New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

The Nathan Murder—Hunt for Forrester.

The New York *Herald* of Monday, received here yesterday, contains the following reminiscence of New York detectives in New Orleans:

Superintendent Kelso learned that Forrester was in New Orleans, and he put himself in communication with some reliable persons there. While he was in communication with these people, Mr. John Connors, of No. 56 Girod street, who is said to be the proprietor of one of those hostelries that gentlemen of the Forrester stripe affect, wrote to Superintendent Kelso that Forrester was in New Orleans, and frequently at his house, and suggested that if Mr. Kelso wanted Forrester he (Connors) was the man to treat with.

The superintendent jumped at the idea, and telegraphed to Connors asking him how many dollars he would consider adequate remuneration for the handing over of the person of Mr. Forrester to some of the detectives. Mr. Connors replied in a lengthy message (at the expense of the superintendent), that it was a ticklish job, but he would undertake to carry it out for $1000. Mr. Kelso expressed his satisfaction in a return message, and informed Connors that he was ready to pay that amount for the much coveted person of Mr. Forrester. Some other telegrams passed between Mr. Kelso and the interesting Connors, but they wound up in the discovery by the latter gentleman that Forrester was worth five times that amount, and he accordingly demanded $5000 from Mr. Kelso to carry out the proposed plan. So anxious was the Superintendent of Police to leave nothing undone that would throw light upon the mysterious murder, that he consented to pay Connors the sum demanded.

The bargain was finally concluded, and the time and manner settled upon when and how Connors was to play Judas to his friend and lodger. Detectives Farley and Radford (the strategy of the police in adding the vigor of a fresh mind to the chase whenever a new move was made is worthy of the highest commendation) were instructed to go on to New Orleans, and engage the assistance of Mr. Connors to play the little game he had arranged. Radford was instructed in the details of the affair by Farley, who had been on the scent night and day from the moment of the discovery of the murder, and both gentlemen started on their way to the Crescent City. Each took a different route, and arrived in New Orleans, one after another, in totally dissimilar disguises. The reason of all this caution on the part of the detectives was that, first, they carried between them, over and above the money necessary for expenses, $5000; secondly, they wished to keep out of the knowledge of the New Orleans detectives. Not that Mr. Badger, the chief police of that city, would at all interfere with their movements, but there are men in his office the New York officers would not trust, and so they worked on in the secret way. Mr. Farley got to New Orleans first and put up at the St. Charles Hotel, in the character of an eccentric old Irish lady looking for some property she had just inherited. The dark blue glasses and heavily wrinkled face completely extinguished the handsome countenance of the well known detective, and his identity was never for a moment suspected. Mr. Bradford arrived in the city the night following Mr. Farley. He was dressed as a Methodist clergyman, and no doubt looked highly respectable and sanctified. He put up at a different hotel from Farley but communicated with him the first thing next morning through the medium of one of those ladies usually pressed into such service by the detectives. When the officers had all their batteries laid the siege upon Mr. Connors was opened. The first interview held with him was at the St. Charles Hotel, and seeing that Mr. Connors gave expression to an inordinate desire to gain possession of the money, the detectives became more than ever cautious. To all their demands for the body of Forrester Mr. Connors replied "he is at present out down engaged upon a job, but in a day or two you will get him all right." Connors kept on at this rate for a couple of days, and the energetic spirit of Farley getting control of him, a new step was taken. Farley at first thought of going out himself to explore the town for Forrester, but this course of action would be attended with much danger and exposure that he was constrained to curb his active faculties and remain quiet. Farley reported progress to Captain Irving by telegraph, and he was instructed by the captain to put himself in communication with Messrs. Farrell, Boylan and Smith. This he did, and these three gentlemen were added to the next council held with Connors. The same delay and avoidance on the part of Connors, and the same eagerness on the side of the police, marked this interview like those that have gone before it. Connors wanted the money and the officers would not give it up until they held the man. The Judas promised to take them where the man was and to point him out if they would first give him the greenbacks. They offered to place the money in the hands of Mr. Farrell, or with any two respectable men in New Orleans, who would be sworn to secresy; but this did not suit Connors, who, as he said, did not like to let any one know that he would commit such a dirty action. At last it was suggested to place the money in the keeping of Connors' wife, and to keep her at Mr. Farrell's house until the officers had their man, but that would not suit him either, and, in fact, he came down to the ultimatum that he should have the money first and then he would lay the plot for Forrester. The *sang friandais* of Farley warming up his reason, he proposed to give the fellow money, and then if he played false to blow the head off him, but after some consideration this was rejected, and the detectives after spending from Tuesday morning till Sunday night trying to make the fellow Connors carry out his his own proposition, were compelled to return to New York without a prisoner. They learned, however, before they left New Orleans, that some of Mr. Badger's men got wind of their presence in the city, and had communicated the intelligence to Forrester, who consequently kept out of town while they were there Superintendent Kelso has since found out that Forrester went for a little excursion into Mexico about the time his officers were in New Orleans. From that moment up to the time Captain Irving received the telegram addressed to Superintendent Kelso, on Saturday night, saying that Forrester had been arrested in Washington, the police had never lost sight of him. When the telegram arrived on Saturday night it was handed to Captain Irving, who immediately went in search of Detective Farley. He found "the mysterious burrower" in one of the out-of-the-way haunts only known to the initiated, and communicated to him the welcome intelligence. Both gentlemen went to work to get out the necessary papers and evidence, and Mr. Farley went on to Washington last night to bring back the long-sought Forrester.

The Washington *Republican* of Monday gives a sketch of Forrester after he was arrested in that city, from which we copy:

The vestibule door was crossed, and behind the close iron grating stood the now famous or infamous man. He looked a little careworn about the face, and his clothes seemed worn and bad, giving evidence that bad luck, or fate, or whatever else you choose to call it had latterly been pursuing him.

He looked about thirty-five years of age, about five feet six inches high, slim build, broad, square shoulders, and long arms; the face is rather long, the mouth well formed but slightly puckering, cheeks hollow, cheek bones high, eyes large, black and fiery-looking, the forehead broad and square; his hair and mustache black and short. In carriage he is rather graceful, and the entire air of the man from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot is that of conscious strength and determination.

An informal introduction took place while this survey was being made, and then there followed an extended and entertaining conversation, the prisoner speaking fluently with a slight Scotch accent, and from his story the following interesting facts are gleaned:

He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, December 31, 1838, and being of a roving disposition, knocked about the country until he was quite a youth, when he shipped and came to this country, subsequently enlisting in the navy and serving with Perry's Japan expedition. From this he was discharged, and knocked about in various places until he reached Jolliet, Illinois, where he and a pal were arrested and tried for burglary. On April 8, 1868, he was sentenced for five years as his share, when he pleaded guilty for the other man also, and was given eight years more, the partner being discharged. Only two months elapsed, however, before he had broken jail and escaped, and three months after he was recaptured by Pinkerton's men in Chicago, and after a short sojourn of thirty-five days in jail, he again escaped, and made his way to New York. Here he was picked up on Mercer street by some of the New York squad of Pinkerton's men, but after a short street fight got away, and made for Philadelphia, from whence he went to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, where he was at the time the Wilkesbarre Bank was robbed.

An ineffectual attempt was made to arrest and hold him for complicity in this job, but it failed, and he returned to Philadelphia, which place he scarcely reached before he was pounced upon by three of his old enemies, the Pinkertons, from whom he again escaped, and went to Pittsburg, and just here comes in a good story.

As soon as the officers found the bird had flown they went at once to the house where his wife boarded, and, under pretense of renting rooms, succeeded in getting into her room long enough to put a private mark on three trunks belonging to her, expecting that in a few days she would follow him wherever he went. They then went to the several express and baggage offices, described the mark and secured the promise that each would keep a careful lookout for the trunks and their destination. In a few days the baggage was checked for Pittsburg, and almost the moment after the officers were notified and aboard the train bearing "Billy's wife and trunk. But the good fortune of Billy had not then deserted him. He felt a kind of presentiment that all was not right, and instead of going to the depot to meet his wife he sent a friend, who was soon grabbed, and held for the Wilkesbarre job, for which both he and Billy were wanted. Only a few days elapsed when he was captured, and Saturday night a start made by the officers and prisoner for Wilkesbarre, but unluckily the train from Harrisburg did not go that evening, so they started for Philadelphia, where the trio arrived in due time, and went at once to their headquarters, where the prisoner was stripped, handcuffed and put to bed, the two men being left to guard him. About four o'clock in the morning he managed to slip his handcuffs, slide out of bed, and by crawling stealthily along the floor, escaped by the door, the flight not being discovered for two hours. Since then the Pinkertons have not had their hands on Billy, although they immediately offered a reward of $200 for his arrest.

He next turned up in Baltimore, where he was quickly tracked, but saved himself from arrest by jumping over a back fence and taking the train to Washington, where he remained over night, and returning, sat quietly in his seat with a loaded revolver while the men were looking or pretending to look for him. One or two hurried trips between Norfolk and Baltimore were then made, when he, with his wife, embarked on the steamer Cuba for Havana under the names of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Marshall. At Key West they jumped the boat and waited for the next one to come along, on which they completed their journey, and then went to New Orleans.

Two weeks later he was arrested by the New Orleans authorities on a telegraph from Pinkerton, but was released on $5000 bail, and before he had got a square he was again arrested, as it was stated, for being accessory to some crime in Michigan. By some of the tricks of the trade, this was beat by the habeas corpus dodge. This, he states, was on the eighteenth day of July, 1871, a fact which he claims must clear him of all connection with the Nathan murder, as the dates are so near together as to render it impossible for him to have been in both places. From that time for several months he traveled between Mobile and New Orleans every day, and on one occasion in New Orleans he saw Detectives Farley and Radford, of New York, and John Egan, of the secret service in St. Louis, who were after him, but did not get him.

His next stopping place was Memphis; the next Nashville, where he expected letters, but learning that Detective Sampson was watching the postoffice for him, he concluded to let the letters remain and get away from town, which he did, going to Louisville, where he was quartered at the time a young gentleman stopping at one of the hotels was arrested as the identical Billy Forrester.

From Louisville he next went to Savannah, Georgia, where he was arrested for a burglary. While in the office the chief of police got out his picture of the Nathan murderer, and was about to arrest him as the man, when Billy pointed out certain inaccuracies in the description and convinced the official that he was not the man. He also got off from the robbery scrape by returning the stolen goods and agreeing to leave the city. Being given his choice of a point of destination he promptly said New York, and thus effectually killed any lingering suspicion there might have been as to his identity. The chief of police himself purchased the ticket, placed him aboard the steamer Magnolia, and in her he went to New York city, where he remained about ten months. About five months ago he sailed in the steamer Wanyack from New York to Norfolk, and has been dividing his time between the neighboring cities until Friday week, when he took passage in the Lady of the Lake, arrived here Saturday morning, took rooms on Twelfth street with his friend, and was arrested last Saturday as above stated.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 86.

AN ACT

To fix the terms of the district court in the Fourteenth Judicial District, designating certain weeks of said terms for the trial of civil cases, and certain weeks for the trial of criminal cases, and providing for the drawing and summoning of juries for said terms.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the terms of the district court in the Fourteenth Judicial District are hereby fixed, and shall commence as follows, to wit: For the parish of Ouachita, on the second Mondays of March and September; for the parish of Richland, on the third Mondays of April and October; for the parish of Morehouse, on the third Mondays of May and November.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the first two weeks of each term shall be devoted exclusively to the transaction of the business on the civil docket of the court, to the business of the grand jury, and to the filing of criminal informations and the orders thereon; no other proceedings on the criminal docket of the court shall be had during the first two weeks.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the remaining weeks of each term shall be devoted to the transaction and disposal of the criminal business of the court, and to the trial of civil jury cases. During said remaining weeks no proceeding shall be had in any civil case, unless an order for the trial of such case by a jury shall have been made previous to the third week; provided, that in all cases judgments may be signed, and motions for new trials and motions for appeals may be made and disposed of during said remaining weeks; and, provided further, that, by special permission of the court first obtained, together with consent of parties, proceedings may be had in any other case during said remaining weeks.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That, in the manner provided by law, two juries shall be drawn for each of said terms of court, to be designated as the "first jury" and the "second jury." The first jury shall be summoned to attend on the first day of the term. From the first jury the grand jury shall be selected and drawn in the manner provided by law. The remaining jurors of the first jury shall then be discharged till the third Monday of the term, when they shall again attend, and shall serve for the third week. The second jury shall be summoned to attend on the fourth Monday of the term, and shall serve for the fourth week, and as much longer as they may be needed. Any of the first jury who may be impanneled on the trial of a case shall be retained until the termination of said case. All objections or exceptions to the formation, construction, drawing, or summoning of said juries shall be filed on the first day of the term, and not afterward; and if the juries should be set aside a new first jury shall be immediately drawn and summoned for the second Monday, and a new second jury for the fourth Monday of the term, and the court shall proceed. Juries drawn for the first term of court under this act shall be legal, without regard to the time when drawn, in other respects legal.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws conflicting with this act are hereby repealed so far as they conflict, and 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 June 14, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

No. 84.

AN ACT

To incorporate the Springfield and Blood River Railroad Company, Livingston parish, State of Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That Peter H. Kemp, Thomas Benton Kemp and Simpson Kemp, and their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate under the style and title of the Springfield and Blood River Railroad Company, and under such name they shall have a common seal, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and possess all and severally the rights, powers, privileges and incidents belonging to similar corporations by the laws of Louisiana; and this charter shall remain in force for the period of twenty-five years from and after the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said company are hereby authorized and empowered to lay out, locate, contruct, equip and thereafter own, maintain and enjoy a railroad from Springfield to Blood river in Livingston parish, Louisiana, by such route as the company may deem most direct and practicable.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That for the purposes herein set forth said company shall have the right of way to the distance of fifty feet on each side of the outer line of said railroad belonging to the State of Louisiana, and it shall acquire right of way through private land by gift or by expropriation as provided by law.

SEC. 4. 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 May 4, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

No. 92.

AN ACT

To amend and re-enact section two of an act entitled "An act to form a new parish to be called the parish of Red River," approved March 2, 1872.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That section second of said act, in lines nine, ten and eleven in said section as printed in the official volume of the acts of 1871, which read, after the words "Red river," in line nine, as follws: "Thence up Red river to outlet of James river, up James river to Delat's bayou, up Delat's bayou to Bayou Pierre," be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: "Thence up Red river to the outlet of Bayou Lumbra, thence up Bayou Lumbra to Delat's bayou, up Delat's bayou to Bayou Pierre."

SEC. 2. 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 July 1, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

No. 91.

AN ACT

For the relief of W. H. Vaughn.

WHEREAS, W. H. Vaughn, State tax collector of the parish of Morehouse, has overpaid the amount of taxes charged to him for the year 1866, to the amount of four hundred dollars, as shown per certificates of the Auditor hereunto annexed; therefore,

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 four hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, in payment thereof, and that this act go into 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 July 1, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

No. 93.

AN ACT

To incorporate the Shreveport Bridge Company, and to authorize the company to issue its bonds and to build a road from Red river to and across Red Chute to the hills, in Bossier parish, and to collect tolls thereon, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That Frank M. Smith, A. H. Leonard, E. P. O'Key, Charles W. Keating, S. Peters, George W. Dillard, M. H. Crowell, M. A. Walsh, D. D. Smith, S. M. Thomas, and their successors and assigns, and such other persons as they may hereafter associate with themselves, be and are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic, to act in their corporate capacity as one person, and are hereby authorized, in their corporate capacity, to do and perform all acts an individual can do, to purchase, lease, sell or exchange real or personal property, rights or credits, as an individual can do, and to sue and be sued, and to do all things an incorporation can do; that service of citation or other legal process shall be made on the president of the company, or, in the absence of the president, on the secretary thereof; that the domicile of this company is fixed in the city of Shreveport, in the parish of Caddo, in the State of Louisiana. This company shall have a seal, and may change or alter the same at pleasure.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the name and style of this corporation shall be "The Shreveport Bridge Company," and the capital stock of this company shall be five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, making five thousand shares. It shall be competent for the stockholders of this company to fix the amount of the capital stock from time to time, as in their judgment they may deem best, not to exceed one million dollars.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this company shall have the exclusive right to build, equip and maintain a bridge across the Red river, to terminate on the east bank of Red river, opposite the city of Shreveport, for the purpose of passing vehicles of all kinds, animals, produce of all kinds, merchandise and foot passengers, and for all purposes a bridge may be used for; and no other bridge shall be built across said river within a distance of five miles in either direction for the period of thirty years, reserving the right to any railroad company to build bridges within said limits solely for railroad purposes, but in no way to be used for any of the purposes above stipulated, except as belonging to the actual business and operating of the railroad; and that same company shall have the right to charge such tolls thereon as may be fixed by the board of directors of said company, and shall have the right to police such bridge, so that no one or thing shall be allowed to pass over the same except in accordance to the regulations made by the directors.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the affairs of the company shall be conducted by a board of directors, the first board of directors to consist of the incorporators named in the first section of this act; in the event of the death of any such incorporators the balance shall compose the board of directors until the end of the term; and in the event of any of such incorporators transferring their entire interest in this company during their term of service they shall cease to act as directors during the residues of the term, and their place shall be filled by the selection of some other stockholders by the other directors. This board of directors shall hold office for two years from the first Monday of July, 1872. Thereafter the board of directors of this company shall consist of five stockholders who hold at least twenty shares of stock, to be elected by the stockholders on the first Monday of July, 1874, and every two years thereafter; that no stockholder shall vote at any such election unless the stock on which he claims to vote has been owned by him at least three months before the election, as shown by the stock book of the company; that each stockholder shall have one vote for each share of stock he may own; that any stockholder may vote by proxy for directors, and that a majority of votes cast shall elect; that it shall be the duty of the directors to advertise the election for directors in at least one newspaper in the parish of the domicile of said company, for thirty days before the election, and to appoint three stockholders commissioners to hold the election; a failure to hold the election, as herein fixed, shall not operate a dissolution of this corporation, but the old board of directors shall hold over until the next regular election. A majority of the board directors shall constitute a quorum for all business. Any vacancy occurring in the board of directors (except in the first board) shall be filled by the remaining directors for that term; any director, after his election, disposing of his stock so as to hold less than twenty shares, shall from that time cease to be a director, and his place shall be filled as above.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the first board of directors of said company shall organize on or before the first Monday of July, 1872, and all subsequent boards, within ten days after their election, by electing one of their members president, and electing a secretary. When it becomes necessary the board of directors may elect a treasurer and engineer, or any other officers they may designate. All such officers shall be removable by the board of directors, except the president. The board of directors shall have the right to fix the salary of the president, and the salary or compensation of the other officers, and to require a bond, with good security, subject to the approval of the board, from the treasurer, and fix the amount thereof, and to pass all by-laws deemed necessary, not inconsistent with this act or contrary to law.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That stock certificates shall be provided, and when issued, shall be signed by the president of the board of directors and countersigned by the secretary and sealed with the seal of the company; and a transfer book shall be kept, and no transfer of stock shall be legal or binding on the company until the transfer is made on the books of the company, and such transfer shall be legal evidence of the ownership of the stock, so far as the company is concerned, in any court in this State; that a copy, certified to by the secretary of this company, under the seal of this company, of any resolution of the stockholders or directors, shall be evidence of stock or of any written proceeding kept by this company, and shall be taken as evidence in any court in this State.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the board of directors of this company shall have the right to issue the bonds of this company for any amount not to exceed the whole amount of the capital stock, as fixed by this charter, and shall fix the aggregate amount of the bonds to be issued, the amount and denomination of each bond, the time of maturity thereof, the rate of interest they are to bear, whether coupon bonds or not, and every other requisite to constitute them legal and certain; and in order to secure the payment of such bonds, with the interest thereon, said directors shall have the right to mortgage all the property, both real and personal, including the bridge, which mortgage shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of mortgages for Caddo parish, and shall not be required to be reinscribed to keep it in force and effect; and said board of directors shall have the right to receive any donation or gratuity that may be given to said company, or any other aid thereto on any such terms as may be agreed on between them and other parties.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That to the same company are hereby granted the exclusive right and privilege to build, construct, establish and maintain a plank, shell or railroad from the terminus of said bridge on the eastern bank of Red river to and across the Red Chute in Bossier parish, and to the hills or high lands by such route as shall be deemed most advantageous by the directors of said company, and that the same company shall be allowed and are hereby empowered to charge and collect, for passing over said road, tolls at such rates as the directors shall prescribe; and the same right and privileges granted by this section shall be for the same term of years as has already been granted in this act, to wit: the term of thirty years.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That the property of the said bridge and road company shall be exempt from State and municipal taxation for the full period of its charter, and in consideration therefor the said company agrees to pay into the treasury of thd Charity Hospital at Shreveport the sum of one hundred dollars, to be paid within fifteen days from January 1 in each year, for each and every year during its term of incorporation.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That this company shall have the right by its agents, surveyors, engineers and employes, to enter upon all lands and tenements through which it may conclude to make such road, and survey as hereinbefore provided, and lay out and construct the same. That when such road, way or route shall run through any lands belonging to the State of Louisiana, the said company shall have the right of way, and the land whereon the said company's road shall be constructed and for the distance of eighty rods on each side of said road, if such lands are the property of the State of Louisiana, shall be and are hereby granted to said company for their use and benefit to aid in the construction and maintenance of said road.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That any parish, city, town or incorporated village in this State, be and is hereby authorized to aid said company in the construction of its bridge and road, or either of them, by contributions, or by subscribing for its stock, or by purchasing its bonds, or by issuing the bonds or warrants of said parish, city or town in favor of said company; and that for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this act, the police juries of the several parishes shall represent the same parishes respectively, and the mayor and council, or board of selectmen, or board of aldermen shall represent the said cities, towns or incorporated villages. And it shall be lawful at any time or times for any parish, city or town to aid in the construction of the aforesaid bridge or road, or either of them, by a voluntary contribution or gratuitous donation of real or personal property, money or other effects belonging to such parish, city or town; and any parish, city or incorporated town in the State is hereby authorized to issue five or ten years bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per cent per annum, with coupons attached, in favor of said bridge and road company, and such issue of bonds by any such parish, city or incorporated town, when signed by the proper officers of such parish, city or town, as hereinbefore specified, shall be good and lawful, and shall not require any other special act of the Legislature to permit the same to be made.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That the board of directors of said company shall have the right to sell or dispose of any of the capital stock of said company not already issued at the time to any person, company, corporation, or other party, on such terms as they may deem best, and to receive in payment therefor money, bonds of any incorporation, materials, or other thing, and at such prices or rates as they may deem to the interests of this company.

SEC. 13. 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 August 15, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
Y. A. WOODWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State.

No. 56.

AN ACT

To incorporate the Louisiana Workingmen's Homestead Association.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That Alfred Jones, William H. Green, Green Curtis, L. Knight, William Wallace, L. Kenner, S. Haywood, Charles Vigers, John L. Brower, James Lewis, Thomas Isabelle, and all others who may associate with them from time to time, are hereby created a body corporate, under the name and title of the Louisiana Workingmen's Homestead Association. The domicile of said body shall be in the city of New Orleans, and shall enjoy under this title perpetual succession, and be as such capable to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to acquire and possess real and personal property, and to dispose of the same; to make and adopt such constitution and by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of this State and of the United States; to alter and amend or modify the same at pleasure.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the object of this association shall be to secure by purchase or donation, land or lots of ground in this State, and the same shall be distributed in the following manner: In shares of one hundred dollars each, to be paid in five installments of twenty dollars on each share.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That no member of this association shall hold more than five shares, and each member, on each and every share of stock held by him, shall pay to the treasurer the sum of twenty dollars on each and every share held by such member. Any member desiring more shares within the number limited than he at first held, shall pay a sum in addition equal to the amount already paid by members holding the number of shares desired by him, with the interest which has accrued thereon up to the time of his application, so as to make his entire payments pro rata with the others.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the officers of the association shall consist of a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, with five other persons, who together shall constitute a board of directors, six of whom shall constitute a quorum; and the above named persons shall be chosen annually by ballot. The said officers and board of directors to be possessed of all powers and duties incident to like officers in similar corporations. The president of said association shall be the president of the board of directors, and as such shall have the right to sue and be sued in behalf of said association. The board of directors shall have the right to fix such compensation as they may deem necessary for such officers, subject to the approval of the association at a stated meeting duly convened for that purpose.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That this association shall meet quarterly, on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October of each year, and oftener if called together by the board, and notice of such quarterly or special meeting shall be published three days in a paper having the largest circulation in the city of New Orleans.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That when land has been acquired and it is proposed to distribute the same, the board of directors shall cause the same to be equally divided among the members of the association, and shall lay the plan of distribution thereof before a quarterly or special meeting, duly announced, in order that the plan may be ratified and carried into effect, or such other substituted as may seem best to the association.

SEC. 7. 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 23, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID—SIX STATE WARrants.—Salary warrants of the Adjutant General for the months of January, February, March, April, May and part of June, 1872. Information that may lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded. Apply at this office. se5

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

P. Frilenger (No 9853), H. S. Carnahan (No. 9965), J. Pinckney Smith (No. 9966), vs. Steamboat Katie.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT District of Louisiana.—In obedience to three admiralty warrants to me directed in the above entitled suits, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMBOAT KATIE, her boats, tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by P. Frilenger, H. S. Carnahan and J. Pinckney Smith, for the causes set forth in the libels now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a district court of the United States for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the third Monday from the date hereof, to shew cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, fifth day of September, 1872.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.
se6 14 18 24

EDUCATIONAL.

PHONOGRAPHY.—THE ART OF SHORThand writing taught for ten dollars. Address Phonographer, Republican office. se7 61

DELACOVE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Trenton, New Jersey.

Popular for home, church, and school advantages. For circular, address the Principal,
jy10 2t aw 3m MISS RACHAEL G. HUNT.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—DR. W BROWN, the well known Physician and Surgeon on Private Diseases, has permanently located his office at the corner of Front and Customhouse streets, where he will attend such Private diseases, as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Spermatorrhea, Sexual Debility and Impotence. Dr. W. Brown will cure the above diseases with his new and remarkable remedies in a short time. Cures guaranteed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. se14 6t*

ON MARRIAGE.—HAPPY RELIEF FOR young men from the effects of errors and abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes.

Address Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. au15 3m eod

MISCELLANEOUS.

$60 AND $85.—WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, always in order and ready to sew, to run by hand or foot. Recommended by the medical faculty as the only one fit for delicate ladies to use, on account of its lightness. First class machines of all kinds are offered for sale. The New Domestic Sewing Machine is made on an entirely new principle. A large assortment of ladies' ready made suits always on hand, of all colors and styles, manufactured on our celebrated sewing machines.

de18 1y M. S. HEDRICK, No. 103 Canal street.

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE

COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

104.....Canal Street.....104

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their barter, the company publish the following statement:

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1872, including unearned premiums of the previous year—

On fire risks	$719,323 57
On marine risks	102,615 17
On river risks	169,212 00
Total premiums	$991,150 74
Less unearned premiums	201,800 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872	$789,350 74
Losses paid—	
On fire risks	$266,078 41
On marine risks	98,680 32
On river risks	125,965 63
	$430,724 36
Taxes	21,537 41
Reinsurances, return premiums, and profit and loss	56,416 88
Total	$508,678 65
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,856 53—498,822 12
Profits	$296,528 62

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$121,665 11
City bonds	239,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	52,168 00
Notes secured by mortgage	419,745 63
Notes secured by pledge	122,559 57
Bills receivable	45,611 30
Premiums in course of collection	72,418 95
State bonds	1,500 00
Scrip and stock of other companies	1,952 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,600 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,300 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,980 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Cash on hand	261,659 83
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	3,000 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Total assets	$1,461,241 29

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

PAUL FOURCHY, President.
G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this tenth day of June, 1872.

P. CHS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the tenth day of June, 1872, it was resolved to pay A CASH DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1872, payable on the third Monday of July next. Also, to pay on demand ten per cent interest to the scrip holders upon conversion of their scrip into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

Directors:

P. MASPERO, DAVID McCOARD,
S. Z. RELF, L. F. GENERES,
M. PUIG, F. FOURCHY,
P. S. WILTZ, J. J. FERNANDEZ,
D. A. CHAFFRAIX, J. M. ALLEN,
jel1 1y CHARLES LAFITTE.

CRESCENT MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18, 1872.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the company on the thirtieth of April, 1872:

Fire premiums for the year	$194,069 44
Marine premiums for the year	61,350 64
River premiums for the year	183,299 36
Total	$438,718 44
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	$358,153 65
Net profits	$79,823 81

The company has assets to the amount of $732,129 40.

The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest at SIX PER CENT CASH on all the outstanding CERTIFICATES OF SCRIP, to the legal holders thereof on and after the second Monday in June next.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT on the earned premiums entitled to participate for the year ending April 30, 1872, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of government tax.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY W. ODDEN, Secretary.

Trustees.

SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, JOHN PHELPS
C. T. BUDDECKE, P. H. FOLEY,
A. G. OBER, A. THOMSON,
E. H. SUMMERS, B. NEWGASS,
P. N. STRONG, VICTOR MEYER,
JOSEPH BOWLING, J. J. GARRARD,
S. S. NEWMAN.
my30 6m

AUCTION SALES.

By Charles E. Fortier.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE SECOND DISTRICT OF THIS CITY.

SUCCESSION OF MRS. CATHARINA ZUS, WIDOW OF JAQUES ARTZNER.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 35,022.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, AUCTIONEER—No. 54 Exchange alley—SATURDAY, September 14, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, by virtue of an order from the Hon. Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated August 7, 1872, will be sold at public auction—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Romas, Derbigny, Ursulines and Hospital streets, measuring (American measure) 31 feet 6 inches 6 lines front on Roman street, by 67 feet 8 inches in depth, between parallel lines.

Terms—Cash in United States treasury notes.

Act of sale before Jos. Cohn, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including stamps.
au9 17 31 se14*

DRUG STORE! DRUG STORE!

SUCCESSION OF FREDERICK CORNELIUS.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 54 Exchange alley.—TUESDAY, September 17, 1872, at ten o'clock A. M., will be s