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ADDRESS.

Delivered at the Opening of the Louisiana Mechanical and Agricultural Fair, April 25, 1872, by John H. Kennard of New Orleans.

The city of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana owe a debt of gratitude to the "Mechanical and Agricultural Fair Association," of this city, in whose name I to-day address you, which can only be estimated properly by a canvass of the difficulties overcome, and the effects which have flowed from its organization, together with the reasonable hopes in the future inspired by its efforts to awake a new spirit among agriculturalists and mechanics.

The rise and progress of agriculture, as a science, in the other States of this Union, is distinctly marked by the rise and progress of agricultural and mechanical associations. They have been the natural and inevitable outgrowth of that aggressive American spirit which is ever finding new and better ways to achieve the ends their ancestors have aimed at. Their formation marks a new era in each State and every country. Their success is inevitably a precursor of a general improvement in the agricultural and mechanical interests. The association of agriculture with mechanics is an absolute necessity in this age of improvement. They go hand in hand, each sustaining the other—each stimulating the other to new exertions and new developments, acting and reacting each upon the other in beautiful harmony. The prejudices of the past, which clogged the wheels of progress in these departments, are things of the past.

The mechanic has now only to establish the usefulness of his invention to dispel the objections of the most skeptical agricultural fossil. This is a wonderful step forward in the world's history.

The ancient author of some new thing, whether in agriculture, mechanics, philosophy or history, before exposing his production to the public gaze, was compelled to look well to the safety of his head.

The toleration of this age is something new, and is the great emancipator of the human race.

This particular association has encountered and overcome peculiar difficulties, and has therefore special claims upon the people of Louisiana for cordial support.

Incorporated in April, 1860, when our city and State were rich and prosperous, the war following its incorporation so soon as to prevent a single exhibition, no complaint could have been made if the association had died, as many other noble enterprises died, during those eventful years.

No discredit could have attached to the original movers in the great enterprise if the terrible experience and impoverishment of this State during the late war had driven them to despair and an abandonment of the great work they had undertaken under circumstances so different, so much more propitious.

Happily for us, for this city, State and every adjacent State, the men who first put "this ball in motion" were made of sterner stuff than would permit desertion in times of peace, though baffled in war. The same calm resolution that had wrested from the whole civilized world during the war admiration for our people was found after the war everywhere in the land, and especially among these gentlemen when turned to the arts of peace. Imitating the noble example of that peerless leader of our armies, whose memory is the most priceless legacy of our misfortunes, the association, promptly on the conclusion of peace in 1865, turned its attention to the practical execution of the work designed in April, 1860, when the act of incorporation was passed.

So prompt and effective were their efforts that on the twentieth of November, 1866, on these grounds, they formally inaugurated the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, and met with a success that established it as a permanent institution of our city and State. Since that date they have encountered new, unexpected, severe disasters; the planter has repeatedly fallen victim to water, to worms, to low prices for his products, until a spirit akin to despair pervades the whole country. These visitations of Providence, hard indeed, were surpassed in cruelty by the merciless demands of our rulers for more taxes.

Yet, despite all this, overriding and overruling it, all these gentlemen have gone steadily on, until they offer at this, their sixth exhibition, achievements that compare most favorably with those of any similar association in the land.

Even the ravages of fire, which so lately swept clean their grounds, are put at defiance by these beautiful buildings. Therefore it is that I have said the city and State owe them a debt of gratitude.

Their names must, in the future, constitute one of the "rolls of honor" of New Orleans and Louisiana.

How can I convey a just idea, at this period of our history as a nation, of what we owe to mechanical arts? How can the agriculturalist be made properly to appreciate them?

Forty odd years ago Daniel Webster, addressing the Boston Mechanics' Institution, said: "The slightest glance must convince us that mechanical power and mechanical skill, as now exhibited in Europe and America, mark an epoch in human history worthy of all admiration. Machinery is made to perform what has formerly been the toil of human hands to an extent that astonishes the most sanguine, with a degree of power to which no number of human arms is equal, and with such precision as almost to suggest the notion of reason and intelligence in the machines themselves. Every natural agent is put unrelentingly to the task. The minds work, the waters work, the elasticity of metals works; gravity is solicited into a thousand new forms of action; levers are multiplied upon levers; wheels revolve upon the peripheries of other wheels; the saw and the plane are tortured into an accommodation to new uses, and, last of all, with inimitable power, and with "whirlwind sound," comes the potent agency of steam.

In comparison with the past, what centuries of improvement has this single agent comprised in the short compass of fifty years! Everywhere practicable, everywhere efficient, it has an arm a thousand times stronger than that of Hercules, and to which human ingenuity is capable of fitting a thousand times as many hands as belonged to Briareus.

Less than a quarter of a century has passed since these utterances. Steam has become too slow even for the proverbially conservative tiller of the soil. The wonderful invention of immortal Morse has been pressed into the service of agriculture. The comprehensive mind of Maury, which has blazed a safe way for the mariner through the rocks, the shoals, the cyclones of the ocean, is now turned, with the aid of observations made practicable by the telegraph, to blazing the way of the planter and farmer through the varying seasons, so that he may avoid the shipwrecks caused by excessive cold, excessive heat, excessive rains, excessive droughts. I commend the noble aim of this illustrious man, to this and every agricultural society throughout the United States. Lend him all the aid in your power to influence national legislation to the granting of the poor pittance necessary to the practical working of this enterprise, and if the government of the United States, so prodigal in its gifts to less worthy objects, continues blind to the magnitude of the cause, aid him by direct contributions from each State and county society throughout the land. He says to the farmer, furnish me the same log-book for the land as the seafarer has furnished me for the sea, and I will make your "path straight," I will smooth your way to larger crops, better prices and handsomer incomes.

That you may properly understand his scheme I call upon you to state his case, much better than I can, in his own words.

Addressing the "Rockbridge Agricultural and Mechanical Society of the Virginia Military Institute," October 18, 1871, speaking to resolutions asking that Congress be memorialized to invite other nations to meet, in the persons of their leading meteorologists, at an early day, in conference similar to that of Brussels in 1853, which resulted in his great sea discoveries, he said:

"Now remember that agriculture is the great source and fountain of prosperity, wealth and power of this country and the world. That, weighed with it, mining, manufacturing, fishing, navigation and commerce are but as straws in the balance. Calculate and see what sums of money your government is and has been expending for generations in the shape of duties and tariffs, and protection direct and indirect, for the benefit of those industries, and how little for yours.

"Surely considering the progress that has been made, and is now making in physical research and scientific discovery, it is not much out of the way to ask the government so to direct these discoveries and researches as to encourage them, so that you too may have the benefit of them. And all that is needed is to bring there meteorologists, offices, implements and means together in a spirit of friendly concert, in order to confer the greatest boon upon those who earn bread by the sweat of their brow that agriculture has received since this continent gave it Indian corn, the potato and tobacco."

To inspire confidence in this new enterprise, he calls attention to what his sea researches have done, and asks: "What was the result? Why, a harvest as rich as is at the bottom of the sea with sunless treasures! The voyage from this country to Brazil was shortened twenty days; to other countries it was shortened thirty days; to others, forty, fifty and even sixty days. Navigation was rendered more safe, dangers of the sea were lessened, and millions, not only of dollars, but of pounds sterling, saved to commerce annually in the shortening of voyages, and the saving of time, and the commerce of the world is for all ages, without let or hindrance, to enjoy these benefits and blessings."

He also tells us that out of this grew the discovery of the telegraphic plateau in the ocean, on whose smooth surface rests today the cables which have transmitted to you the price of cotton this forenoon, and the doings of all the chief nations of the Old World. A new illustration of the beautiful harmony existing between all the great achievements of man as between the wonderful works of God.

The practical value of Maury's charts were most fully shown during the late war, and are beautifully illustrated by Raphael Semmes' great work, "Service Afloat," a work that will grow with time, and ever command the respect and admiration of the thinking world. A century ago the utterance of such a promise would have consigned its author to the ridicule of the world.

To-day we hear Maury's predictions with joy and look with confidence for their execution in the early future! How wonderful, how grand the change! How surpassingly attractive the future! How inspiring the thought that nothing henceforth, as in the past, shall be lost to mankind by that spirit of skepticism which was for centuries the bane of the human race!

We of the South have been too prone to doubt the capacity of our own people for these great achievements. Maury should be an object of our special care. His great genius is, in a measure, lost to the nation and the world by an unwise exclusion from his proper place. He is peerless in his department.

We should see that these promised fruits of his genius are not lost to us and the world.

It becomes us of the South, in no spirit of vain boasting, but to stir the men of this generation to more active exertions, to new achievements, fondly to cherish the memory of our great feats in the past.

We can remember with pride that the first great freight and passenger railway in the world was organized and constructed on Southern soil, and that at the laying of its corner stone, July 4, 1828, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, spoke of it as a great highway, which "in the future would serve to bind this great country in bonds of union and fraternity."

This and other similar recollections should be fondly cherished, but only as incentives to future exertion.

STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE SOUTH.

I may offend your pride, but will compel the consent of every intelligent man in this audience, when I tell you that the Southern, and especially the planting States, as yet know imperfectly the alphabet of agriculture.

Leaving out of view the unwise course pursued by the Northern States in their early farming experiences, it must be admitted that each State of the South has in regular routine gone first through a process of rapid exhaustion of virgin soil, then driven by stern necessity, they have begun to repair the breaches made by their reckless prodigality.

Starting from Mason and Dixon's line and traveling South, every intelligent observer has been painfully impressed by this fact.

The early settlers of Maryland and Virginia did with diligence what the more Southern and Western pioneer in farming is doing to-day.

He robbed the earth of all native fertility by making incessant drains upon it for the same product—that which for the time commanded the highest price. They grew tobacco upon the same lands year after year until nature stopped the larcenies.

They plowed shallow, neglected rotation of crops, ignored drainage, manures and the cultivation of grasses, until many became too poor to make respectable emigrants to the West or farther South.

We are practically more ignorant of the rudiments of immigration than of the science of agriculture.

We cheerfully extend a broad, loose invitation to the "hewer of wood and drawer of water" from all quarters of the world to come and abide with us.

We forget that our more enterprising farmer friends in the Northwest add to this invitation a through ticket by steamer and sail from the remote east to sun-down, with virgin soil, at $1 25 per acre, accompanied by an illustrated map and an expert lecture on climate, soil, metes and bounds, to accompany them as guides in their pilgrimage. The emigrant to Germany lands in Kansas with perhaps two changes of steamer and three of cars, all clearly indicated on his through ticket, with no intermediate swindlers to annoy him.

What have we as a substitute for this effective system? Nothing; literally nothing.

Among the curiosities of Louisiana legislation may be found some law creating an "Immigration Bureau."

Who knows of it, that is not compelled, as we are, to wade through all laws, good and bad, silent and speaking? This must be reformed, or the whole thing is a failure.

Besides this, the planter must make some arrangements to offset the inducements offered in the West by cheap lands for permanent homes. He must do as one parish, at least, in this State has already done—set apart a fraction of his land to be donated or sold on long time and moderate terms to permanent settlers.

He must welcome the foreigner as a desirable neighbor and owner of the soil. He will never consent to come in any number on other terms, and the best interests of the country require that he should not accept harder conditions.

Arrangements must also be perfected by which they can emigrate in sufficient numbers at a time to constitute a society for themselves wherever they locate.

In this, as in most other enterprises requiring concert of action, we men of the city can and will cheerfully aid you.

As a practical method for putting this and other needed reforms in agriculture in motion, I recommend the early organization of parish agricultural societies.

Such societies exist in almost every county of every State in the Northern, Western and Middle States, and their combined influence is most potent for good to your cause and the prosperity of the whole country. Nothing is more marked as a characteristic of this country, in all its poverty and desolation, than the magnificent indifference of each man in the rural districts to the views and opinions of every other. This is the natural product of lives of isolation.

Exchange ideas oftener, and you will be more open to conviction, to innovations, to substantial improvements.

History furnishes many ludicrous incidents of the slowness with which new ideas invade the sacred precincts of the tiller of the soil. Sir Robert Peel, in 1835, presented his tenants with two plows made wholly of iron and steel. They called a convention or caucus, and unanimously resolved that they stimulated the growth of weeds, and declined to use them.

Such stupidity in this stage of our history seems impossible, and yet I venture the assertion that many facts more fully accomplished in the history of agriculture to-day than was the value of iron and steel plows at that day are still stubbornly resisted by hundreds and thousands of our Southern planters and farmers.

Our special aim and object, in connection with this and all similar associations, should be to eradicate all this fossilism, to open wide the door for all improvements, to keep the people constantly in remembrance that this is the nineteenth century, that a man may talk as satisfactorily in New Orleans with his friend in Liverpool as though he sat in the adjoining chair.

Stir continually the recollection in the minds of the masses of what this wonderful people has done and is doing, day by day and hour by hour!

This must and will arouse them from their lethargy, and drive them to put on the new armor of progress.

A wide field of usefulness is just being opened here, long familiar elsewhere, in the manufacture of manures for farm use.

The value of these manures in fertilizing your lands, and the improvement to the air we breathe by their removal, is no longer in doubt.

The verdict of every city in the land has been rendered long since. You are not yet fully alive to their value. A few years hence the demand must largely exceed the supply.

The higher lands of easy access to the city, as on the Jackson railroad, are destined in a few years to a great change, through the aid of artificial means and proper culture.

The cultivation of fruit, now in its infancy, when once properly inaugurated, will wean many of you from cotton and sugar,

The future of our State is mainly dependent upon these new developments in the departments of mechanics and agriculture, and what we see before us to-day inspires new hopes that the work goes steadily on.

Steamboat Explosions Inquiry—The Oceanus Disaster.

This is a Washington special to the New York *Herald*:

The disaster to the steamer Oceanus, by which so many lives were lost, has again awakened an interest among officials here to provide some way for practically testing steam boilers to ascertain the cause of explosions. Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, has addressed a long letter to Secretary Boutwell on this subject, advocating an appropriation by Congress for making such experiments. He suggests that a board be constituted for the purpose of experimenting and to carefully note the result of their labor. This letter has been sent to Mr. Chandler, chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, with Secretary Boutwell's endorsement, to the effect that the subject is one of great importance to the country, as it concerns the safe transportation of property and the security of life upon steamboats and railways. He commends the plan for the consideration of the committee, heartily approving Justice Bradley's suggestions. William Rogers, supervising inspector for the New Orleans district, has been directed to conduct the investigation into the cause of the explosion of the Oceanus, to be assisted by Frank Burnett, supervising inspector of the St. Louis district.

The Price of Killing Men by Railroads.

[From the Knoxville Chronicle.]

Some time in December, 1870, one H. J. Mitchell got on a passenger train of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, at Greenville, to go to his home at Johnson's City. He was under the influence of liquor at the time he got aboard of the train, and remained under the influence of it during the trip. In fact, we are informed he had a jug of whisky with him when he got on the train. The cars halted their usual length of time at Johnson's City. A paralytic woman and crippled man got off and several persons got on. The usual signal was given for starting. About the time the train started Mitchell found it was the station he was bound for and went out on the platform to get off. The train was moving, but he jumped for the platform on the side of the track. Missing his foothold he fell back under the cars, was run over and killed. His wife, as administratrix, sued the company for damages. The case was tried last week at Jonesboro, in the circuit court. The testimony in the case, we are informed, was substantially as above given. The jury gave a verdict for the widow of $10,000. The defendant appealed the case to the September term of the Supreme Court, to be holden in this city.

Dr. Bowditch's notion that the more liberal use of wine and beer will diminish public and private intemperance, has naturally attracted a good deal of attention. A gentleman in Cincinnati writes to a friend in Boston: "When I was a young man I lived in a town where beer and cider were the only beverages drank among the masses, and drunkenness was more general than I have since noticed it in any town." The same gentleman tells us that Mr. Longworth's motive for engaging in the manufacture of wine was not to promote social temperance, but to make money—a fact of which we hardly needed to be informed. As a rule the lighter beverages are used for the sake of the small percentage of alcohol which they contain. With this certain constitutions are content, while others, and those, too, of the majority, demand and will and must have a steady increase of alcohol. The mischief is in drinking merely for the sake of drinking. A great deal is said of the nutritive character of wine and beer, but was any man ever the worse for leaving them alone?—*New York Tribune.*

The New York *Evening Post*, heretofore a Grant paper, says of the Illinois statesman:

Governor Palmer takes the right position. He does not promise to support the Cincinnati movement, unless it shall be grounded in justice and represented by statesmen. Neither is he willing to surrender to the popular cry for any one man when such important principles are at stake. Like many thousand of the independent and thoughtful Republicans, he will support the candidates for President and Vice President who shall stand upon the best platform, and who are best qualified to direct the affairs of the government.

From the attitude of a strongly biased independence, the Boston *Globe* has finally come to see a flaw in the administration of Grant. He blundered, it admits gently, in removing Mr. Sumner from his committee. "General Grant," it continues, "knew well enough, as soon as the ill-advised act was committed, that he had made a mistake, but his disposition lacks that element of magnanimity which is always so grand, and yet so rarely evinced, which prompts the acknowledgement of an error and hastens to repair it." This is not the only great thing that Grant lacks; if it were, there would be no division in the party, and no need for the toil and trouble of revolution in the interests of purity and reform.

By the way, if General Grant's administration resembles Mr. Lincoln's so closely, why not keep up the semblance still further. For instance, Mr. Lincoln discovering the Pennsylvania Warwick—Simon Cameron—made dubious use of his department, found use for his accomplishments in the temperate climate of Russia. Now, General Grant might quietly replace Cramer, at Copenhagen, with the unsophisticated Robeson, and, perhaps, Mr. Belknap might not mind a temporary deprivation of the joys of office to aid his chief in the institution of Lincoln "parallels."

We should like to know what the St Louis *Journal of Commerce* means by this paragraph:

That bale of cotton presented, down South, to Lydia Thompson has excited much comment, and the problem is, what will she do with it? The chances are that Lydia will devote the cotton bale to the same use that General Jackson did the same article in the defense of New Orleans.

One of San Francisco's largest caravansaries is said to be entirely under the management of the fair sex. From the proprietress to the hall girl, from the bar-tender to the boot-black, all connected with the establishment are women. The portresses are muscular Germans, while the clerk is a handsome brunette.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 36.

AN ACT

For the relief of William P. Harper.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of seven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay a certificate of indebtedness issued by the board of public works eighteenth January, 1861, to Thomas Hunter, in settlement of the work performed on Bayou Pierre river, under act Nos. 168, approved March 18, 1858, and that the State Auditor is hereby authorized and directed to warrant upon the State Treasurer in favor of William P. Harper, the assignee of said Hunter, to pay the same. Provided, that said W. P. Harper give security to the Auditor of Public Accounts on payment of said claim in a sufficient amount to protect the State against the payment of the original warrants, said to be lost.

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

(Signed) O. H. BREWSTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved April 23, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

No. 25.

AN ACT

To appropriate money to pay the mileage and per diem and contingent expenses of the General Assembly.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State treasury to the credit of the general fund to pay the per diem, mileage and contingent expenses of the General Assembly of Louisiana; twenty-five thousand thereof to be set apart for the use of the Senate, and the sum of fifty thousand thereof shall be set aside for the use of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the fund from whence this appropriation is taken shall be so reimbursed out of the first money paid into the treasury; provided, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to change or alter the warrants already preferred by law.

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

(Signed) O. H. BREWSTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved April 20, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
J. W. FAIRFAX,
Assistant Secretary of State.

No. 26.

AN ACT

For the relief of James Upshaw, former sheriff of Bienville parish.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That James Upshaw, former sheriff of the parish of Bienville, together with J. H. Sheen, J. P. Webb, C. Hightower and J. H. Burke, sureties upon the official bond of the said James Upshaw, be and are hereby exonerated and released from the payment of any and all claims contracted by him or them, either as sheriff or sureties and claimed to be due to the State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That James Graham, Auditor of the State, is hereby instructed to erase the name of James Upshaw from the list of defaulters.

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

(Signed) O. H. BREWSTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved April 19, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

No. 14.

AN ACT

To provide a revenue, and grant and collect licenses, to prescribe certain penalties and certain duties of judges of courts, justices of the peace, State and parish officers, and to repeal all acts inconsistent herewith.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That there shall be levied and collected an annual amount as a license or tax:

First—From each male inhabitant over the age of twenty-one years, not attached to the army or navy of the United States, the sum of one dollar, ninety per cent of which shall be appropriated exclusively to the support of public schools in the parish in which the sum is paid, and the balance placed in the State treasury to the credit of the Charity Hospital fund.

Second—From each wholesale or wholesale and retail merchant, dealer or trader, from each importer or dealer in bar stores, one hundred dollars; from each and every retail merchant, fifteen dollars.

Third—From each keeper of a warehouse, cotton or lumber yard, or other place of public storage for hire, fifty dollars.

Fourth—From each keeper of a livery stable, sale stable or yard, or livery and sale stable, with stalls or other accommodations for horses or mules, twenty-five dollars; for every public hack, twenty-five dollars.

Fifth—From each keeper or proprietor of a distillery, except distilleries used exclusively in distilling from fruit or turpentine, three hundred dollars; from each keeper or proprietor or manufacturer of cordials, liquors, wines or syrups, one hundred dollars; from each keeper of a distillery from fruit or turpentine exclusively, and for the keeper or proprietor of a brewery, fifty dollars; provided, that no license shall be required from any person who distils from fruit for his own use and not for sale.

Sixth—From each proprietor or keeper of every billiard saloon, bowling alley or pistol gallery in which there is but one table, alley or target, twenty-five dollars; where there are two tables, alleys or targets, forty dollars; where there are more than two tables, alleys or targets, two dollars additional on each table, alley or target.

Seventh—From the managers or lessees of a theatre, concert saloon, opera house or museum, five hundred dollars; from the owner of any coffeehouse or beer saloon where theatrical plays, dancing or singing are performed, whether with or without admission fee, one thousand dollars; from each proprietor of a show, menagerie, race course or cockpit, in the city of New Orleans, five hundred dollars; provided, that no distinction shall be made on account of race or color; and any violation of this proviso shall incur forfeiture of such license.

Eighth—From each keeper of a cotton press, cotton pickery or ginnery, two hundred and fifty dollars; provided, that this article shall not apply to cotton gins on plantations.

Ninth—From each fortune-teller, astrologer, clairvoyant, five hundred dollars.

Tenth—From the proprietors of all coffeehouses, bar rooms, grog shops, beer saloons, or gardens, or cabarets, eighty-five dollars; from the proprietors of all bars kept on steamboats owned and registered in this State, fifty dollars; all retail groceries selling or giving away liquors by the glass, shall pay, in addition to the grocery license, a coffeehouse license; and each retail grocer or dealer in distilled liquors in the State of Louisiana, without such additional license, and who shall keep for sale, sell, or give away, either by himself or by any employe, distilled liquor in less quantity than one gallon, shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars for each and every offense, to be recovered by motion by any person, after five days' previous notice, before any justice court, which, when recovered shall be paid by such justice to the State Treasurer for the benefit of the Charity Hospital fund.

Eleventh—From each proprietor or keeper of a restaurant, eating house, oyster saloon or refreshment saloon, in which cakes, ice cream, and other refreshments are furnished, one hundred dollars; provided, however, that it shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts to have printed on the face of all State licenses issued by tax collectors throughout the State, article thirteen of the Constitution of this State.

Twelfth—Every person keeping a hotel for the entertainment of transient persons or travelers, two hundred and fifty dollars; every keeper of a country inn, twenty-five dollars; every keeper of a private or public boarding house for the entertainment of persons by the week, month, or year, twenty five dollars; every keeper of a lodging house for the accommodation of night lodgers only, fifty dollars; provided, however, that it shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts to have printed on the face of all State licenses issued to the keepers of aforesaid places throughout the State the provisions of article thirteen of the constitution.

Thirteenth—From each peddler or hawker who peddles or carries goods, wares, merchandise or groceries for sale, or sells through this State in a boat or other water craft, one hundred dollars; in a vehicle by horses or mules, fifty dollars; on foot, ten dollars.

Fourteenth—From each broker, acting as agent between buyer and seller for percentage or other consideration, in the sale of real estate, produce, merchandise for freight, and from each factor or commission merchant, ship or steamboat agent, one hundred dollars; from each money, stock, note, exchange and insurance broker, one hundred dollars; from each auctioneer, thirty dollars, and from each pawn broker and keeper of junk store, five hundred dollars.

Fifteenth—From each agent or representative of an insurance company, by or under the laws of this State, and transacting an insurance business therein, one thousand dollars; from each insurance company or agency not chartered by this State, but transacting business therein, one thousand dollars; from each insurance company or agency not chartered by the State but transacting an insurance business therein, one thousand dollars; provided, that no insurance company whose license tax shall be one thousand dollars shall be liable to any assessment, State, parish or municipal throughout the State, other than that imposed by this article and by section six of this act; from each banking company or private banker or agency, unless exempted by a charter from this State or the United States, one thousand dollars.

Sixteenth—From each notary public, thirty dollars.

Seventeenth—From each apothecary or druggist, fifty dollars; provided, that no druggist shall be licensed except he shall have a diploma of some medical or pharmaceutical society. From each physician and attorney at law, twenty dollars; provided, that before any physician, surgeon, or midwife, can obtain a license, he, she or they shall comply with the requirements of section 2677 of the Revised Statutes, except those who are exempted from such requirements by section 2681 of said act. Each attorney-at-law, before practicing in any court in this State, shall have his license under this law recorded in a minute book kept by the clerk of such court for that purpose; and no judge, justice of the peace, or recorder, shall allow any lawyer to practice in his court until this law is complied with. Any judge, justice or recorder violating this act shall be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars, to be recovered before a district court, to be sued for by the district attorney or Attorney General, one half to go to the informer, and the prosecuting attorney to receive a fee of fifty dollars in each case from the amount recovered. And any physician who shall falsely pretend to have been a professor of any medical college, or to hold literary or professional titles to which he is not entitled, shall be forever barred from a right to practice medicine in this State, and a failure to supply evidence to substantiate any claim to such titles by proper diploma, or other documentary or other satisfactory evidence, shall, on conviction, be imprisoned in the State Penitentiary not less than six months nor more than five years.

Eighteenth—That the only legal evidence that a license has been paid shall be the appropriate form of license issued by the Auditor, and no receipt issued by a tax collector in place of the license itself shall be valid.

Nineteenth—From each and every butcher or market dealer of any kind, from each and every person who keeps a stand or stall in a market place, five dollars.

Twentieth—From each merchant tailor, one hundred dollars.

Twenty-first—From every contractor, sub-contractor and stevedore, twenty dollars.

Twenty-second—From the owner of every coffee stand, or soda or mineral water fountain, fruit stand or stall of any kind on the streets, or tombola, ten dollars.

Twenty-third—From every incorporated company other than a railroad, whether domestic or foreign, engaged in transporting merchandise in this State, one hundred dollars.

Twenty-fourth—From the owner of every towboat for public use or hire in the waters of this State, one hundred dollars.

Twenty-fifth—From the proprietor of every transient circus, menagerie or other public show or exhibition, twenty-five dollars, in advance, for each performance or exhibition.

Twenty-sixth—From every traveling agent or employe of any merchantile house, who sells or contracts for the sale of goods, wares and merchandise, by sample or otherwise, shall pay a license tax of one hundred dollars; and any such agent or employe who shall, when called upon to do so, fail to pay said license tax, shall be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, recoverable as other fines for every sale thus made, one-half of which shall go to the informer; provided, that when such agent or employe represents a house which has paid a State license tax he shall only be liable for the license imposed by the parish or municipal corporation in which he proposes to sell.

Twenty-seventh—Every person having more than one shop, store or other establishment, or who shall exercise or follow more than one profession, trade, calling or business, shall pay the tax on each separately.

Twenty-eighth—Each partner of any firm doing business in the State, in any line of occupation, whether resident or non-resident, active or silent, shall pay a license as herein prescribed.

Twenty-ninth—Parties having a tax assessed against them other than real estate, shall not receive a license to pursue their occupation until they shall pay the tax due upon such assessment.

Thirtieth—All forfeitures collected as herein expressed in the country parishes or rural districts, be paid over to the parish treasurer, for the exclusive use of the poor of the parish, to be expended as directed by the police juries of the several parishes, instead of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any person or corporation to carry on or pursue, practice or follow any of the trades, professions or occupations enumerated in the foregoing sections of this act, in the State, before paying the tax levied thereon, and obtaining a license therefor, if not already licensed, from the collector of the State taxes; and no person or corporation carrying on a profession, business or occupation subject to the payment of a license, as herein provided, shall be allowed to collect any claims for services rendered in such professions, business or occupation, unless he, she or it can, upon demand, exhibit the tax collector's receipt for such license, according to law; and a failure to exhibit such license receipt, by any person or corporation liable to such license, shall, in any suit instituted by him, her or it, entitle the party defendant in such suit to a non-suit; and any person, firm or corporation attempting to do business without a license shall, on written notice given by the collector to the Attorney General or district attorney, or district attorney pro tem., be enjoined in the name of the State from proceeding further in the transaction of their respective business or vocation until such license shall have been paid; provided, no person shall be liable to a penalty from the first of January, 1872, up to the time the tax collectors receive their licenses for 1872.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the tax collectors for the parish of Orleans shall receive for the collection of licenses in their respective districts the following compensation, viz: The tax collector for the First District, five per cent on all licenses collected by him and paid into the State treasury; the tax collector for the Second District, seven and a half per cent on all licenses collected by him and paid into the State treasury; the tax collector for the Third District, ten per cent on all licenses collected by him and paid into the State treasury; the tax collector for the Fourth District, ten per cent on all licenses collected by him and paid into the State treasury; the tax collector for the Fifth District, ten per cent on all licenses collected by him and paid into the State treasury; and the tax collector for the Sixth District, fifteen per cent on all licenses collected by him and paid into the State treasury, and the tax collectors of all the parishes in the State, except those in the parish of Orleans, ten per cent on all licenses collected and paid into the State treasury.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That each and every license shall expire on the thirty-first day of December in the year in which it was obtained; provided, that any person, firm or corporation engaging in any of the trades or occupations, subject to license by this act, after the first day of July in each and every year shall be liable for only half a license.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That all parts of an act to provide a revenue, to levy and collect taxes, to grant and collect licenses, to provide certain penalties and forfeitures, to provide for the creation and removal of revenue officers, and to define their duties, to punish certain crimes and misdemeanors, to create liens and mortgages in favor of the State in certain cases, to regulate the manner of the payment of moneys from the treasury, to prescribe certain duties of the justices of the peace, State and parish officers, to provide for the collection of back taxes or licenses and to repeal all acts inconsistent therewith, approved March 31, 1871, so far as they appertain to the collection of licenses as prescribed in this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) O. H. BREWSTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 5, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

No. 13.

AN ACT

To authorize the police jury of the parish of Red River to issue bonds for certain purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That for the purpose of building a courthouse and jail, and paying the indebtedness of the parish, the police jury of the parish of Red River are hereby authorized to issue the bonds of said parish, duly signed by the president and treasurer of said police jury, and bearing the impression of the parish seal.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the bonds so issued shall not exceed in amount the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and shall be of such denomination and form as the police jury may prescribe. They shall be made payable to bearer, one, two, three, four five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten years after date, respectively, with coupons attached, and shall bear interest at the rate of eight per cent, payable semi-annually upon the presentation to the parish treasurer. They may be sold under the direction and control of the police jury, on the most advantageous terms.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That in order to provide a fund for the payment of the semi-annual interest and bonds as they become due, the police jury of said parish is hereby authorized and required, within thirty days after the assessment roll of said parish shall have been completed, or as soon thereafter as possible, to determine what rate of taxation on the total assessed value of all the movable and immovable property in said parish will be sufficient for the purpose of paying the said bonds as they become due, and the said semi-annual interest and said tax, as annually determined and ascertained, is hereby levied upon all movable and immovable property that may be annually assessed in said parish, and it shall be the duty of the said police jury to enforce the collection of said tax in the same manner as the law provides or may hereafter provide, for the collection of all other parish taxes. Said tax, when collected, shall be applied exclusively to the purposes mentioned in this act, and said tax shall be payable in United States currency.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That until the final payment of the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, it shall be the duty of the police jury of said parish to apply the proceeds of the tax, collected by authority of this act, to the redemption of said bonds, in such manner as may be deemed by them most advantageous to the best interests of the parish.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That all expenses necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act shall be be paid by the parish; and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) O. H. BREWSTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 4, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.
A true copy:
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MRS. BERTHA SEIFERT VS. WILLIAM SEIFERT, Her Husband—No. 3401.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE FIFTH day of April 1872, judgment was rendered in this court, in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Mrs. Bertha Siefert vs. William Sietert, her husband—No. 3401.

In this case, submitted to the court for adjudication upon the evidence on file, the court having duly considered, and being of opinion that the law and evidence are in favor of plaintiff—

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Bertha Siefert, and against defendant, William Siefert, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties; that plaintiff do have and recover from her said husband the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, with legal interest thereon from judicial demand, to wit: March 27, 1872, until paid, and costs of suit.

Judgment rendered April 5, 1872.
Signed April 10, 1872.
CHARLES LEAUMONT, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and the ninety-sixth year of the independence of the United States.
ap14 my1 14* LOUIS POWERS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF MICHAEL GERNON, BANKRUPT.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1099.

WHEREAS, MICHAEL GERNON, OF NEW ORleans, and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the fifteenth day of May, 1872, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg, on the eleventh day of May, A. D. 1872, at 11 A. M., at his office, Customhouse building.

Clerk's office, New