New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

With pleasant weather and bright moonlight there was a large accession to the numbers in the audience at the St. Charles Theatre last night. Mr. Murphy played again in "Help," with a change of songs and sketches. This evening he will sing the new Irish gem, "Maggie Machree." In preparation, the "Peep O' Day," and "Ireland and America." Friday evening benefit of Mr. Murphy.

Academy of Music.

The Academy was just jubilant last night, and the house was filled with admirers of the wonderful performances by the Japanese troupe Marshall's Royal Tycoon Japanese troupe is by far the most accomplished in the astonishing tricks of jugglery that has ever been seen on the New Orleans stage. They will remain here but one week, and during that time of course the Academy will be jammed.

Opera House.

The Opera House was full Sunday evening, when a refined, fashionable and intelligent audience witnessed the entertainment provided for them by that excellent gentleman, Mr. L. Placide Canonge, the manager. This evening the comedy of "Les Jurons de Cadillac" and "Les Pattes de Mouche" will be produced, to be followed by the vaudeville of "Jobin and Nanette." Performances commence at seven o'clock.

Varieties Theatre.

Miss Clara Morris will appear at the Varieties Theatre next Monday evening in the great drama of "Man and Wife," when, on the occasion of the opening of the second regular season, she will take the role of *Annie Sylvester*. She will be supported by the regular company of the Varieties, which includes Mr. Frederick Robinson, an actor of renown. Sale of seats commenced yesterday.

Exposition Hall.

On the twenty-sixth instant a series of three concerts will be commenced by the famous violinist, Mme. Camilla Urso, who will be assisted by a constellation of stars, among them Mme. Comes, a vocalist of wonderful ability, who is a daughter of Professor Colignon, of this city. This will be her first appearance in a concert room.

Meteorological and River Report.

The signal service, United States army, reports, for the benefit of commerce, the meteorological record, and rise or fall of the rivers at 3:43 P. M., local time, yesterday, as follows:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	52	S. E.	Cloudy.
Chicago	36	S. E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	50	S.	Threatening.
Davenport	45	W.	Fair.
Galveston	71	S.	Fair.
Indianola	72	E.	Fair.
Keokuk	49	N. W.	Fair.
Leavenworth	52	E.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	74	N. E.	Fair.
Omaha	50	S. W.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	68	S. W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	73	S. W.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	56	N. W.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	24	E.	Fair.
Vicksburg	71	S. E.	Clear.
Fort Benton	16	N.	Threatening.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise. inches.	Fall. inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
St. Paul	..	..	3	8
Fort Benton	..	..	1	7
Davenport	1	..	1	10
Cairo	..	..	7	10
St. Louis	..	1	6	7
Pittsburg	..	12	5	0
Cincinnati	49	..	13	0
Vicksburg	..	..	1	2
Shreveport	..	..	1	0
New Orleans	..	4	..	..

The river here is fourteen feet below high water mark of 1871.

The steamship Juan G. Meiggs, Captain Stead, sails to-day for Havana, Belize (Honduras), Port Caballos, Port Limon and Aspinwall, with a good freight and the following passengers:

For Port Limon—M. C. Kieth, James Hart, Henry Jones, C. R. Surcouf, M. S. Soden, C. S. Stewart, George R. Thorne, R. Y. Malone, Dr. Nicholson, Pasquelie Sandi, J. W. Willis, John Paisley, W. H. Laplant, H. D. Wyatt, Jas Hart, and 113 steerage.

For Aspinwall—D. A. Morales, Mrs. D. A. Morales, Mrs. Marquez and child, Joseph Hirsch, Herman Schiesinger, and two steerage.

The Burned Missouri.

NEW YORK, November 8.—The steamer Morro Castle arrived this morning, bringing some of the survivors of the ill-fated steamer Missouri, burned at sea October 22.

William Jones, a sailor, states that on Tuesday, October 22, 9 A. M., a cry of fire was raised and its origin supposed to be in the fire-room, near the gratings. At this time all hands were reeling fore top-sail, and it was blowing a gale from east-northeast. The first and second officers were on deck on the and were ordered at once to attach hose to the donkey pumps. We set to work with a will, but inside of twenty minutes it was found that the ship must be abandoned. Most of the passengers were at breakfast at the time, but on hearing the cry of fire they hurried on deck, but still there was no confusion.

There were three boats launched, one of which was burned, and one swamped with nine passengers in it. One turned bottom up with two sailors in it, and the one in which my comrades and I were saved. We remained around the ship for over two hours, but owing to a heavy sea, we found it impossible to render any assistance. We saw the burning ship up to about 2:30. There were about thirty-seven passengers and fifty-four of the crew. Before leaving the ship we did everything we could to assist those in the swamped boat. The captain and officers acted with the utmost coolness, and everything was done to extinguish the fire. The statement of other survivors corroborates the statement of Jones.

Greeley at the Tribune Office.

This is a special to the St. Louis *Globe:*

NEW YORK, November 7.—Yesterday Horace Greeley returned to his old station at the *Tribune* office. His appearance on Printing House square attracted a large crowd. He was followed to the office by a troop of small boys, who cheered him and cried "Never mind, Greeley, you'll get it next time." The philosopher smiled and entered the *Tribune* office.

He was met by Sinclair, the publisher, and a general handshaking and condolence followed. Horace intimated that he would keep out of the business in future. Ten minutes after arrival at the office he was at work upon his card to the public, announcing his assumption of the editorial control of the *Tribune*. Since the campaign began the circulation has suffered, and it was asserted the stockholders would not allow him to come back, but a majority favored his return.

Philosophically he says, he can now fix his attention on the *Tribune*, and will not be bothered by office-seekers to obtain them positions, for he has not influence enough now to secure a position for a porter in the Treasury Department.

The Major General Vacancy.

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

The death of General Meade reduces the major generals to Hancock and Schofield, and leaves a vacancy, which current army opinion gives to Brigadier General E. R. S. Canby, formerly major general of volunteers, and holder of several of the largest and most important commands of the war. The promotion of a brigadier to a major general would leave seven brigadiers, one in excess of the authorized number for the future, which the probable early retirement of the aged General Cooke will remove. The death of General Meade and retirement of General Cooke, if ordered, as contemplated for some time past, will cause an important rearrangement of the military departments, tending to economy and better administration, now too much interrupted by an excessive subdivision of authority, resulting from a surplus of general officers heretofore.

OFFICIAL.

TREATIES AND PROCLAMATIONS.

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador.

The undersigned, John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General of the United States of America, in virtue of the powers vested in him by law, and Antonio Flores, minister of the Republic of Ecuador at Washington, in the name of his government, and by virtue of the powers which he has formally presented to this effect, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador, by the ordinary means of communication via the Isthmus of Panama, the government of the United States to be at the expense of the transportation thereof between New York and Panama, San Francisco and Panama, so long as direct service by United States steamers, including the Isthmus transit, is maintained under existing conditions; and the government of Ecuador to be at the expense of the transportion thereof between Panama and Ecuador so long as the present or other similar arrangement for the ocean mail service between Panama and Ecuador is continued. The correspondence so exchanged shall comprise:

1. Letters and manuscripts subject by the laws of either country to letter rate of postage.

2. Newspapers and prints of all kinds, in sheets, in pamphlets, and in books, sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps and plans, and such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ARTICLE II.

New York and San Francisco shall be the offices of exchange on the side of the United States, and Guayaquil and Manta shall be the offices of exchange on the side of Ecuador, for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement; and all mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective offices of exchange shall be forwarded in closed bags or pouches, under seal, addressed to the corresponding exchange office, and the mails so dispatched from either country to the other shall be forwarded to the United States consul and resident mail agent at Panama, who is hereby designated as the agent of the two governments for receiving the bags or pouches at that port from either direction, and for dispatching the same to their respective ultimate destinations.

The two Post Departments may, at any time, discontinue either of said offices of exchange or establish others.

ARTICLE III.

The standard weight for the single rate of postage and rule of progression shall be:

1. For letters, or manuscripts subject by law to letter rate of postage, one-half ounce (avoirdupois).

2. For all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which each country shall adopt for the mails which it dispatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration; but each country shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof. The weight stated by the dispatching exchange office shall always be accepted, except in cases of manifest error.

ARTICLE IV.

No accounts shall be kept between the Postoffice Departments of the two countries on the international correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them; but each country shall levy, collect and retain to its own use the following postal charges, viz:

1. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on each letter, or manuscript, subject to letter postage, mailed in the United States, and addressed to any place in the Republic of Ecuador, shall be twenty cents, United States currency, per each weight of half an ounce or fraction of half an ounce; and the postage to be charged and collected in Ecuador on each letter, or manuscript subject to letter postage, mailed in Ecuador and addressed to any place in the United States of America, shall be two reals, or the fifth part of a dollar (hard), Ecuador currency, the same to be in each case in full of all charges whatever to the place of destination in either country. Either country, however, is at liberty to reduce this charge, but not to increase it without the previous assent of the other.

2. On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article the Post Departments of the United States and Ecuador may respectively levy, collect, and retain to their separate and exclusive use such rates of postage adapted to their interior administration and to the cost of sea transportation as they shall deem advisable. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rates it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

Newspapers and other correspondence of the class referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be sent in narrow bands or covers, open at the sides or ends, so that that they may be easily examined; and packages of such correspondence shall be subject to the laws and regulations of each country in regard to their liability to pay customs duty, if containing dutiable goods, or to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations.

ARTICLE V.

Letters, and other communications in manuscript, which, from any cause, can not be delivered to their address, after the expiration of a proper period to effect their delivery, shall be reciprocally returned every month, unopened and without charge, to the Postoffice Department of the dispatching country; but newspapers, and all other articles of printed matter, shall not be returned, but remain at the disposal of the receiving office.

Letters erroneously transmitted, or wrongly addressed, shall be promptly returned to the dispatching office without charge.

ARTICLE VI.

The Post Department of the United States shall establish, in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the Post Department of Ecuador may exchange, in open mails, the correspondence originating in Ecuador and destined for countries to which the United States may serve as an intermediary; but such correspondence shall only be charged with the international postage established by this convention, augmented by the postage rates in force between the United States and the country of destination, and any other tax for exterior service.

The Post Department of the United States shall furnish the Post Department of Ecuador with a list stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage and the amounts thereof must be absolutely prepaid, or can be left unpaid, and shall modify such list from time to time, as the exigencies of its foreign postal service may require.

In conformity to the requirements of the preceding paragraph, a table marked A is hereunto annexed, enumerating the countries with which, and specifying the terms and conditions on which, Ecuador may exchange correspondence by way of the United States.

Correspondence of this class must be accompanied by a letter bill from the dispatching exchange office of Ecuador, specifying the amount due thereon to the United States, and the receiving exchange office of the United States shall return by next post to such dispatching exchange office an acknowledgment of receipt and verification thereof, which letter-bills and acknowledgments of receipt shall be in conformity to the models B and C, hereunto annexed, and shall serve as vouchers in the settlement of the accounts.

The accounts to be kept between the two Post Departments upon this class of correspondence shall be stated quarterly, transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable; and the amounts found due shall be paid promptly to the United States office, under such regulations as the respective Post Departments may from time to time prescribe. Such quarterly statement shall be prepared by the United States office, and shall follow the form D, hereunto annexed.

ARTICLE VII.

Letters originating in foreign countries and addressed to the United States or Ecuador, respectively, on which the foreign and international postal charges are fully prepaid, shall, when forwarded in the mails of either country to the other, be delivered in the country of destination free of charge.

ARTICLE VIII.

The official correspondence between the two governments, that of each government with its legation near the other, and of each legation with its government, shall be conveyed to its destination free of postage and with all the precautions which the two governments may find necessary for its inviolability and security.

ARTICLE IX.

When in one of the two countries there is no legation of the other, the franking privilege of the vacant legation shall be transferred, in the terms stipulated in the preceding article, to the respective consulate or vice consulate at New York or Guayaquil.

ARTICLE X.

Neither Post Department shall be required to deliver any article received in the mails the circulation of which shall be prohibited by the laws in force in the country of destination; and any article subject by the laws of either country to customs duty or to confiscation shall, when received in the mails from the other, be treated in accordance with the laws of the receiving country.

ARTICLE XI.

The two Post Departments may, by mutual agreement, provide for the transmission of registered articles in the mails exchanged between the two countries.

The register fee of each article shall be ten cents in the United States and one real in Ecuador.

ARTICLE XII.

The two Post Departments shall settle, by agreement between them, all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry this convention into execution and may modify the same in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require. Articles may also, by mutual consent, be amended, added, or suppressed, according to the requirements of the service, without rescinding or otherwise altering or impairing any other of the articles of this convention.

ARTICLE XIII.

This convention shall take effect from the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force until annulled by mutual consent, or until one year from the date of notice given by one of the two departments to the other of its desire to terminate the same.

ARTICLE XIV.

This convention shall be approved and ratified in the manner and form prescribed by the constitution and laws of each of the high contracting parties, and the exchange of ratifications shall be made at Washington six months after the last ratification, or sooner, if possible.

Done in duplicate, at the city of Washington, this ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
ANTONIO FLORES.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1871.

[Translation.]

Having seen and examined the aforegoing postal convention, which has been approved by the legislative decree of the first of the present month, and in exercise of the sixth attribute of the sixtieth article of the constitution, I have ratified it, as by the present I do ratify and declare it accepted, confirmed and obligatory in all and each of its clauses and stipulations contained in said convention, solemnly engaging and pledging for its faithful and exact observance on the part of Ecuador the national faith and honor.

In faith of which I have caused the present to be prepared, signed with my hand, sealed with the seal of the republic, and countersigned by the Secretary of State for Foreign Relations, at Quito, the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

G. GARCIA MORENO.
FRANCISCO JAVIER LEON.

We, John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General of the United States, and Antonio Flores, minister of Ecuador to the United States, certify that on this date we have proceeded to perform the exchange of ratifications of the postal convention which was concluded between the United States and Ecuador at Washington, on the ninth day of May, A. D. 1871.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington, this sixth day of December, A. D. 1871.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
ANTONIO FLORES.

Convention for the regulation of the postal intercourse between the United States of America and the kingdom of Denmark.

The Post Department of the United States of America and the Danish Post Department have agreed upon employing the steamers in regular service between their territories, as well as the steamers engaged between Hamburg and Bremen on the one side, and American ports on the other, in order to establish an immediate exchange of mails, and have, for that purpose, consented to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be an immediate exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and Denmark by means of the said steamers, and this correspondence shall embrace letters, newspapers, book packets, prints of all kinds (comprising maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, and all other like productions of mechanical processes, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples of merchandise; and such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of the said countries, or originating in countries to which these may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ARTICLE II.

The exchange of correspondence shall take place between the postoffices to be hereafter designated by the two post departments; but either of the two offices so designated may at any time be discontinued, and others established by mutual consent.

ARTICLE III.

The United States office shall make its own arrangements for the dispatch of its mails to Denmark, and in like manner the office of Denmark shall make its own arrangements for the dispatch of its mails to the United States. The mails shall be reciprocally forwarded by the regular routes of communication hereinbefore mentioned, and each office shall, at its own cost, pay the expense of the intermediate transportation (sea and territorial) of the mails which it dispatches to the other. It is also agreed that the cost, either in whole or in part, of the international ocean and territorial transit of the closed mails exchanged in both directions between the respective frontiers shall, upon application of either office, be first defrayed by that one of the two offices which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary terms for such conveyance, and any amount so advanced by one for or on account of the other shall be promptly reimbursed.

ARTICLE IV.

The postage on ordinary letters sent from the United States to Denmark, or from Denmark to the United States, shall be respectively twelve skilling rigsmont, or seven cents for a single letter.

The weight of a single letter shall not exceed fifteen grammes.

For every letter exceeding fifteen grammes there shall be paid a single rate of postage for every additional fifteen grammes or fraction of fifteen grammes. The weight stated by the dispatching office shall always be accepted, except in case of manifest error.

The maximum weight of letters shall be two hundred and fifty grammes.

ARTICLE V.

The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters shall be optional. If they shall be forwarded unpaid, or insufficiently paid, they shall, in the first case, be charged, besides the usual postage, with an additional postage of respectively four cents, or six skilling rigsmont, and in the last case, besides the deficient postage, with similar additional postage.

ARTICLE VI.

On all other correspondence in the first article mentioned, the rates shall be, for the mails dispatched, that which the dispatching office shall adopt, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rate it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof. These articles shall be forwarded under regulations of the dispatching postoffice, but always including the following:

1. The postage shall be prepaid. If, however, the postage on the correspondence mentioned in this article should not be wholly prepaid, the said correspondence shall still be forwarded to the place of destination; but it shall, in that case, beside the deficient postage, be charged with an additional postage, not exceeding four cents in the United States, and six skilling rigsmont in Denmark.

2. No packet shall contain anything which shall be closed against inspection, nor any written communication whatever, except to state from whom and to whom the packet is sent, and the number and price placed upon each pattern or sample of merchandise.

3. No packet may exceed two feet in length, or one foot in any other dimension.

4. Neither office shall be bound to deliver any article the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country of destination.

5. The customs duties that may be chargeable in each of the two countries may be levied for the use of the customs.

ARTICLE VII.

Any correspondence mentioned in article one may be registered, and the postage chargeable on such correspondence shall always be prepaid. Registered correspondence shall, in addition to the postage, be subject to an international registration fee not exceeding ten cents in the United States, and eight skilling rigsmont in Denmark, and this fee shall always be prepaid. Each office is at liberty to reduce this fee for the mails it dispatches. Each department shall use its best exertions for the safe delivery of registered correspondence, but is not responsible pecuniarily for the loss of any such correspondence.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is further agreed that no charge of any kind, or on any account, otherwise than is herein expressly provided, shall be levied or collected in the country of destination on the letters or other correspondence exchanged.

ARTICLE IX.

As to the correspondence originating in one country and destined for the other, no account shall take place, and thus the postoffice of the United States shall retain the whole amount of postage collected in the United States upon international paid correspondence forwarded to Denmark, and upon international unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence received from Denmark; and in like manner the Danish postoffice shall retain the whole amount of postage collected in Denmark upon international paid correspondence forwarded to the United States, and upon international unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence received from the United States.

However, each of the two departments shall be at liberty to claim accounts to be settled when it appears that in one country for one year there is levied twenty per cent more than in the other. If an account is claimed, it shall be regulated on the following basis:

From the total amount of postages and register fees collected by each office on letters, added to the total amount of prepaid postages and register fees on other correspondence which it dispatches, the dispatching office shall deduct the amount required for the conveyance of the mails between the two countries, and the amount of the two net sums shall be equally divided between the two offices.

The deficient and additional postages mentioned in article six shall not be included in the account between the two offices, but, unshared, shall belong to the office by which they are collected.

ARTICLE X.

The two post departments shall establish, by agreement, and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may respectively exchange in open mails the correspondence originating in or destined to other foreign countries to which they may reciprocally serve as intermediaries. It is always understood, however, that such correspondence shall only be charged with the American-Danish rate, augmented by the postage due to foreign countries, or for other exterior service.

It is agreed that the account of this correspondence shall, as to the international postages chargeable on the same, be regulated on the basis mentioned in the preceding article, but that the amount of the extra-national postage, or other tax for exterior service, shall be reciprocally accounted for at full rates. Such charges for paid correspondence to and for unpaid correspondence from foreign countries shall, therefore, be summarily entered on the respective letter bills to the credit of the country through which the same is forwarded.

ARTICLE XI.

The Postoffice of the United States shall be granted the privilege of transit of closed mails through the Danish territory, exchanged in either direction, to and from Sweden and Norway, for a payment of four skilling rigsmont per thirty grammes net weight of letters, and two-thirds skilling rigsmont per forty grammes net weight of prints, patterns, and samples of merchandise. Correspondence exempt from postage, letters which can not be delivered, as well as money orders, shall not be charged with any transit rate.

Reciprocally, the United States office grants to the office of Denmark the privilege of transit of the closed mails exchanged in either direction between the latter and any country to which the former may serve as intermediary, by its usual means of mail transportation, whether on sea or land, and the terms of transit shall be agreed upon when the exercise of the privilege is required.

ARTICLE XII.

The postal accounts between the two offices shall be stated and transmitted quarterly, and verified as speedily as possible, and the balance found due shall be paid in the coin of the creditor country.

The rate for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be one dollar for one rigsdaler, eighty-five skilling rigsmont. The two offices shall, however, always be at liberty to agree upon another rate for the conversion.

ARTICLE XIII.

Any ordinary correspondence wrongly addressed, or wrongly sent, shall, without delay, and registered correspondence of all kinds, as well as ordinary letters not deliverable for any other cause than the aforesaid, within the issue of every month, be mutually returned at the expense of the originating office. All other correspondence which can not be delivered shall remain at the disposition of the receiving office.

If any returned correspondence shall be charged with the postage debited the office of destination, the said correspondence shall be returned for the amount of postage which was originally charged by the dispatching office.

ARTICLE XIV.

When, in any port of either country, a closed mail is transferred from one vessel to another, without any expense to the office of the country where the transfer is made, such transfer shall not be subject to any postal charge by one office against the other.

ARTICLE XV.

Official communications between the two offices shall not be the occasion of any accounts on either side.

ARTICLE XVI.

The two offices shall, by mutual consent, establish the detailed regulations which the carrying into execution of the articles included in this convention may require.

ARTICLE XVII.

The present convention shall be carried into effect on the day on which the two offices shall agree, and shall continue in force until one of the two contracting parties shall have announced to the other, within the issue of a calendar year, its intention to terminate it.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The present convention is to be ratified, and the ratifications are to be exchanged as soon as possible.

Done at Copenhagen, in duplicate original, this seventh day of November, 1871, and at Washington this first day of December, 1871.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.
DANNESKJOLD SAMSOE.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.
Washington, December 1, 1871.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT No. 88.

To incorporate the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church Association of Shreveport, Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That Samuel Armstead, Peter Johnson, Abraham Mitchell, John Walker, William Harper, Hartwell Swanson and Moses Sterritt, be and the same are declared a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church Association of Shreveport, Louisiana, where the company to be known as the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church Association will be domiciliated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That said company shall be capable in law to purchase, receive, hold, lease, sell, and otherwise acquire or alienate real or personal estate; shall have a common seal, and may break or alter the same at will; and by said corporate name may sue and be sued; provided that the lands so held or acquired shall be held for the proper uses and benefit of said St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church Association of Shreveport, Louisana.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the affairs of said association shall be managed by the board of trustees, the aforesaid incorporators to constitute the board of trustees for the first year and until their successors are chosen, which shall be done annually on the first Monday in May, or as soon thereafter as practicable, by the members in good standing of said St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church Association.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the board of trustees be invested with power, as it is hereby made a part of its duty, to pass such by-laws from time to time as may be necessary for the proper government of said association.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect and be in force 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.

AN ACT No. 91.

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 herewith 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.

AN ACT No. 83.

To locate the seat of justice of the parish of Livingston.

WHEREAS, Under act of the Legislature of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, an election was held to decide the location of the seat of justice for the parish of Livingston; and

Whereas, A majority voted for the removal of the courthouse from Springfield, and a plurality located the courthouse or seat of justice at Port Vincent; therefore

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the seat of justice for the parish of Livingston shall be located at Port Vincent, in the parish of Livingston.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the president of the police jury of said parish shall appoint three commissioners to have the buildings necessary to carry out the provisions of this act erected, and that the police jury shall levy a tax, to be paid in currency, equal to pay one-half of the expense of said buildings, the other half to be paid for by subscription.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the collector of parish taxes, for the parish of Livingston, to collect the tax levied under this law, and pay over the same to the parish treasurer of Livingston parish, who shall pay the same to the order of the commissioners of public buildings when said buildings are completed.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the parish judge of the parish of Livingston, when he is notified that the buildings, courthouse, jail and offices of recorder, clerk and sheriff are completed, to examine the same, and if the houses built, and courthouse, jail and offices as aforesaid, then he shall order all the records of the parish of Livingston to be removed from Springfield to Port Vincent, and the present public buildings shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds applied to pay for the removal of the public records to Port Vincent.

SEC. 5. 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 June 4, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT No. 94.

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.

AN ACT No. 86.

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, if 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.

AN ACT No. 82.

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.

AN ACT No. 92.

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 print