

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. DEBATES OF THE SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1870. On motion of Mr. Todd, House bill No. 63 (four inspection bill) was taken up, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Blackburn: I have a motion to make in reference to this bill—that it be recommended to the committee with instructions to have it so framed as to allow the flour inspectors to inspect corn also. The planter has spoken to me in regard to it, stating to me that it is much more important to inspect corn than flour.

Mr. Lynch: I would state that the amendment which I hold in my hand is approved by the flour inspectors as well as by the Chamber of Commerce. With this amendment, all who are interested in the bill will be satisfied. I hope no other motion will be made to delay the passage of the bill. If it is necessary to have an inspection of corn or any other grain or commodity, let a new bill be introduced. I offer this amendment as a substitute for section sixth.

The substitute offered by Mr. Lynch was read and adopted. Mr. Coupland: I do not pretend to object to this amendment at all. I think it is a very good one. The only objection that could be urged is, that we have so short a time; and if we adopt this amendment, it will necessarily have to go back to the House for concurrence, and they will probably not concur, and the bill will be defeated by it.

Mr. Lynch: I do not think that the necessary follow. This amendment has the sanction of the Flour Inspectors, and it is very important that it should be made.

Mr. Coupland: Well, I have no objection, except that I do not want the bill defeated. Mr. Lynch: I move the adoption of the amendment as a substitute for section sixth.

Mr. Antoine: Before the amendment passes, I have a remark to make. It has the approval of the flour inspectors and the Chamber of Commerce, and is for the interest of the people at large, that is the flour consumers. To my certain knowledge, some three weeks ago we shipped eight or ten barrels of flour to some of our customers in the country, and out of the amount there were four barrels that were under weight. I think it is our duty to protect the interest of flour consumers.

The substitute of Mr. Lynch was adopted and the bill was finally passed. Mr. Beares asked a suspension of the rules to offer a joint resolution extending the extra session of the General Assembly to the third day.

Mr. Ogden: I move to lay that resolution on the table. The President: It requires a suspension of the rules to put the joint resolution before the Senate.

Mr. Lynch: I call for the yeas and nays on the suspension of the rules. The rules were not suspended. Yeas 1, nays 26.

The special order of the day (the city charter bill) being under consideration—Mr. Lynch: Mr. President, the friends of this bill concede that there are certain amendments to be made before it is acted upon. These amendments are of such a character as to require careful preparation, and in order to give time to prepare these amendments, I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Corporations, with the understanding that they will report to-morrow.

Mr. Smith: With instructions that the amendment be printed. Mr. Todd: Has not this city charter bill been referred to that committee already? Mr. President: No, sir, I think not, since it has been in the Senate.

Mr. Todd: I think this is as good a time to make amendments. I am fully prepared to offer such amendments as I desire. Mr. Ogden: Before the motion is put; I understand the bill has been submitted already to a committee of the Senate.

The President: No, it has not. Mr. Ogden: How does it happen that it is printed, then? The President: It was brought up at the last session and ordered to be printed, and was returned yesterday from the printer.

Mr. Ogden: There is a constant cry that whenever there is a proposition made by the Republicans the Democratic members oppose it. This bill seems to me in many particulars an excellent one, but there are some features in it that certainly ought to be amended. This is the place to make those amendments.

Now, I can readily understand the desire on the part of different Senators; their object is to bring up the school bill, and I want the Senators that if they attempt to bring up the school bill improperly, when another bill has been made the special order, we will resist such an attempt to divert the special order, and take up a pet bill. When I say a pet bill, I refer more particularly to my friend who is chairman of the Committee on Education, and not to Senator Lynch. But I say take up the city charter bill, and if you do not I assure you that you will not make much progress on the school bill.

Mr. Lynch: I will state that I am responsible for this motion. It was no design to postpone the city charter bill, but to facilitate its speedy passage through the Senate. These amendments have to be considered, and it will save time to have it referred to a committee, with instructions to report to-morrow. It is to facilitate business, not to retard it.

Mr. Bacon: I will say, respecting this motion, as a member of the Committee on Corporations, that if a reference is to be had, I would prefer that it be to a committee from Orleans and Jefferson.

Mr. Ogden: I second that motion. Mr. Bacon: I have then to the Committee on Corporations, although I am a member of it. For, while on that committee, I should have the very valuable assistance of the chairman of that committee, of which Judge Fouté is also a member. The other members are not familiar with the necessities of the city. I would much prefer that it go to a committee at all, that it should go to a committee from Orleans and Jefferson.

make a shorter line for the protection levee that is to be built around this city. There is only about two hundred and twenty feet we would have in the parish of Jefferson to complete it to the lake.

The amendment of Mr. Todd was then adopted, and section one, as amended, was read. Section two was read.

Mr. Packard: I desire to offer an amendment to the second section of the bill, and send the same to the Secretary's desk, and move its adoption, upon which amendment I desire to speak.

The amendment was read, striking out that part incorporating Orleans, right bank. Mr. Packard: It is certainly a very unheard-of way of legislating, to attempt to incorporate an entire parish into an incorporation before first ascertaining that the people of that parish desire to be incorporated; and much more so, when the people almost unanimously oppose it.

With the exception of the parish of Orleans, right bank, are opposed to being incorporated with the city of New Orleans, and they have given expression in opposition to this measure. And, as their representative, I have been informed that they are desirous that I should oppose this measure. When the people of the right bank desire to be incorporated, they will so express themselves in favor of such a move, and will make themselves understood as to their choice of a municipal government; but until they do so express themselves, I claim that this General Assembly have no constitutional right to incorporate the people of that parish, and any attempt on the part of the General Assembly to change the form of government directly against the well known wishes of that people, is an attempt at revolution and a subversion of the well grounded rights they possess under the fundamental law of the State.

The very first article of the constitution of the State tells you that "governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Who says that the consent of the governed has been first obtained, before attempting to establish a city government for the people of the right bank? Who says this new government is to be established by the consent of that people, and any attempt on the part of the General Assembly to change the form of government directly against the well known wishes of that people, is an attempt at revolution and a subversion of the well grounded rights they possess under the fundamental law of the State.

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Do you tell me that you are not trifling with the sacred rights of these people? Do you tell me that you are not violating the main principle of the constitution, an instrument that the people themselves have given you as your guide.

The original local governments of this State are parochial. The constitution of this State speaks of no other local government except parochial; and it is only by consent of the people interested in you may establish any other municipal government is an enactment unknown in the constitution of the State. And it is only by the consent of the people that such a government can be tolerated. It is a corporation of a certain number of people; the same as any other corporation.

And who ever heard of incorporating any number of persons against their wishes? Corporations of this kind are enacted for convenience where the people desire it, and when for police purposes it is desired by the people interested, but never without the consent of the people, and only when they will be benefited by it.

Why will the people be benefited by this measure? In that respect have the people of the Right Bank an interest in common with the people of New Orleans? Because the people of the great city of New Orleans want their streets paved for commercial purposes with expensive pavements, and are willing to be taxed for it, is that any reason that the little parish of Algiers should be taxed to improve New Orleans and get no advantage therefrom herself? She needs no such improvements, and expects to get none, and desires none.

What advantage will the tremendous fire departments of New Orleans be to Algiers? Suppose a great fire should break out in Algiers; what advantage will the numerous fire engines be to Algiers? Why none. It would be impossible to get them across the river; and still she must be taxed to support that great department, as well as New Orleans.

Again, what advantage will be the magnificent waterworks that Senators boast of—that are going to be carried into every body's house, and even to the upper stories thereof—as well as carried through all the streets of the city for public purposes? What advantage are they to be to Algiers?

What advantage is the gas that is carried through every street in the city of New Orleans to be to Algiers? And still she is taxed to pay for it, and to compete with the great Crescent City. The little settlement opposite the city is supported wholly by the few ship yards and dry docks; and when those are moved away, and they are liable to be when the opposite bank comes under the control of New Orleans, then all the sources of revenue to the little village opposite will be shut off. Then the streets of Algiers will be as quiet as a graveyard.

And what further does this bill propose to do? It proposes to incorporate two plantations, extending twelve miles down the river, into the city of New Orleans. Who ever heard of such an idea? And still, this measure is advocated by men who claim to be Democrats. Why there would be more reason ten times over in annexing the parish of St. James and all the rest of the territory on the left bank of the river in the State; for the city is going up river, and may reach before many years up to the State of Mississippi.

Do you tell me the people twelve miles below the city, on the right bank of the river, down there, raising sugar and rice, can have any interest in common with the city government of New Orleans?

Can men be in earnest when they claim that two millions of taxable property, mostly in plantations, should be taxed to support the city of New Orleans in their expensive municipal government, and for aught I know, be compelled to help pay the enormous sum of from ten to twenty millions of city debts, of which they had no hand whatever in contracting? God forbid that such is possible to be the purpose of Senators upon this floor! Senators must pause. It is not right that Senators should force that people, against their express wish, into the incorporation of New Orleans, with such unequal rights and manifest disadvantages attending this great change. A planter twelve miles down the river, on the other bank, wakes up to find that he is to be taxed—for what? Why, to support the city government of New Orleans? Why, to pay for paving the streets? Why, to drain the city of New Orleans? Why, to carry water through the city? Why, to pay for lighting the city with gas? Why, to help pay the fifteen millions that the State owes. "Can such things be, and o'ercome like a summer's cloud without our special wonder? Can it be possible in this land of boasted freedom in this country, where the government of the people is and of the people; where government rest upon the consent of the

governed, where the very fundamental law rests upon the will of the people, and is liable to be changed by them at any time? Can it be possible, I say, that Senators, knowing these things are as palpable as the noon day sun without a cloud to interrupt or refract its rays? Can it be possible that any countenance can be given to the measure which is so palpably and so oppressively manifest? If Senators will support such an unjust measure as this to the parish I represent, then where is the boasted rights of the people, that will allow the people of New Orleans to extort from the people of Algiers the tributes for mighty Caesar?

This "triumvirate" representation of government may seem just, and may seem to some to give Algiers all the political rights she now possesses, but it seems to me most certain that her entire political sovereignty will finally merge into the hands of New Orleans, as did the Roman Empire into the hands of Caesar, and ere long the whole of the State will be merged into the "temple" of this Louisiana Rome.

The bill provides that the Mayor and Administrators are to be chosen by the city at large. Two Recorders are to be chosen by the voters of the Third District of New Orleans. One of the two is to be sent over to Algiers to reside there. Elect officers in New Orleans and send them over to Algiers to reside! Tax the people of Algiers to pay the old debts of New Orleans, and to repay Algiers for this New Orleans proposes to elect her officers for her. If this is not the "triumvirate" merging into Caesar, then what is it? Oh, no! Imperial city, thou dost not stand on several feet of ground, but on the shoulders of "seven wise men." How far dost thou wish to spread thyself!

Thou wilt not be satisfied till thou shalt have conquered Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli and Morocco, together with all Egypt and the "famous Cleopatra," with all her possessions, extending down to Flaquemin. If the "emperors" intend to "carry the war into Africa," and bring down the "immortal Jefferson," and completely merge and consolidate the "triumvirate," then let the people understand it and prepare themselves to submit.

The butchers already, in anticipation of this great change, have changed the base for their "bloody jaws," and in anticipation of making more "change," are intending to bring a large portion of Jefferson further down into New Orleans than is desired. It would seem that the "imperial city" ought to be satisfied to extend her territory to the Mississippi State line, on the river side, without coming over to invade the plantations; and hope the amendment will be adopted, after this bill becomes a law, as it now stands, Algiers will never have another "Day."

Mr. Todd: I am prepared to obviate the objections urged by the Senator from Orleans, right bank, but Algiers be annexed to the parish of Jefferson. Mr. Packard: I have been instructed as their representative. They have expressed that opinion in a public meeting, that they do not desire to be attached to the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Pinback: It is very strange that the representative of Orleans parish, right bank, should say that he is instructed to annex to the parish of Jefferson. I will therefore move to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Smith: As coercion seems to be the rule, and they intend to coerce the city of Jefferson into New Orleans, I think we might as well coerce Algiers.

Mr. Packard called for the yeas and nays on the motion to lay the amendment, which was lost—yeas 9, nays 18.

Mr. Pinback: If that amendment is adopted, I can not see why we should take in Jefferson and Carrollton. The only reason given for leaving out that part of the section is, that it is objectionable to the persons living therein. Now, sir, I know if you would have the amendment, you would have it, and you would vote against annexation. Yet, sir, in the face of that, you come here and ask us to except this portion, because of this objection. It seems to me to be a very inconsistent action. I asked the sense of the Senate on the amendment by the motion to table, but it seems at present they are indifferently disposed.

Mr. Ray: I would like to remark, that it is important we should settle the boundaries, because until we do we can not go on with the bill, and fix the details.

Mr. Pinback: I will tell the friends of the city charter bill that if they pass it with the amendment of Senator Packard, they will lose their city charter. I will stake my head upon the assertion that if this amendment is adopted, you will have no city charter this session. If you put that amendment into the bill here to-night, you have defeated the city charter.

Mr. Braughn: Mr. President, I find myself in rather a singular position this evening. I am here for the purpose of joining in a measure which I believe to be without factious opposition, and whatever amendments I have offered here have emanated from a sincere desire to benefit the people of New Orleans. Although the Senator from the Second District has appealed to the Republican Senators in a political sense, and has told them that this amendment is not supported by Democratic Senators, with a view of damaging the bill, I beg leave to say, that so far as I am concerned, that assertion is not well founded.

Mr. Pinback: The Senator mis-states my position. I said if he wished to defeat the bill, that was just the way to do it.

Mr. Braughn: Well, understood, and understood now, the Senator means that the Democratic Senators support this amendment with a view to defeat the bill, and I say that is not the case so far as I am concerned. I do not look upon this amendment in a political question—I do not think there is any political question involved in it. I favor the amendment because I sincerely believe that the people of Algiers, extending as that corporation does, for some five or six miles down the Mississippi river, do not wish to be incorporated within the limits of the city of New Orleans, and because I believe that the people of the city do not wish to have Algiers incorporated within their limits. That is the only reason why I support the amendment. I believe the Mississippi river, flowing, as it does, between these two corporations, furnishes an almost impassable barrier to the joining of these two corporations; I believe that the incorporation of the town of Algiers, as it now stands, with New Orleans, would give rise to serious trouble, and I can not conceive how the corporation, extending both sides of the river, could be carried on, when there would be an antagonism of interest. But if the Senator persists in making motions to postpone, we are perfectly willing to second any postponing that will have the effect of postponing the bill until the end of the session; but if he comes forward with a sincere desire to pass a charter for the city of New Orleans that will be satisfactory, we will aid him. But if he and the Republicans commence the filibustering scheme, we will aid them. I am willing to pass this charter in a proper shape; I therefore hope the amendment will be adopted, striking out Algiers.

Mr. Blackburn: Mr. President, I am placed in an awkward position. I do not know that I ought to have anything to say on this at all, but I intend to say this much. Every session there has been a proposition to have a new city charter. Last session there was a proposition of the same character, and I believe it is not to be called upon at every session to pass

a new city charter. The charter under which the city of New Orleans is governed at present is one that has governed it for years, and a good government can be obtained under the charter as it stands now. It is within the power of the State government, if their officers are not good, to address them out of office, and permit the Governor of the State to appoint good and honest officials, and let them proceed to operate under the present city charter. I do not know whether this is a Republican or a Democratic measure. But I say, let the State of Louisiana exercise its authority, and address bad men out of office. That will relieve the people of New Orleans of the burden. But do not let us be called upon, at every succeeding session, to pass a new city charter, political in its nature. I am in favor of postponing the consideration of this bill until the next session.

Mr. Bacon: I propose to say in reference to the question before the Senate, the striking out of the words which include the city of Algiers. When this same bill was withdrawn from the Senate and taken to the House—when it was before the Committee on Corporations, I said then to my colleagues on the committee, that I objected to including Algiers, and so far as there was any political advantage to be gained in it, take it on this side of the river. The majority number of voters that you may wish, Algiers is nothing but a country community, separate from New Orleans, and having no common interest. Gentlemen have called this Algiers a corporation. It is not a city corporation—it is a mere parish organization.

My motion to postpone the bill till the following day was then put and carried.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Forty First Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 63.] AN ACT to fix the point of junction of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the common terminus and point of junction of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Central Pacific Railroad Company shall be definitely fixed and established on the line of the former, to wit: a line constructed, northwest of the station at Ogden, and within the limits of the sections of land hereinafter mentioned, viz: section thirty-six of township seven, of range two, situate north and west of the principal meridian and base line in the Territory of Utah, and sections twenty-five, twenty-six and twenty-seven of township seven, of range two, and section six of township six, and sections thirty and thirty-one of township seven, of range one, and sections one and two of township six, of range two, all situate north and west of said principal meridian and base line; and said companies are hereby authorized to enter upon, use and possess said sections, which are hereby granted to them in equal shares, with the same rights, privileges and obligations now by law provided with reference to other lands granted to said railroads: Provided, however, that the Secretary of the Interior shall designate a section of land in said township to be reserved for the use of the said companies, and reserve the same for the benefit of schools in said Territory, in accordance with the act of February twenty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, establishing the office of Surveyor General of Utah, and to grant land for school and university purposes: Provided, also, that said companies shall pay for any additional land so reserved by them at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents an acre: And provided further, that no rights of private persons shall be affected by this act.

Approved May 6, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 31.] A RESOLUTION authorizing the Postmaster General to prescribe an earlier time for the execution of contracts by accepted bidders, and for other purposes.

Whereas in the instructions appended to an advertisement issued by the Postmaster General on the thirtieth day of February, eight hundred and sixty-nine, inviting proposals for carrying the mails of the United States for four years from the first July, eighteen hundred and seventy, in the States of California, Oregon and Nevada, and in the territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Arizona, it is stipulated that the contracts are to be awarded by the Postmaster General on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, and whereas, in view of the importance of the service to be performed and the damage to the public interests which would result from failure to put said service in operation at the proper time, it is desirable to fix an earlier period than the first day of July, for the award of the contracts, and to adopt such other precautions as may seem necessary to guard against the failure of bidders or contractors to fulfill their obligations; therefore, Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster be and he is hereby authorized, in any case in which he may deem it necessary, to require accepted bidders under the advertisement of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, inviting proposals for carrying the mails of the United States in the States and Territories above mentioned, to execute contracts and return them to the department at an earlier period than the first day of July, and at the discretion of the Postmaster General, as early as the first day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That in any case arising under the aforementioned advertisement in which the Postmaster General shall have good reason to believe that any bid for carrying the mail on any route has not been made in good faith, he shall be authorized to summon the bidder or bidders to appear before him and show cause why such bid should not be set aside, or immediately executed by entering into contract with sufficient sureties; and the failure of the bidder or bidders to appear in response to such a summons and satisfy the Postmaster General that said bid has been made in good faith, and that the guarantors thereof are duly responsible, or to enter into such contract, shall be deemed to be sufficient cause for setting such bid aside and entering into contract with the bidder or bidders who do so for the performance of the service. And all the bidders shall be seasonably notified that such summons has been issued and that they may be required to enter into such contract.

Approved May 5, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 34.] A RESOLUTION relative to the establishment of a light station on the Choptank river, in Maryland.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Lighthouse Board be, and is hereby, authorized to establish a light station to mark the obstruction to navigation in the Choptank river, Maryland, in the vicinity of Castle Haven Point.

Approved May 6, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 35.] A RESOLUTION extending the time for the completion of the first section of twenty miles of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company shall complete the first section of twenty miles of said road by the twentieth day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy, and the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied with such completion, then the said company shall be entitled to its lands in all respects and to the same extent as if it would have had said twenty miles completed by the twenty-eighth of April, eighteen hundred and seventy, as provided by law relating to said railroad company.

Approved May 6, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 36.] JOINT RESOLUTION granting an American register to the British-built schooner "W. D. B."

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized to issue an American register to the British-built schooner "W. D. B.," wrecked and found abandoned at sea, said vessel being now owned by citizens of the United States.

Approved May 6, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 39.] JOINT RESOLUTION donating condemned cannon to the McPherson Monument Association.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to deliver to the McPherson Monument Association such number of condemned bronze guns as may be required by said association to be used in the erection or ornamentation of a monument to the late Major General James B. McPherson.

plies furnished, under regulations or orders issued by the respective commanders of the several military districts under the authority of the seventh section of the act of March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and which accounts shall have been duly certified and audited and have been approved, and the payment ordered by said commanders.

Approved May 11, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 64.] AN ACT to establish an additional land district in the State of Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the Territory of Kansas lying south of the fourth standard parallel, and west of the east line of range twelve, east of the sixth principal meridian in said State, shall constitute an additional land district, to be called the Arkansas district, the location of the office for which shall be designated by the President of the United States, and shall be from time to time, be changed as the public interests may seem to require.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, whenever the public interests shall require, to appoint, in accordance with existing laws authorizing appointments to office, a register and a receiver for the district hereinafter mentioned, who shall each be required to reside at the site of the office for said district, have the same powers, responsibilities and emoluments, and be subject to the same acts and penalties which are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land offices of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all sales and locations made at the offices of the districts in which the lands embraced in this district have hitherto been included, situated within the limits of this district, which shall be valid and right in other respects, up to the day on which the new office shall go into operation, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed.

Approved May 11, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 31.] A RESOLUTION authorizing the Postmaster General to prescribe an earlier time for the execution of contracts by accepted bidders, and for other purposes.

Whereas in the instructions appended to an advertisement issued by the Postmaster General on the thirtieth day of February, eight hundred and sixty-nine, inviting proposals for carrying the mails of the United States for four years from the first July, eighteen hundred and seventy, in the States of California, Oregon and Nevada, and in the territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Arizona, it is stipulated that the contracts are to be awarded by the Postmaster General on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, and whereas, in view of the importance of the service to be performed and the damage to the public interests which would result from failure to put said service in operation at the proper time, it is desirable to fix an earlier period than the first day of July, for the award of the contracts, and to adopt such other precautions as may seem necessary to guard against the failure of bidders or contractors to fulfill their obligations; therefore, Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster be and he is hereby authorized, in any case in which he may deem it necessary, to require accepted bidders under the advertisement of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, inviting proposals for carrying the mails of the United States in the States and Territories above mentioned, to execute contracts and return them to the department at an earlier period than the first day of July, and at the discretion of the Postmaster General, as early as the first day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy.

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Approved May 5, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 65.] AN ACT limiting the appointment of certain officers in the Treasury Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint special agents, not exceeding fifty-three in number, for the purpose of making the examinations of the books, papers, and accounts of collectors of the customs, and of the customs, required to be made pursuant to the provisions of the twenty-first section of "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved March second, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, and to be employed generally, under the direction of said Secretary, in the prevention and detection of frauds on the customs revenue, and the expense thereof shall be charged to the "appropriation to defray the expense of collecting the revenue from customs."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said special agents shall be divided into three classes; the first class shall consist of nineteen agents, two of whom shall each receive, in addition to the expenses necessarily and actually incurred by him, a compensation of ten dollars per day, and seventeen of whom shall each receive, in addition to expenses necessarily and actually incurred by him, a compensation of eight dollars per day; the second class shall consist of sixteen agents, each of whom shall receive, in addition to expenses necessarily and actually incurred by him, a compensation of six dollars per day; the third class shall consist of eighteen agents, each of whom shall receive, in addition to expenses necessarily and actually incurred by him, a compensation of five dollars per day; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the government of said special agents, as he may deem expedient and necessary: Provided, That no sum shall be paid to any such agents for mileage, or any other expenses, except such as are actually incurred in the discharge of their official duties.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the present number of special agents shall be reduced to fifty-three, and no special agent, in addition to the number authorized by this act, shall be hereafter appointed or employed upon any business relating to the customs revenue.

Approved May 12, 1870.

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, First District, City of New Orleans, (State of Louisiana.) The following named parties are hereby notified to call at my office, No. 126 Carondelet street, room No. 31 Davidson's Court, and settle the amounts set opposite their names, for taxes due the State for 1869, within TWENTY DAYS from date, or I will proceed to collect the same according to law:

Table listing names and amounts for tax collection, including Rohrbacher M., Rodemaker Peter, and many others.

Table listing names and amounts for tax collection, including Summers & Campbell, Shields John, and many others.

Table listing names and amounts for tax collection, including Jackson and Great Northern, Reinhardt John, and many others.

Table listing names and amounts for tax collection, including Robinson J. A., Riddell J. D., and many others.

Table listing names and amounts for tax collection, including Risher J. M., Risher J. M., and many others.

Table listing names and amounts for tax collection, including Reed James, Redinger Daniel, and many others.

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