock of said bank shall be five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, to be paid for at the time and in the manner following, to wit:

The subscribers to the said bank shall pay into the hands of the President, upon its organization for business, the sum of five per cent of the amount subscribed by them, and the balance to be paid in the manner to be hereafter provided by the Board of Directors; provided that not more than ten per cent shall be called for at any one time, and not oftener than once in sixty days, of which at least thirty days' notice shall be given by the President and Secretary in two newspapers published in the city of New Orleans. The capital stock of this corporation may be increased to any amount not exceeding one million dollars by a two-third vote of all the stockholders.

ART. 4. All the corporate powers of the said bank shall be exercised by a Board of Directors, to be composed of nine shareholders, each of whom shall own at least ten shares of the capital stock of the corporation, five of whom shall constitute a quorum for transaction of business, over which the President shall preside, and in case of his absence or inability to act, the board shall elect one of their number as President *pro tem.*, who shall exercise full power of the President for the time being; in case of a tie vote, the President shall have the casting vote. The following named stockholders are hereby constituted the first Board of Directors, and invested with all the rights and privileges herein specified, to-wit:

C. C. Camp, William H. Pemberton, William George, William Vigers, A. Belot, A. Cassard, F. E. Dumas, Thomas Isabelle, J. Hassinger.

ART. 5. The Board of Directors shall fix the amount of the compensation of all officers, clerks and employees of the bank; they shall invest the profits and gains of the bank as herein provided for; they shall make and adopt by-laws, rules and regulations for the proper government of the bank and the transaction of its affairs, and alter and change the same at pleasure; Provided, that the same shall not conflict with the laws of this State, or the true intent and meaning of this act; they shall have full power to do and perform all acts and things not herein provided for which may be necessary to carry into full effect the object and purposes of the said bank; and they shall also have power to elect from time to time a President, Secretary and all other necessary officers and employees of the bank, and may remove them at pleasure.

ART. 6. The term and service of the aforesaid directors shall expire on the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and annually thereafter, two weeks before which an election shall be held for nine directors, to serve for the ensuing year, who shall take their seats at twelve o'clock M. on the day the term of their predecessors shall expire, or as soon thereafter as practicable. At least fifteen day's notice shall be given in two newspapers, published in this city, of all elections to be held by the bank, for which the Board of Directors shall appoint three Commissioners from among the stockholders, not Directors, who shall superintend and conduct the same; and in case any person appointed decline or fail to attend, the President shall appoint others to fill the vacancy. Nothing in this act shall be construed as to render any director ineligible to said office of director. Those receiving a majority of the votes cast shall be considered duly elected, and shall take their seats on the first Monday in January after the election, and shall hold the same until others are elected in their stead. In the event of no election taking place on the day fixed, the President shall cause an election to be held within ten days thereafter, and shall give notice thereof by advertisement in two of the newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, one in French and one in the English language, repeating the same, if necessary, until an election is effected.

ART. 7. No stock shall be transferred unless such transfer be made in the books of the bank at their place of business in the city of New Orleans, and no transfer shall be made while any indebtedness to the bank exists on the part of such stockholder. But a stockholder wishing to transfer stock may be permitted to do so by substituting the obligations of the party to whom the stock is transferred; provided, always, that the obligations proposed to be substituted shall be in every respect satisfactory to the Board of Directors, and the said Board of Directors shall at any time have the right to require additional bond or security on the deferred payment insufficient. The stockholders shall not be responsible for loss or damage incurred by said bank beyond the amount of capital stock held and owned by him or them respectively.

ART. 8. The funds of this bank shall consist of those funds which result from the sale of the capital stock as above set forth, and of those funds which may be received by the said bank in payment of the interest on money loaned on pledges and pawns of movables as herein provided; and the profits which may be realized by the said bank after the payment of the semi-annual dividend on the capital stock, as further provided herein, shall be invested at the rate of at least two per cent per month, and not to exceed four per cent per month as loans upon the security of movable property exceeding in value one hundred per cent of the amount so loaned, nor shall any loans whatever of the funds of said company be made for a period exceeding six months.

ART. 9. All the pledges or pawns which shall not have been redeemed on or above the expiration of the period for which the loans as above set forth may have been made, shall be considered as forfeited to the bank, and at least twice in every year, and at such periods as shall be designated by the Board of Directors, after ten days' advertisement in two newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, such unredeemed pledges or pawns thus forfeited to the bank on account of non-payment of the principal loaned thereon, and of the interest as stipulated which may have accrued, shall be exposed for sale, and sold to the highest bidder at public auction, for cash, and the proceeds, after deducting the said principal and interest and the cost of said sale and advertisements, shall be placed to the credit of the pledger on the books of the bank; and should he fail to claim the same within one year from the date of the pledge, ten per cent thereof shall be paid into the hands of the trustee of the Metropolitan Police fund of the Metropolitan Police District, and the remainder shall be applied and added to the capital stock of the company.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 5, 1870.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

No. 68.

AN ACT

To authorize Natural Parents to Legitimate their Natural Children.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That natural fathers and mothers shall have power to legitimate their natural children, by acts declaratory of their intentions, made before a notary public and two witnesses: Provided, that there existed at the time of conception of such children, no other legal impediments to the inter-marriage of their natural father and mother except those resulting from color or the institution of slavery.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act: Except an act entitled an act relative to marriages, approved November fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 5, 1870.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

No. 69.

AN ACT

To incorporate the Louisiana Reed and Fibre Manufacturing Company.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That William McYeer and Kate Lowe, F. Livingston, David R. Lemman, M. R. Lemman and G. F. Sherman be, and they are hereby, created a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of the "Louisiana Reed and Fibre Manufacturing Company," to have succession for the period of twenty-five (25) years, and, as such corporation, shall have power to sue and be sued, to implead and be impleaded, to buy, hold, alien, sell and dispose of any personal or real machinery and material or manufactured articles, produced in the prosecution of the business for which this corporation is created. They shall have and use a common seal, which they may alter at pleasure. They may under seal, or not under seal, make such contracts as, in their judgment, may benefit said Company, execute promissory notes, bonds and other obligations, and have all the powers, immunities and privileges incident to a corporation.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That whereas, certain letters patent have been granted unto the said William McYeer and Kate Lowe, and their assigns, by the United States, described as follows, viz: Number three thousand six hundred and twenty-nine (3629), and dated August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine (1869), and certain letters patent, issued to Henry Lowe, which letters patent are now the property of Kate Lowe, widow of Henry Lowe and William McYeer, described as follows viz:

Number twenty thousand three hundred and fifty-five (20,355), dated May twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight (1858); number twenty thousand eight hundred and eighty-four (20,884), dated July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight (1858); number twenty-three thousand and ninety-nine (23,099), dated March first, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine (1859); number one thousand five hundred and nineteen (1,519), whole number thirty-two thousand five hundred and twenty-three (32,523), dated June eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one (1861); number twenty thousand and eighty-eight (20,088), whole number thirty-three thousand and ninety-two (33,092), dated August twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one (1861); number two thousand nine hundred and forty-nine (2,949), whole number thirty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty-three (33,953), dated December seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one (1861), and in said letters patent are granted the privilege of using, selling, etc., certain new inventions in the manufacture of paper, twine and other fabrics, from reeds' sugar cane, corn stalk and other fibrous substances, and certain other inventions in the use, reclaiming and manufacture of caustic soda, used in said manufacture, for a more specific description of which inventions and privileges reference is here made to said letters patent. Now, when the legal right and interest in said letters patent shall have been transferred by the legal owners thereof to said "Louisiana Reed and Fibre Manufacturing Company," then said company shall have power to engage in the manufacture in all its branches, under said letters patent, of all kinds of paper, fibre, pulp, twine, rope bagging, cloth or other fibrous or textile fabrics from reed, cane or other fibrous substances, and may employ in said manufacture, under said letters patent, said improved mode of preparing the pulp in the manufacture of paper and said improved mode of reclaiming the caustic soda used in the process, and also the said improved mode of manufacturing caustic soda, and as soon as the said corporation shall become the lawful owners of said letters patent, and the rights therein conferred, to purchase and use, which, as well as all other patent rights which it may deem expedient to use in the prosecution of its business, power is hereby conferred, then all the property in said patent rights shall vest in said corporation and all the privileges, rights and immunities thereby conferred by the United States are hereby conferred by the State of Louisiana, to be owned, possessed, used and enjoyed by said manufacturing company during and until the end of its corporate existence, unless it shall sooner sell and dispose of the same, which it shall have power to do. Said company shall have power to establish its principal manufactory at any point in this State, and establish branches for the carrying on of any department of its business or sale of its products at any point or points in the State.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the capital stock for the principal establishment and for each of its branches shall be fifty thousand dollars, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and in all meetings of the stockholders each share shall have one vote. Said company shall not commence business until fifty per cent of the capital stock shall have been paid, in either money or property. Said company shall have power to compel the payment by any owner or holder of any stock of any sum or sums for or on account of the same to said company, or of any assessments made upon said stock for the purpose of carrying on the business of the company, by selling and disposing of said stock to pay any balance due, or by declaring such stock forfeited to the company; provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the company to make any assessment upon, or declare the forfeiture of any stock sold by the company as full paid up stock.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all the private property of each stockholder shall be held liable for the debts and liabilities of the corporation, to the amount of his, her or their subscription remaining unpaid.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the property of said corporation, and the capital stock thereof, shall be exempt from taxation, both State, county and municipal, for the term of five (5) years.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the stockholders may elect a Board of Directors, the number thereof to be determined by themselves, create all officers deemed necessary, and prescribe the compensation, and term of office, and make all by-laws, rules, and regulations for the government of the company or the management of its business, as they may deem proper, and not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States or the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That said company shall have succession and continue in existence for the period of twenty-five (25) years; and the privileges and franchises granted by this charter shall not be withdrawn during that term, unless judicially forfeited.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 5, 1870.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

No. 70.

AN ACT

Relative to the Atlas Company.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Atlas Company may go into operation and into the exercise of its functions when fifty thousand dollars shall have been subscribed and secured, to the satisfaction of a majority of the corporators electing to act, who may, with the assign[e]es of any, appoint to vacancies, where corporators refuse to act or assign, or to like satisfaction of a majority of all so voting or empowered to act, or to that of such person or persons as they, or a majority of them, may have delegated, or may hereafter delegate, and empowered to organize the same, and to receive subscriptions to the stock, and to fix the terms of paying the same, whose action, after having been so delegated shall be valid and final, and the newspaper of the company shall be deemed established when one hundred thousand dollars shall be secured and devoted thereto, and to the business of printing and publishing, or when its current expense during the six months, beginning the first of May and ending on the thirty-first day of October, or during the average of an entire year, shall equal its receipts, and it shall possess means equal to fifty thousand dollars, which, or the revenue therefrom, shall be devoted, or held liable to be devoted to the business of printing and publishing. If the newspaper shall be farmed out, or published by contract, as provided for by section third of the supplement act, approved March nine (9), one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (1869), the company shall not be liable for the acts, sayings, writings and doings, contracts or engagements of the contractor or farmer, or of those acting under him, or for anything contained in the newspaper or other publications.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That at all meetings of, and all elections by the stockholders of the company, or majority in and of the stock represented, shall be adequate to carry any vote therein; provided, that all elections shall be by ballot, and that the polls remain open at least six hours to receive votes, and that notice of the election, or of the meeting, if an annual one, or of the object thereof, if a special one, shall be given in all daily publications of the newspapers of the company for two weeks. If there fail to be an election of directors, for any cause, the old directors shall hold over until their successors are chosen; they may cause special meetings of the stockholders to be called for this or any other purpose, and may supply vacancies in their own body, when such intervene between the elections of full boards of directors. But the existence and succession of the company is vested in the owners of stock, and the failure of the election or the continuance of the directory, for any cause, will not affect the existence of the company; and the stockholders may provide for such contingency, or for the calling of meetings of stockholders, when the directory does not act or cause the same to be called, and prescribe the qualifications of directors and their powers, and the limitations thereof, not inconsistent with this act, and the acts heretofore passed relating to this company, and such agreements as may be made in organizing the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the shares held by any one in said company shall not be subject to any imposts, seizures or forced sales; nevertheless, when the holders of those from whom or through whom they may derive the same shall have failed to comply with the terms of subscriptions thereof, the Board of Directors may cause the same to be sold by any public auctioneer to make up such residue as may be due thereon, or may sue the original subscriber or his assignee, or others claiming under him if bound therefor, in any case of default for such residue; or may declare the shares, and all money paid thereon, forfeited for failure to comply with the terms of subscription, and thereafter reissue shares to those who shall make full satisfaction for the same, but from the holder who has made full satisfaction or payment no further demand can be made.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That said Atlas Company may, by purchase or cession from any body corporate, or natural person possessing property, franchises, powers or immunities, or under any sale of the same made by authority of law, acquire, and thereafter it shall possess, enjoy, exercise, use and have, all such property, franchises, powers and immunities, and these shall thereupon vest in it as fully and completely as theretofore they did in the body corporate or person so having possessed the same.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That whenever it shall be desired by any of the stockholders to form sub-associations or departments for special purposes within the purview and compass of the charter and statutes relative to this company, without participation in the general profits and liabilities of the company, and they shall petition the stockholders for the same, a majority of the stockholders may authorize such association or department to be so formed, upon such terms, conformable to the requirements of the charter and of the agreements made in organizing the Atlas Company, as such majority of the stockholders may stipulate for the said company, and for the good faith and wise management of such sub-association or department; and the required stock, already subscribed or to be subscribed for such purpose, shall thereupon be set apart for that purpose, and advertisement shall be duly made for six months in the newspaper of the company, by the president and secretary of the company, that such sub-association or department does not participate in the general profits or liabilities of the company, but solely in its own.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 5, 1870.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

No. 71.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Appropriating five thousand dollars to "The Ladies' Monumental Association of Fredericksburg, Virginia," to aid them in procuring a site for a cemetery, and for reinterring and depositing in such cemetery the Confederate dead who fell at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and the Wilderness.

WHEREAS, An association has been organized at Fredericksburg, in Virginia, by the ladies of that vicinity, under the name of "The Ladies' Memorial Association of Fredericksburg, Virginia," for the purpose of removing and reinterring the remains of the Confederate dead, who fell upon the battlefields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and the Wilderness, in a monumental cemetery on the historic field of Fredericksburg; and

Whereas, Such a work we regard as a holy and Christian duty to be performed by the friends, relatives and neighbors of those who fell on those historic battlefields, and due to the spirit of the age and the requirements of advancing civilization; and

Whereas, Great numbers of Confederate soldiers from Louisiana, who were fathers, brothers, sons or neighbors in Louisiana, and whose remains lie, imperfectly interred, on those battle fields, we recognize it as a holy and Christian duty to assist in having their remains reinterred and deposited in a properly and well selected cemetery, such as is purposed by the aforesaid association, and

Whereas, Said association has already selected and secured the site for such cemetery, and has performed much for the work of reinterring and removal, but, for want of the requisite funds, are about to be delayed in their good work, and appeal to the friends of humanity everywhere for aid, and

Whereas, The length of time which has expired since the war, has been sufficient to calm any feeling of hostility that may ever have existed between the living and those who fell on those battle fields, and the reconstruction and reorganization of the States in harmony with the Federal government has done away with any political necessity to further neglect the performance of a holy and Christian work.

Therefore, in order to assist said association in their good work,

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That there be and is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, to "the Ladies Memorial Association of Fredericksburg, Virginia," to be paid to the treasurer of said association on the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

SEC. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That this act take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 5, 1870.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

No. 72.

AN ACT

For the relief of the Officers and Members of the Metropolitan Police.

WHEREAS, Owing to the great opposition shown by the different city officials of the cities of New Orleans, Jefferson, Carrollton, Algiers, Gretna and the parish of St. Bernard, the Metropolitan police were forced to receive warrants for their salaries instead of currency as required by law, thereby causing the said police to lose the enormous discount of thirty per cent on the dollar; therefore

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Board of Metropolitan Police (immediately after the passage of this act) be and is hereby authorized to pay (in warrants) to each officer and member of said police thirty per cent on each warrant issued to said officers and members of said police for the fiscal year of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, except those hereinafter named.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Metropolitan Police Board be and is hereby authorized to levy a special assessment on the different corporations comprising the Metropolitan Police District for the purpose of paying said police the discount lost on their warrants for the fiscal year of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That any officer or member, who has not served on said police for six months during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, or those who have been dishonorably discharged, or have resigned, shall not be entitled to any of said appropriation made in this act.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That in case of death of any officer or member of said police, his heirs shall be entitled to all the benefits of this act for the year of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
A true copy.
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

Received in the House Thursday, March third, one thousand eight hundred and seventy. Thursday, March third, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the Governor having returned to the House, in which it originated, a bill entitled "An act for the relief of the officers and members of the Metropolitan Police," with his objections thereto, the House proceeded, in pursuance to the constitution, to reconsider the same; and resolved, that said bill do pass, two-thirds of all the members present in the House agreeing to pass the same.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Received in the Senate Thursday, March third, one thousand eight hundred and seventy. Thursday, March third, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and on the same day the Senate proceeded, in pursuance to the constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act for the relief of the officers and members of the Metropolitan Police," which was returned to the House by his Excellency, the Governor, with this objections, and sent by the House to the Senate, with the message of the Governor returning the bill; resolved, that the bill do pass, two-thirds of all the members present in the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of Senate.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

F. W. Ahlert vs. Philip Kettering, or Ketteuring.

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARish of Orleans, No. 2657.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Seventh District Court for the Parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, March 29, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OR PORTION OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, ways, privileges and advantages thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, situated in the Fourth District of this city, and forming one of the corners of Chippewa and Harmony streets, in the square bounded by Harmony, Chippewa, Ninth and Jersey streets, measuring sixty-seven feet and two lines front on Chippewa street, by a depth and front on Harmony street of one hundred and fifteen feet two inches, and fifty-nine feet eight inches in width in the rear, where it is bounded by part of the property now or then belonging to Philip Rub.

Which said lot, or parcel of ground, is taken from and forms part of the lot of ground designated by the number two, of the square number twenty-five, on a plan drawn by Benjamin Buisson, Surveyor, dated the twenty-third of December, 1837, and annexed to an act of sale from William McCrowley to Frederick Smith, passed before Felix Grima, notary public in this city, on the twenty-sixth day of December, 1837; being the same property acquired by the defendant from plaintiff, as per act passed before Joseph Cohn, notary public in this city, dated the sixteenth of January, 1866.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOS. L. MAXWELL,
fe25 mh12 29 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Allain Eustis vs. L. F. De Gruy.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARish of Orleans, No. 1119.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth District Court for the Parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, March 19, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Melpomene, Terpsichore, Hercules and White streets, and designated as lot number six, on a plan drawn by Joseph Pilie, late Surveyor, on the twentieth of July, 1840, and deposited in the office of A. Mazureau, notary public in this city.

Said lot commences at a distance of sixty-four feet from the corner of Hercules and Melpomene streets, and measures thirty-two feet on Melpomene street, by a depth of one hundred and twenty-seven feet nine inches, between parallel lines, American measure.

Being the same property acquired by the defendant by purchase from Allen Cousley, per act passed before William Shannon, notary public in this city, dated May 16, 1866.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL,
fe15 mh2 19 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.