New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

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Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One	$12 net	$22 net	$30 net	$50 net	$75 net
Two	22 ..	38 ..	50 ..	80 ..	125 ..
Three	30 ..	53 ..	70 ..	110 ..	175 ..
Four	33 ..	67 ..	90 ..	140 ..	225 ..
Five	45 ..	80 ..	105 ..	170 ..	275 ..
Six	54 ..	93 ..	120 ..	200 ..	325 ..
Seven	60 ..	105 ..	135 ..	230 ..	375 ..
Eight	65 ..	115 ..	150 ..	260 ..	430 ..
Nine	70 ..	125 ..	165 ..	290 ..	460 ..
Ten	75 ..	135 ..	180 ..	320 ..	500 ..
Eleven	80 ..	145 ..	195 ..	350 ..	540 ..
Twelve	85 ..	155 ..	210 ..	380 ..	580 ..
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Fourteen	95 ..	175 ..	230 ..	450 ..	660 ..
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THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

is published every Saturday morning, and contains the news by telegraph, miscellaneous reading, editorials, local matters of general public interest, commercial and monetary reports, and everything that appears in the Daily, except such items as are of little or no public moment. The WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is an excellent family paper, valuable as well for instruction and amusement as information on the current topics of the day.

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The Corn Movement to Europe.

[From the Bay St. Louis Democrat.]

That there can be no doubt of the future importance of the Mississippi river as a thoroughfare for the conveyance of the surplus cereals of this valley to the markets of the world, we will state that ever since the first organized attempt of the St. Louis Grain Association, in 1869, to force shipments by this route, the enterprise has been gaining strength with the people at large, and, notwithstanding the faint co-operation given it by the merchants of New Orleans, the the "St. Louis through grain movement" will annually augment in power as facilities for transacting the business increase. Prior to 1869 vessels arriving at New Orleans never thought of inquiring for a grain freight. Now scarcely a vessel enters this port, sail or steam, but takes grain into its calculations when figuring upon the probabilities of obtaining a cargo, and it is becoming generally admitted by all ship owners that, with 15,000 to 20,000 bushels of bulk grain in the hold, topped out by 2000 to 4000 bales of cotton, a vessel is trimmed to perfection and will do good work in all kinds of weather. Therefore many out-going vessels now inquire for a few thousand bushels of grain. Within the past few weeks the following cargoes have departed from New Orleans:

Steamer Louisiana, for Liverpool, 37,225 bushels.

Steamer Belgian, for Liverpool, 14,083 bushels.

Steamer St. Louis, for Liverpool, 40,199 bushels.

Steamer Juniat, for Liverpool, 18,507 bushels.

Bark Savannah, for Liverpool, 41,746 bushels.

Bark Australia, for Queenstown, 32,800 bushels.

Bark Winifred Jones, for Queenstown, 41,941 bushels.

Bark Paul Eltz, for Liverpool, 21,022 bushels.

Bark M. Jones, for Queenstown, 14,002 bushels.

Bark S. A. Staples, for Rouen, 28,389 bushels.

Bark M. Chapman, for Liverpool, 46,584 bushels.

This forms a very creditable showing, and gives satisfactory assurance that the great water route possesses a merit that commands attention, notwithstanding the many disadvantages it labors under in reference to lack of facilities for the prompt and economical handling and forwarding of any very large stocks of grain. The New Orleans *Price Current* goes back to the records of 1846—twenty-six years ago—to prove that New Orleans then had a grain trade, and that if one is now achieved it will be nothing new under the sun. We do not dispute the fact set forth by the *Price Current* that in 1846 the foreign exportations of grain amounted to much more than any one year has since shown. The statement proves only that grain could traverse the route in safety, even by the slow methods of the flatboat down the river and the sailing vessel on the ocean, and that as high as charges must have been, the route was "Hobson's choice" to foreign consumers.

It also proves that as soon as railways connecting the lakes and the canals with the grain fields of the valley were inaugurated, the clumsy and expensive river facilities were abandoned by grain, and New Orleans lost a trade for want of an effort to keep it. If she regains this traffic, to whom will the acquisition be due? If the *Price Current* truthfully answers that question St. Louis will be complimented. It is not the purpose of the *Democrat*, however, to discuss the claims of St. Louis in this matter. More profitable work is at hand. Let us devise some sure method for greatly increasing the shipments of corn from this port to Europe during the next six months.

We never had a better opportunity to make this whole movement a success than now presents itself. Corn is plenty, and prices are absolutely on the hard pan. Let our business men see to it that all the available boats and barges now in use on the upper rivers are anchored below the ice line before the freeze-up, and be prepared for a rush of corn. If our business men exercise the common foresight every human being is supposed to be gifted with, they will not be caught in the pinch which they experienced last spring in reference to the supply of tonnage. If the proprietors of the up river boats and barges are fully alive to the concerns of the river, they will pick up many a dollar of profit by using their boats and barges in the lower river, which they would not acquire were they to winter said boats and barges in the up country ice, as has been their time-honored custom.

Not only do our merchants need to concern themselves about the bulk tonnage of the river, but they should lose no time in devising effective measures to increase the ocean tonnage between New Orleans and Liverpool. If ocean facilities are to be kept at their present supply, our barge room is sufficient for all the demand likely to be made upon it, and if the present barge line were to attempt nothing but the transportation of bulk grain, it could move a vast quantity every week to New Orleans. The mischief is, however, that at the season of the year when bulk grain is likely to be most pressing in its demands for barge space, rolling and package freights, much more valuable per ton, also demand transportation, and outbid grain, and thus obtain the preference.

It is to guard against a recurrence of this sort of thing, which so sorely afflicted our bulk grain shippers last spring, that we advise the wintering of our up-river barges and boats at points below here. Bulk grain can not afford to pay dear freights on the Mississippi, and money enough can be made in carrying it at ten to twelve cents per bushel to tempt any barge owner into the business, provided he can get plenty of it to carry. Last spring twenty-two cents per bushel was about the lowest rate any one having a forward contract for bulk transportation could get grain taken for, and this rate sunk margins out of sight. Now there is a margin for shipment between this city and Liverpool, provided the river rate could be placed at, say twelve cents per bushel to New Orleans.

FRISCO'S DISGRACE.

A Worse than the Fair Case.

[From the San Francisco Post.]

Let the Eastern moralist stop talking about the Fair verdict. If that disgraced San Francisco, she has since been disgraced so deeply that the first offense is white by comparison, and that not by a jury chosen by a test which generally excludes ordinary intelligence, but by an officer of the law, sworn to execute justice.

The whole community was horrified on Saturday by the testimony drawn out of the examination of a shipmaster charged with having done to her death, on the high seas, a young woman who was placed completely in his power.

There was an abundant evidence of his cruel, devilish treatment of this young girl, whom every impulse of manhood, every dictate of duty, every mandate of the law, which, upon his own deck, clothes him with supreme authority, urged him to protect and defend, even at any risk to himself; and a letter from the poor creature was read, in which, with a simple pathos that might have made strong men weep, she, dying, told her mother how she had protected her honor at the expense of her life.

Yesterday United States Commissioner L. S. B. Sawyer, to the astonishment of spectators and the horror of the whole community, when it became known, discharged the accused without a word of explanation. To-day the Colorado, the scene of the foul crime, rides at taut cable in the stream, and by an early hour to-morrow Captain Ingraham will probably be again upon the Pacific, congratulating himself that the persecution to death of a young girl by a shipmaster, to whose embraces she would not consent, is not considered in San Francisco a matter of sufficient moment to deserve even a fair trial.

This denial of justice is more disgraceful to San Francisco than a hundred Fair verdicts. Mrs. Fair was a woman who, in a moment of passion, had killed a man as criminal as herself, and she was only acquitted after two long and costly trials had at least proved the desire of the community to do justice; but here is a strong man who persecuted a weak girl to her death, a ship captain who uses his power to torture one under his control into giving up what to a virtuous woman is dearer than life, and who, failing in this, deliberately torments her till her health is broken, and she lies down to die. Yet he is dismissed on a preliminary examination, without as much as a trial.

Captain Ingraham, to the everlasting disgrace of our legal system, has probably gone; but is the man who set him free to be permitted to insult the moral sense of the community by retaining his seat on the bench as a United States commissioner?

A New Atlantic Cable.

While the surface of the great Western ocean is being made active with British slow, but sure enterprise, the great depths of the waters are no less marked by similar energy. In addition to the present three marine cables, a fourth is in course of rapid construction and embarkation on board the Great Eastern. This new cable is a duplicate of the French one, and is to have its termini at Land's End and Halifax. Its main length will be 3600 miles, and will cost, less the laying down, £1,200,000 and upward. It is being placed on board the Great Eastern in lengths of 250 mile coils. Already a large portion is on board, and early the coming year it is contemplated to put it in use. The experience of the past has given some important lessons on the construction of this cable, and every approved new feature that has been submitted by electrician engineers has met investigation and adoption. The machinery for the submerging and laying down is also improved, and marine cable laying is now a thing of ease and energy only. The London Telegraphic Construction and Maintenance Company, with their immense capital and net profits of last year, amounting to £115,500, and having a monopoly, find it a very easy thing to lay Anglo-American cables and reap the lion's share of the benefits. The next thing expected is the reduction in the rate of messages. This is expected, as the example of Rowland Hill and cheap postage is looked upon as quite applicable to telegraphic messages across the Atlantic. Will monopolists see this?

For sixteen years one fragile but resolute woman, Miss Cunningham, has given her rare energies, assisted by other noble women, to the task of preserving the home of Washington as a national shrine. When Mount Vernon was offered for sale by the nephew of Washington she read the advertisement, and, though prostrated at the time by spinal disease, her indignation stimulated her to make earnest individual and public appeals to her countrymen to save this hallowed spot from the desecration of sale. Among the noble responses was that of Edward Everett, who raised $80,000 by his public lectures, and by such means the work was accomplished. During the war Miss Cunningham took up her residence at Mount Vernon, where she still resides to oversee the repairs and improvements necessary to maintain the estate. Her services have been rendered without any compensation, and that her administration has been rigidly economical is shown by the fact that all the expenses, including hospitalities to distinguished strangers, have been restricted, as is shown by the report presented to the last annual meeting of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, to $853 56 a year.

Dr. Stevens, a French physician saw a butcher killing a pig. He observed that he stirred the blood of the animal, added a handful of common salt to it while stirring, which immediately made it crimson, and the stirring being discontinued remained fluid. The change of color awakened his curiosity. The butcher could give no explanation of the phenomena, except that it kept it from jellying and spoiling. Dr. Stevens seized a vessel, caught some blood, and made several experiments by putting salt into it, and found that the blackest blood was changed instantly to a bright vermilion by salt. "And," said he, "here is a fact that may lead to a practical rule." He had observed in cases of yellow fever in the army, that the blood drawn was very black and fluid, and, on adding salt, it became vermilion and retained its freshness; whereas putridity of blood is one of the characteristics of yellow fever. He therefore abandoned the usual mode of treating it, and gave his patients a mixture of various salts, and in a short time reduced the mortality of fever in the West Indies from one in five to one in fifty.

While a prisoner on board one of the French galleys, every means was used, in vain, to induce Knox and other heretical prisoners to renounce their religion. One day a fine painted image of the Virgin was brought on board, and presented to the Scotch prisoner to kiss. He desired the bearer not to trouble him, for such idols were accursed, and he would not touch it. The officers roughly replied that he should, put it to his face, and thrust it into his hands. Upon this he took hold of the image, and, watching his opportunity, threw it into the river, saying, "Let our lady save herself; she is licht enough; lat her learn to swim."

One who attended the funeral of Fanny Fern, last Sunday, writes: "Just at noon a plain, closely covered hearse, followed by four carriages, passed slowly through the gate of Mount Auburn. It bore to their last resting place the remains of Mrs. Parton, better known as 'Fanny Fern.' The funeral services had been previously held at the residence of Mr. Parton, in New York, and the remains were followed only by the immediate family. On the casket was a wreath of choice flowers, but more conspicuous than these, and most appropriate, was a large bouquet of autumn leaves and ferns."

The Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* says:

Several planters have commenced rolling in the parish, but no statements of the yield have reached us beyond that of the plantation of Bernard & Levert, which has averaged a little more than a hogshead to the acre. Fourteen acres of cane yielded fifteen hogsheads, although neighboring planters averaged the cane at ten acres solid.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 95.

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 the 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. 97.

AN ACT

To authorize the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company to substitute stock of said company instead of second mortgage, in favor of the State, and to release the said company from other liabilities to the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in lieu of the second mortgage required by the eleventh section of the charter of the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, to be given to secure the State for the ultimate payment of the bonds of the State, issued in conformity to said charter, or act No. 108 of the session acts of the General Assembly of 1868, the said North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company may give stock of said company to the State to an amount equal to the aggregate sum of the State bonds issued or to be issued under said charter, or act No. 108 of 1868, to wit: eleven thousand two hundred and twenty shares or eleven hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars of the sixty thousand shares, or six millions of dollars of the capital stock of said company, and in consideration of the issue and delivery of said stock by said company to the State the said North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company shall be relieved from all liability on the aforesaid bonds of the State, and that on the delivery of the stock aforesaid the remainder of the whole number of bonds authorized to be issued by the aforesaid charter and act No. 108, to wit: five hundred and seventy-six bonds of one thousand dollars each, shall be immediately issued and delivered to the president of said company by the Governor of the State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That within sixty days after the passage of this act the president and directors of the said North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company shall, at a meeting held for that purpose, adopt all the provisions of this act, a copy of which resolution or resolutions of adoption shall be delivered to the Governor of the State within ninety days after the passage of this act, who shall file the same in the office of the Secretary of State, and it shall be the duty of the Governor of this State, as soon as the president of said railroad company shall tender to him the certificate or certificates of stock, according to the provisions of this act, to cause to be prepared, signed and executed, according to the twelfth section of the charter of said act No. 108 of 1868, the said five hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars of said bonds yet to be issued, and deliver the same to the president of said railroad company, which shall be, with the bonds already issued, payment in full for said stock.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Governor shall have the right to appoint annually, on behalf of the State, one of the nine directors now authorized to be elected by the stockholders to represent the interests of the State in said company, the stockholders electing the other eight directors.

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 April 10, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
Y. A. WOODWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State.

No. 94.

AN ACT

To provide for the construction of a shell road in the parish of Jefferson by the police jury of the left bank of said parish, and for the payment thereof; for the keeping of the same in repair, and to authorize said police jury to levy a special tax for said purpose.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it shall be the duty of the police jury of the left bank, parish of Jefferson, and it is hereby authorized and empowered to pass and adopt, within ten days from the passage of this act, the necessary ordinances and resolutions for the construction within one year from the adjudication of the contract, of a shell road extending along the Metairie ridge in said parish of Jefferson, from the New Orleans canal west as far as the Labarre road, and at the option of said police jury along the Labarre road to the river Mississippi; said road shall be in all respects a first-class shell road, and shall be built in accordance with the specifications to be furnished by the surveyor of the parish; and it shall be the duty of the police jury to cause the surveyor of said parish, or of some other, in case there be no such officer, to furnish the necessary plans, lines, grades, levels, curves, etc., and to take the general superintendence, in accordance with the specifications furnished, and the cost of this shall be assumed by the contractors.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the cost of the construction of said shell road shall be borne in equal proportions, one-half each by the front proprietors bordering on said road, pro rata, and the said police jury of the left bank, parish of Jefferson, and the proportion of the front proprietors shall remain a lien and privilege superior to all other liens and privileges upon the property fronting on said road in favor of the contractors thereof, until fully paid, by recording the bills for the same, duly certified by the surveyor of said parish, in the office of the recorder of said parish.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of said police jury of the left bank, parish of Jefferson, within ten days from the passage of this act, to advertise for ten days in the official papers of the parishes of Jefferson and Orleans for proposals, to be sealed and directed to said police jury, and to be opened by them in open and public meeting of said police jury on a day to be named in said advertisement, when said police jury shall proceed to adjudicate the contract to build said road to the lowest bidder, and shall proceed, in such form as said police jury shall determine, to make a formal contract in accordance with the plans and specifications, and said lowest proposal, with said lowest bidder, and may require of such lowest bidder such security as said police jury may think proper for the faithful performance of the contract within such time as the said police jury and said contractors may agree, it being understood that this shall not exceed one year.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That from and after the completion of said shell road hereinbefore provided for, it shall be the duty of said police jury, during the month of December of each and every year, to appropriate a sufficient sum of money out of its treasury to keep said road in repair during the current year, which sum shall not be appropriated to any other purpose.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That upon the completion of said shell road, and said completion having been duly certified to, according to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of said police jury of the left bank, parish of Jefferson, to at once pay to the builders of said road, or otherwise settle with them, as both parties to the contract may agree, the proportion of the police jury being one-half the total cost thereof; and should there not be sufficient funds in the treasury, the police jury are hereby authorized to levy a special tax sufficient to pay the sum required upon all the taxable property in the left bank, parish of Jefferson, to be equally assessed according to the last assessment made before the levying of such special tax; and upon the collection of such special tax, which shall be immediately proceeded with, said police jury shall pay its proportion of the cost of the shell road herein provided for.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

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.
A true copy:
J. W. FAIRFAX,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Received in the office of Secretary of State August 6, 1872.

The foregoing act having been presented to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of the General Assembly in which it originated within the time prescribed by the constitution of the State of Louisiana, has become a law without his approval.

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 11, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

No. 82.

AN ACT

For the relief of W. Jasper Blackburn.

WHEREAS, On the night of the eighth of July, 1868, and of the fifth of November, of the same year, the printing office of the *Homer Iliad*, owned by W. Jasper Blackburn, was forcibly entered by a mob of disorderly and violent persons, and the presses and furniture broken to pieces and the type and other materials thrown into the streets; and

Whereas, It cost the said W. Jasper Blackburn a large amount of money to refit his office, in order to do the printing which he was under contract to do for the State and general government, and to restore his office to its former efficiency which was a clear damage to him in a large amount of money and inconvenience; therefore

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That to repair the damage inflicted on W. Jasper Blackburn, as set forth in the preamble to this act, there be and is hereby appropriated the sum of six thousand dollars out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said W. Jasper Blackburn, to be paid to him on his own warrant on the Auditor of Public Accounts of this State.

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 May 20, 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. 80.

AN ACT

Relative to dispensing with the publication of legal and judicial advertisements in the French language in the parish of Natchitoches.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the publication of all legal and judicial advertisements in the French language in the parish of Natchitoches be dispensed with, unless otherwise directed by the parties litigant, and it shall be lawful that all legal and judicial advertisements be published in the English language only in said parish of Natchitoches, unless otherwise directed by the parties litigant.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws contrary to or inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

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

(Signed) O. H. BREWSTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved May 18, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

No. 96.

AN ACT

To authorize the police jury of the parish of Caddo to issue bonds.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That for the purpose of enabling the police jury of the parish of Caddo to provide funds for the erection of a courthouse, jail and other required public buildings, and to pay the debt now due by the said parish, the police jury of the said parish be, and they are hereby authorized to issue the bonds of said parish, duly signed by the president and clerk of said police jury, and sealed with the seal of said parish, to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, payable to bearer, in twenty years from their date, and bearing eight per interest cent per annum, payable semi-annually; said bonds shall be in amounts of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and may be sold under the direction and control of said police jury on the most advantageous terms, or exchanged for any of the debts or obligations of said parish; provided, that the ordinance of said police jury, making provision for the issue of bonds under this act, shall not have the effect of law unless it shall receive the unanimous vote of every member of said police jury of the said parish of Caddo; and provided further, that said bonds, when issued, shall be countersigned by each and every member of said police jury, which shall be evidence of the fact that the issuing of said bonds is unanimously approved by them.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That, in order to provide a fund for the payment of the annual installment of one-twentieth of the principal of said bonds and of the semi-annual interest as it becomes due, the police jury of said parish is hereby authorized and required, within thirty days after the assessment rolls of said parish shall have been completed, to determine what rate of taxation on all the total assessed value of all the movable and immovable property in said parish will be sufficient for the purpose of paying the said one-twentieth of the principal of said bonds and the semi-annual interest; and said tax, as annually determined and ascertained, is hereby levied upon all the movable and immovable property that may be annually assessed in said parish, and it shall be the duty of said police jury to enforce the collection of said tax in the same manner as the law now provides, or may hereafter provide, for the collection of all other parish taxes; said tax, when collected, shall be applied exclusively to the purposes intended by this act.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That until the final payment of the bonds issued under this act, it shall be the duty of the police jury of said parish, from time to time, to apply the proceeds of the tax levied under this act, to the purchase from the lowest bidders of the bonds issued under this act as may be offered for sale, for which purpose public notice shall be given by said police jury in the official gazette of said parish, for thirty days, inviting propos