

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW ONLY ON PAPER.

Speech of Hon. W. Jasper Blackburn in Louisiana State Senate, January 20, 1873.

The following resolution of Mr. Blackburn, of Claiborne, was called up for final action. Resolved, That the committee on Penitentiary, in addition to the special instructions already given by resolutions heretofore passed, be also directed to inquire into whether or not there are certain convicts now in the State Prison who have been sent there mainly, if not solely, on account of race, color or previous condition—that is, for political reasons.

Mr. Blackburn spoke as follows: Mr. President—I have offered this resolution in this assembly, and in a very proper manner, and in a practical end in the vindication of law and justice, in behalf of all men in our land, regardless of race, color or previous condition. I am not sure but that in doing so I make myself a fit subject for the ridicule of my countrymen.

Before the law to all men was known, if not thought of, in the Southern States of the American Union, since that time the shadow of such a blessing has been cast over our land—but the substance has never yet been realized in any instance what we still pray for, and is what we must have; or else all the promises we have had on paper become, like the promises of deep grief, a very mockery.

Indeed, we are already becoming so under this tantalizing mockery—these promises to the ear which are constantly broken to the heart and to the eye. And we are, indeed, we are already becoming so under this tantalizing mockery—these promises to the ear which are constantly broken to the heart and to the eye.

Look abroad over our section of country, and see who it is that labors without rest, who toils from season to season and from year to year, as a renter of land or for a share of the crop, or for monthly wages, and who, at the end of the year, is another, is brought out in debt, without any rendering of accounts, or any proper posting of books, and often without any formal settlement or reckoning at all.

Look at the white man who is hunted down and proscribed in his own country, and who is hunted down and proscribed in his own country, and who is hunted down and proscribed in his own country.

And do you see a white man hunted down and proscribed in his own country, and who is hunted down and proscribed in his own country, and who is hunted down and proscribed in his own country.

But how is it on the other hand? I charge it now in my place in the State Senate; I charge it upon our Democratic judges and men of law, and I charge it upon our Democratic judges and men of law, and I charge it upon our Democratic judges and men of law.

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and countenance these hardships and outrages. A few sneaking "Kerrs" in that low, sordid, and squalid way, and maliciously defoul their knickerbockers in this respect, like the one now in Congress from Indiana, who barks for every Ku-Klux den throughout the land; but thank God, and the general intelligence and patriotism of the enlightened North, such disgraceful exceptions to the general rule are rare, very rare. But we all regret such instances of execrable conduct, and we all regret such instances of execrable conduct, and we all regret such instances of execrable conduct.

But still more, if possible, do we regret and deplore injustice and falsehood at the hands of Northern men who have for years since the war been among us, and who have "seen for themselves, and not another," and who are therefore even the more wilfully malicious in their conduct. We have an exemplification of this totally inexcusable political apostasy and political depravity in one of our former political associates and co-workers, who is now making spasmodic efforts at practical political philosophy in one division of the innumerable side-show now going on around at Old Fellows Hall, and who is now making spasmodic efforts at practical political philosophy in one division of the innumerable side-show now going on around at Old Fellows Hall.

Mr. Speaker—Some days ago when this Central railroad bill was brought before the House, I had the honor to be present, and I made some remarks on the inequity of the bill, and I expressed my indignation at the manner in which it was introduced. I am surprised that the Committee on Railways, after having a bill of such importance committed to them, and then re-committed for a second time, should not have so discharged their duty to the State, not to originate the origin of this gigantic transaction, and insulted the intelligence of this House by a slender report, and by the passing of this bill.

Not content with the privileges and rights of white men, we find in the House, during the session of 1868, an act was passed relative to the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, which authorized and empowered that company to exercise its corporate powers and to issue bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000, and to issue bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000, and to issue bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000.

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LOUISIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Remarks of Hon. L. Sewell, of Orleans, on the Bill to Incorporate the Louisiana Railroad Company.

Mr. Speaker—Some days ago when this Central railroad bill was brought before the House, I had the honor to be present, and I made some remarks on the inequity of the bill, and I expressed my indignation at the manner in which it was introduced.

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through the House, first, second and third reading at a rush, without even a reference to a committee, using the pleasing and captivating platitudes usual with those who come to the House in the view of introducing pecuniary bills.

But, sir, I tell the gentleman from Caddo that I protest against the bill. I will ask the House to send that bill back to the Committee on Railways, and to refer it to a special inquiry upon certain points for their consideration, and for the enlightenment of this House, and for that purpose, I shall, at the end of my remarks, offer a proper resolution, when I request the Committee on Railways will wake up to a sense of their duty, and try to understand the origin of this bill, and present to this House a report compatible with their intelligence, and equally so with the intelligence of this House.

Without wishing to say anything to affect the sensibility of the gentleman forming the committee, I refer to the fact, to be met of intelligence, aptitude for business and a quickness of perception. I must say that by some negligence arising from some cause I know not, the bill was introduced at the session of 1868, 1869 and 1871, and they are more blameable for such an oversight when they were members of the honorable Speaker of this House can testify, for he sat in the chair which he now occupies in nearly all those sessions. The inquiry that I wish to make is, whether the gentleman who introduced the bill, or the gentleman who introduced the bill, or the gentleman who introduced the bill.

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OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States Passed at the Second Session of the Forty-First Congress.

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE REPAIR, PRESERVATION AND COMPLETION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS ON RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

For the improvement of the month of the Mississippi river, Louisiana, one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars; for the improvement of the month of the Mississippi river, Louisiana, one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars; for the improvement of the month of the Mississippi river, Louisiana, one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars.

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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, on the part of the United States of America, and the Republic of Ecuador, by the ordinary means of communication via the Isthmus of Panama, at the expense of the United States; and the government of Ecuador to be at the expense of the transportation thereof between Panama and Ecuador so long as the present or other similar arrangements exist, originating in Ecuador, and the government of Ecuador to be at the expense of the transportation thereof between Panama and Ecuador so long as the present or other similar arrangements exist, originating in Ecuador.

Article II. Letters and manuscripts subject to the laws of either country to letter rate of postage. 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 either of said countries and destined to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries.

Article III. New York and San Francisco shall be the offices of exchange on the side of the United States, and Guayaquil and Manabá shall be the offices of exchange on the side of Ecuador, for all mails transmitted between the two countries, and the government of Ecuador shall be at the expense of the transportation thereof, and all mail matter transmitted in either direction shall be forwarded in closed bags or pouches, under the address of the recipient, and the mails so dispatched from either country to the other shall be forwarded to the United States consul and received at the post office of New York, and 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 offices.

Article IV. The standard weight of the single rate of postage and rule of progression shall be: 1. For letters, or manuscripts subject to 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 transmits, and which 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, in advance of the date by which the dispatching exchange office shall always be accepted, except in cases of manifest error.

Article V. 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 be at the expense of retaining to its own use the following postal charges, viz: 1. The postage to be charged and collected in each country, on any 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 per ounce, or fraction of half an ounce; and the postage to be charged and collected in Ecuador on any 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 advance, and to be increased if without the previous assent of the other country.

Article VI. On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article of this Convention, the United States of America and Ecuador may respectively adopt such rates of postage adapted to their interior administration and to the cost of sea transportation as they shall deem advisable, and the rates of postage shall be increased if without the previous assent of the other of the rates it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

Article VII. Newspapers and other correspondence of the class referred to in the preceding paragraph, shall be sent in in advance of the covers, open at the sides or ends, so that they may be easily examined; and packages of such correspondence shall be sent in in advance of the covers, open at the sides or ends, so that they may be easily examined; and packages of such correspondence shall be sent in in advance of the covers, open at the sides or ends, so that they may be easily examined.

Article VIII. Letters, and other communications in manuscript, which, from any cause, can not be delivered to their address, after the expiration of the period of delivery, shall be returned to the sender, and shall be returned to the sender.

Article IX. The Post Department of the United States shall conform to the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the Post Department of Ecuador may exchange, in open mail, the correspondence originating in Ecuador, and the Post Department of Ecuador shall conform to the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the Post Department of Ecuador may exchange, in open mail, the correspondence originating in Ecuador.

Article X. Correspondence of this class must be accompanied by a letter from the dispatching exchange office of the United States, and the receiving exchange office of the United States shall return by next post the amount due thereon to the United States, and the receiving exchange office of the United States shall return by next post the amount due thereon to the United States, and the receiving exchange office of the United States shall return by next post the amount due thereon to the United States.

Article XI. In conformity to the requirements of the Convention of 1864, a table marked A, hereto annexed, enumerating the countries with which, and specifying the terms and conditions upon which, Ecuador may exchange correspondence by way of the United States. Correspondence of this class must be accompanied by a letter from the dispatching exchange office of the United States, and the receiving exchange office of the United States shall return by next post the amount due thereon to the United States, and the receiving exchange office of the United States shall return by next post the amount due thereon to the United States, and the receiving exchange office of the United States shall return by next post the amount due thereon to the United States.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT NO. 13.

To amend an act making an appropriation to pay the mileage and per diem of the members, salaries of officers and employees, and the contingent expenses of the extra session convened and commenced on the 23rd day of the Third General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, by appropriating and providing for the sale of seventy-five thousand dollars of legislative warrants, and for the purpose of disbursing the amount realized by the sale of said warrants or for their redemption, approved January 10, 1873.

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the Senate and Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the term of ten days within which the Auditor of Public Accounts and the State Treasurer are to receive proposals for the purchase of warrants issued under said act be extended to twenty days from the passage of said act, and that this act take effect from and after its passage.

Approved January 20, 1873. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor of the State of Louisiana. Assistant Secretary of State.

Table with columns: Place, Wind, Weather, Rain, etc. listing various locations and their weather conditions.