New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

In the Senate, Mr. Burch called up the following joint resolution:

WHEREAS, The island of Cuba has been and is now struggling for independence, based on freedom for all, without regard to race, color and previous condition; and

Whereas, The Spanish government sustains the war against the Cubans with a view to keep in force the institution of slavery and the slave trade; and

Whereas, Their representatives in that unfortunate island have forced into slavery again more than 50,000 men who were set free by their former owners (the Cubans) and that they force into slavery all colored prisoners of war who were or had been set free by the Cubans; and

Whereas, The Spanish authorities in Cuba, regardless of the disposition of the Spanish Cortes, ordering that the new born colored persons are to be considered free, do allow and give their sanction to the sale of said infants, regardless and in defiance of the human and philanthropic sentiments of all civilized peoples; and

Whereas, The government of the United States, for reasons which we can not conceive, have, against the desire of a majority of its people, given to the Spanish government material aid against the Cubans, thereby aiding and assisting in the continuation of said barbarous institution of slavery at our own doors with great prejudice to our trade; and

Whereas, The people of the United States have suffered during four long years the calamities of a terrible internecine war for the abolition of said institution; and

Whereas, We, the free people of the United States, can not see with indifference the brutal, cruel and inhuman condition of our fellow-men, suffering for the same cause the most atrocious persecutions; therefore,

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, actuated and animated by the most noble and humane sentiments, consider it their duty to urge upon Congress our desires that their efforts should be put forth looking to a speedy suppression of slavery in the island of Cuba; and furthermore, that we consider that the allowance to the Cuban government by the government of the United States, of the same privileges allowed to the Spanish government, would tend to the desired emancipation of slaves in the unfortunate island of Cuba, and that we would see with gratification and joy any decided and effective measures taken by our government to that effect; and furthermore, that we feel confident of the support and countenance of the civilized world, as well as the approbation and encouragement of every lover of humanity, especially of the people of the United States, in this our desires to demand the wiping away of the last vestige of slavery now existing on the American continent, as well as to destroy the odious bonds of slavery in the island of Cuba, in which thousands of rational beings are now groaning, as the victims of brute force and the most shameful criminal traffic which the enemies of liberty have ever invented.

In support of this resolution Mr. Burch made the following speech:

Mr. President, slavery in the island of Cuba presents two sides to this important subject:

First—The relation of the United States in its support of Spanish rule in Cuba, and the consequent assistance to the Spanish government in its maintenance of slavery on that island, which of itself is of more importance to the American people than is generally estimated.

Secondly—The iniquity and injustice of the Spanish government, seeking by armed force to maintain and perpetuate this accursed system on that unfortunate island.

Concerning the first proposition, I do not propose to make any extended remarks, leaving it to the rulers of the American people to determine whether they will be responsible for the maintenance of African slavery under Spanish rule. I will say, however, that it is perfectly competent and correct for the government of the United States to judge when the insurrection in Cuba has passed into a civil war, that war having for its ends and objects the throwing off the shackles of human slavery, forced upon one man by another, supported by no earthly reason than that "might makes right;" this "might" is backed by Spanish muskets in Spanish hands, aided and strengthened by the assistance given to the Spanish government by the United States. There can be no doubt of this judgment on the part of the United States, for the law of nations clearly defines the condition, and each government can decide for itself when such conflict emerges into a civil war. This conflict on the island of Cuba between the Spanish authorities and the natives of that island has assumed all the characteristics of such a war. In proof of which we copy the following conclusions from a prominent journal in this city:

1. The patriots have 12,000 men under arms. They claim an ability to raise 50,000 if they had arms for them.

2. That the very first acts of the patriots was to declare the slaves free—the equality of the blacks and whites on terms of unity.

3. That they have no idea of any surrender to the Spanish government, whose known rule of warfare is undistinguished destruction without regard to age or sex.

4. That the resources of the country will enable the patriots to continue the war indefinitely.

5. That the pendency of the Alabama claims was deemed a restraint upon the action of our government in recognizing the belligerency of the combatants.

Four years of a war, rivaling the struggle for American independence, sustained by an unarmed but resolute and determined people against the whole maritime and military power of Spain, could not pass over without exciting the attention of the world, and above all, the people of America; and, if we may be permitted to be sectional, the colored people of the United States, who, having just emerged from the horrors and barbarities of American slavery, know of no race of people on God's earth either so unfortunate or ignoble as to inherit slavery and its concomitant curses. No, sir, so universal is our love for liberty, that we mingle our glad voices with the serfs of Russia in their liberation from their taskmasters; cross from thence to the West India islands and shout with joy with the 80,000 disenthralled beings, and then, coming nearer our own country to Cuba, that is now grappling in deadly strife with the hydra-headed monster slavery, and there, as objects of the special benefits of liberty, lend, if necessary, our fortunes, our lives and our sacred honors, that she may finally join in the grand chorus of those who are free forever.

It may be alleged, Mr. President, that we are meddling in the affairs of the Spanish government, from our standpoint only. The whole Spanish government is engaged in enforcing slavery upon the natives of the island of Cuba; but such, sir, is not the fact. To the everlasting honor of the Spaniards, there are some of her representative men who denounce slavery and abhor its upholders. American slavery was horrible enough, but Spanish slaves "are the victims of brute force and the most shameful and criminal traffic which the monster of greed and cupidity has ever invented." Spanish slavery is made up of pure, unalloyed wickedness; it spares neither age, sex nor color; it defies competition and scorns comparison, and upon that unfortunate island slavery, under Spanish rule, has soared aloft, and stands in the indisputable possession of a detestable pre-eminence. In order to show that by the passage of this resolution we but second the earnest appeal of certain Spaniards, who love Spain none the less, but liberty more, and who are beseeching their government to cease its persecution of those Cuban patriots, whose only crime is that they prefer "to die all freemen, rather than live all slaves." We call the attention of the Senate to a few quotations from the speeches delivered in the Spanish Cortes (a body corresponding to this Senate) on the abolition of slavery in the island of Cuba.

In the Spanish Senate, on the seventh of October, Senor Diaz Quintero said: "The Senate need not fear that I am going to make a long speech upon it, since I have no intention of going deeply into the question, but only to express my astonishment that, after the period of four years which has elapsed since our glorious revolution, one of whose first mottoes was freedom for the slave, Spain still bears the disgrace of being the only civilized country which upholds slavery in its territory. It may be truly said that it is not Spanish territory, since, wherever slavery exists can not be Spanish soil. * * * And yet in Cuba we see all trampled on despotically, and a system of slavery in force which is a disgrace to any nation."

In the Senate, on the eighteenth of October, Senor Edwardo Benot said:

A few years ago I knew little or nothing of colonial questions. I was aware only that in the colonies slavery flourished, and the generous spirit of this age made me abhor and curse our infamous colonial system. But the minority of the constituent Cortes allotted to me the special study of the Cuban and Porto Rican estimates, and I then saw that Spain sustained in the Antilles a shameful crime that pervades everything corrupts everything, exercises over everything a deadly influence, and dishonors us throughout civilization.

In speaking of Cuba this gentleman said: Cuba is groaning under the scourge of arbitrary power. No code, no constitution, the principles of modern law are trampled in the dust, and the ancient laws are disregarded. Children are immolated, judgment is passed on the dead, the innocent suffer for the guilty, human ears are fried and eaten, the only power is brute force, the vile greed of bad officials, and the infamy of pirates and slavers. The inalienable rights of the Cubans have been torn from them by unrighteous, tyrannical and iniquitous laws, and they had the right to protest, which they have done in the first instance, and then it was very natural * * * I now enter into the black question. Spain has reserved to herself the sad privilege of upholding slavery, but the fact is, my lords, that ever since April, 1869, the insurrectionists have made a constitution, and in one of its articles is decreed the immediate abolition of slavery. The insurrectionists from the very fact of being so, have let their slaves go free, but the government, in virtue of the extraordinary proceeding of appropriation, has been converting these freedmen into slaves, and their number has already reached the respectable total of fifty thousand men or more. What, then, does the government intend to do with these fifty thousand slaves, and why does Spain keep free men in slavery, thus making slaves of men that are free instead of giving freedom to slaves? In speaking of article five of the preparatory act, for the abolition of slavery, this gentleman said: "The article admits of no doubt, and declares that all slaves, who from any cause belong to the State, shall be free." In speaking of the present system of slavery on the island of Cuba, he said: "Formerly the parents could purchase the manumission of an unborn child for twenty-five dollars, and for double that sum could emancipate a child under one year of age; this right is now denied them, and they are subjected to a servitude which is an opprobrious aggravation of the old slavery."

* * * * * * *

Formerly the guardianship of children belonged to parents, now it belongs to the slave owner. Formerly the owner of slaves born since 1817, the year when the treaty was signed with England, was at any time exposed to the intervention of a humane authority, which might say, "set that negro at liberty, pay the laborer his hire, and recompense him and his children for the harm you have done them in depriving them of their freedom, while you answer for your crime as a pirate and a slaver." The slaveholder of to-day can tranquilly live on the toil of his negroes, by virtue of a Spanish act organizing slavery—a law organizing a crime. In defense of the Cubans for thus uprising against the Spanish government, he said—instead of saving as you propose to say, in effect—"Cubans lay down your arms, and we, who have never fulfilled any of the promises we have made you, will give you back the rights that we could never deprive you of." We should say: "Cubans, here are your rights, now lay down your arms, and let us embrace and be brothers, living happily together in the bosom of our national unity."

On the sixteenth day of October, 1872, Senor Cala said: "There (Cuba) in a Spanish province and with Spanish subjects (I am not sure whether the negroes are so considered, I should almost imagine not, seeing the barbarous treatment they are subjected to), during the rule of a democratic government, a government that recognizes the unconditional and inalienable character of right, liberty of the subject is subordinated to enable us civilized men, who deserve to be called savages, to obtain our comforts and our luxuries in exchange for the blood and tears of poor negroes, who have no rights at all. Can there be said to be a spark of liberalism in a government which allows a single slave to rest in Cuba!"

In the House of Representatives on the fifth of October, 1872, Senor Orense said: "Slavery is in every way incompatible, not only with the interests of the revolution, but also the honor of Spain. * * * It is most urgent, then, that we should abolish slavery at one blow, adopting at the same time the necessary measures for the preservation of order and the protection of respectable vested interests."

In the Spanish Congress, on the fourteenth of October, 1872, Don Nicholas Salmaron, delivered a speech on this subject, and said: "I come in the name of right, for the welfare of the colonies, and for the sake of our own honor, to ask you to hasten at once to abolish slavery without indemnity; to say to Cuba that you give them these reforms of your own accord; that our soldiers carry at their bayonet points liberty for the blacks, who uphold and help the insurrection. Grant to the Cubans the assurance that in the future they shall live like a free people, at liberty to unite their destinies to those of Spain, which henceforward should have no other wish than to seek to educate them and fit them for the noble life of modern civilization. And this consummation, gentlemen, instead of Spain aspiring to be the organ of Latin-America in the old continent, and bringing hither word of the democratic institutions, only possible in those countries, which have obtained their independence by breaking the bonds of monarchy; instead of contributing more than any of the nations of Europe to prepare the union and alliance of the two continents, whereby we might in time say to America, 'Our errors and faults are now expiated; we oppressed and plundered you, and our power decayed, your civil discords being still standing condemnation of our rule, but henceforward we will work more than ever to spread among you European civilization, and by thus sowing liberty and culture in a hitherto proscribed race, we shall emulate the Anglo-Saxon in contributing to the aggrandizement of the new continent, where a high community of people prepares a more elevated civilization.'"

In the Spanish Congress, on the tenth of October, 1872, ashamed of Spain for her upholding of slavery on the Island of Cuba, Senor Sancona said: "I must confess, gentlemen, that every time I meet a foreigner face to face, who cruelly reminds me that I belong to a country which still has bondmen and allows slavery, my face blushes with shame, and I would fain have in my hands—in these poor, weak hands—strength enough to crush at a blow—at one great blow—that three tailed standard that you conservatives have been obliged to withdraw from the peninsula, but want still to brandish in our colonies—to crush, I say, at one stroke those shameful chains of slavery which so affront us. Not another word, gentlemen. If you love justice, if you love truth, if you want to act for the real honor of Spain, I pray you to do justice to our colonial brothers."

On the twenty-seventh of October, 1872, Senor Garrido, in answer to a demand for more troops by the Spanish government to put down the Cuban insurrection, said: "You say you want twelve thousand more men to crush the Cuban insurrection; but this insurrection has already existed four years, and now you come and tell us that you want twelve thousand men to subdue it, besides the fifty thousand or more that you have sent already. And what you must do with Cuba is, not to send twelve thousand more men from Spain, but to send back from Cuba hither the twelve thousand veterans which are devouring it; what you must do with Cuba is, to send her liberty, and a great deal of it, because liberty attracts, modifies and renders thankful its recipient. Let, then, liberty be sent thither, and allow the Cubans to govern themselves like the rest of the Spanish provinces. I can tell you that the question of Cuba is, for you, an insoluble one; you may send your twelve thousand men there, as you have sent many times twelve thousand already during the last four years, but you will not settle the question, for all that. * * * Against tyranny there is always the right of rebellion, and we who, for fifty years, were always rising against despotism, can not deny the right of rising to those whom we ourselves oppress. Instead of sending twelve thousand men to settle the Cuban question, the Republican party would settle it by federation, giving the Cubans the liberty we had ourselves; for if the insurrectionists cry '*Death to Spain!*' it is because Spain means to them oppression, tyranny and plunder."

Mr. President, we have made these lengthy quotations in order to call the attention of this body to the inspired bursts of eloquence, love of liberty, wisdom and patriotism predominating in the bosoms of these distinguished orators, conspicuous for their commanding positions in their government. It carries us back to the days when Chatham, Burke, Clarkson, O'Connell and Wilberforce pleaded with Great Britain to cease her persecutions of her colonies in North America and the West India islands; when Phillips, Garrison, Webster, Clay, Smith, and a host of other American philanthropists raised their powerful voices in pleadings to their government to strike from the limbs of four millions of human beings within her limits the shackles of slavery. The right of the United States to interfere at this state of affairs in Cuba can not be doubted, and it should be speedy and efficacious. Cuba, the gem of the Ant Ies, groans beneath the burden of the task-masters, and her grievous pleadings are borne to our ears, through and by the medium of her patriots and defenders, who for four years have stood up manfully and heroically against the maritime and military power of Spain. America can not close her ears to these cries, or be deaf to the entreaties of these people, asking for even a moiety of those inalienable rights and privileges so lately bestowed upon their more fortunate freed brethren. An enlightened press has torn asunder the veil which has hidden the horrors of Spanish slavery on the Island of Cuba from the eyes of the civilized world, and laid bare the iniquitous designs of Spain upon that land; of the heroic strugge of these Cuban patriots in defense of their homes, their liberties and their families, and if the comments of an enlightened and an unbiased press are not sufficient to urge upon this government its duty to give to Cuba material aid and assistance in this her struggle for "right against might;" surely the undeniable truths, powerful and authoritative words of illustrious Spaniards—whom no one can doubt—should prove sufficient incentives to induce this government to afford efficacious and, if necessary, an immediate interference with the unfortunate complications now existing in Cuba. We have the right to do this, since such an interference is founded on the law of nations, which gives to each government the right to decide when an insurrection, such as is now going on in Cuba, reaches the condition of civil war.

In conclusion, Mr. President, if the United States government refuses to assume the responsibility of an interference in this case, the least that it can do at present is to place these Cuban patriots on the same footing that it has the Spanish government. It has allowed the latter government facilities to construct and purchase twenty-five or thirty gunboats, arms, ammunition, etc., for the purpose of assisting Spain in her iniquitous crusade against the Cuban patriots—these lovers of liberty. Surely justice and honor, to say nothing of the vaunted love of liberty of the American people, should induce the government to give aid and comfort to this struggling people. To say to them, "Your struggle for liberty has been our struggle for liberty; your efforts to free yourselves from the yoke of Spanish tyranny is similar to that of ours when we struggled to free ourselves from the yoke of British tyranny. While we yield unwillingly, though necessarily, to Spain means to enforce her might, we yield to Cuba more willingly and readily means to enforce her right." Such a policy assumed by this government toward Cuba, accompanied with the genuine well known sympathies of the American people, together with the indomitable energy and determination of the natives of Cuba to free themselves, will prove more powerful than all the forces which Spain could bring to bear against them, for "thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just." As regards the complications on the island of Cuba, the United States government has a great responsibility resting upon it. With a firm reliance upon the liberty-loving sentiments of her people, through and by the humanitarian principle embodied in the emancipation of of her own slaves, may she be induced to afford to this enslaved people the succor so earnestly beseeched. With this, Cuba can not but succeed, and we may all live to see the consummation of these beneficent undertakings, and from the ashes of slavery may they advance to the full fruits of civilization, engaged in the calm occupation of industry, governed by a mild, just and equitable administration of laws framed by her own people, and enjoying and exercising a true and sincere religion, and joining to these choice blessings the attributes of science, literature and art, shed over the country of their nativity such radiant beams and flashes as will forever dispel the darkness which hovered over their pathway during their transit from slavery to liberty. Then, Mr. President and members of the Senate, in the name of liberty, justice and humanity, I ask the adoption by this body of this joint resolution.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

The latest New York Thompson burlesque of "Robin Hood, or the Maid that was Arch and the Youth that was Archer," will be produced this evening for the second time. During the evening the Little Midgett will appear on the stage. To-morrow evening, second benefit of Miss Lydia Thompson.

St. Charles Theatre.

The engagement of the Lingard combination will close next Sunday night. The new comedy "Kind to a Fault," and Lingard's new comic opera of "Los Ladrones," still hold the boards at the Old Drury and draw finely. To-morrow evening, farewell benefit of Mr. and Mrs. William Horace Lingard. Grand Lingard matinee Saturday.

Varieties Theatre.

The musical and romantic drama of "Guy Mannering" will be put on again this evening, and Miss Charlotte Cushman will appear in her great impersonation of *Meg Merrilies*, which will run to-morrow evening and for the Saturday matinee. Monday evening Miss Cushman as *Lady Macbeth* and Lawrence Barrett as *Macbeth*.

Opera House.

The first of the series of Rubinstein concerts will be given at the Opera House next Monday evening, on which occasion a brilliant programme will be presented. The sale of seats will commence to-day at the Opera House and at Grunewald's music store. The second concert next Wednesday evening, the third on Friday evening of next week, and the first and only grand gala Rubinstein matinee on Saturday afternoon, the first of February.

Roller Skating.

The first grand monthly reception of the Roller Skating Association at Exposition Hall last night was a brilliant affair. To-night the New Orleans Club soiree will be held at Carondelet hall. Exposition building, for members and invited guests. Grand assembly in Carondelet hall Saturday evening. Saturday morning from ten to twelve o'clock in Carondelet hall for children, parents and teachers. Instruction for ladies and children other mornings from ten to twelve o'clock.

The country drained by Red river has a length of 900 miles, by an average width of 70, thus making the area of the valley 63,000 square miles—a space of country near the same size of Louisiana. Under the staked plain, the head branches of the river spread out a 400 miles, and nowhere is the valley wider. From the spurs of this plain, and from the Wichita hills just below, Red river gets its redness. A rise from the extreme heads is always very red, and indicates more permanence.

J. DeCordova is lecturing on "The First Baby." The first baby is enough to make a man lecture sometimes. And so is the second.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 14.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Requesting the Senators and members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana to urge the passage of a civil rights bill, insuring the civil rights of all American citizens, through Congress.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the members of the House of Representatives and Senators of the State of Louisiana in Congress be requested to urge the passage through Congress of a civil rights bill that will insure all classes of citizens throughout the entire land.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved January 22, 1873.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State.

No. 16.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress to obtain a United States judicial district in North Louisiana.

WHEREAS, That part of the State of Louisiana situated north of the mouth of Red river is upon an average five hundred miles from the city of New Orleans, where the United States District and Circuit Courts are held for the entire State, which makes it exceedingly expensive to those who have business in those courts who reside in North Louisiana, and operates as a virtual abandonment of the enforcement of the laws of the United States, civil or criminal, in that portion of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress of the United States be requested to use their best efforts to obtain the creation of a United States judicial district in North Louisiana as a matter of great public interest to the United States and the citizens residing in that part of the State.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved January 22, 1873.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State.

No. 13.

AN ACT

To amend an act making an appropriation to pay the mileage and per diem of the members, salaries of officers and employes and the contingent expenses of the extra session convened and commenced December 9, 1872, 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 declaring the manner of disbursing the amount realized by the sale of said warrants or for their redemption, approved January 10, 1873.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of 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 invite sealed 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.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved January 20, 1873.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State.

No. 11.

AN ACT

To regulate proceedings in contestations between persons claiming a judicial office.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in any case in which a person may have been appointed to the office of judge of any court in this State, and shall have been confirmed by the Senate and commissioned thereto, or shall have been elected, and in pursuance of such election shall have been commissioned, such commission shall be prima facie proof of the right of such persons to immediately hold and exercise such office.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any person being an incumbent of such office shall refuse to vacate the same, and turn the same over to the person so commissioned, such person so commissioned, shall have the right to proceed by rule before the court of competent jurisdiction to have himself declared to be entitled to such office, and to be inducted therein. Such rule shall be taken contradictorily with such incumbent, and shall be made returnable within twenty-four hours, and shall be tried immediately without jury, and by preference over all matter or causes depending in such court, or that may be brought in such court, and the judgment thereon shall be signed the same day of rendition.

SEC 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That either party to such rule may take an appeal from the judgment thereon, but such appeal shall be applied for within one legal day from the rendition of the judgment on such rule, and shall be made returnable to the Supreme Court within two days. The appeal shall be taken up by the Supreme Court by preference over all other cases, immediately on the application of either party, and the judgment thereon shall become final after the expiration of one legal day, whether judicial or not.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws conflicting with this act shall be and are hereby repealed, so far as they conflict with this act, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved January 15, 1873.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State.

No. 3.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Extending the time of the extraordinary session of the General Assembly.

WHEREAS, The proclamation of his excellency the Governor of Louisiana, convening the General Assembly in extraordinary session December 9, 1872, limits the term thereof to the period of ten days; and

Whereas, Subjects referred to the General Assembly by the respective messages of Acting Governor P. B. S. Pinchback demand immediate attention and action, and for this and other necessary purposes arising from the revolutionary action of H. C. Warmoth and his abettors at Lyceum Hall, make an extension of the session beyond ten days necessary; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the present session of the General Assembly be and is, according to the provisions of the law by which the same is convened, thereby extended to and including the first Monday in January, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., unless the business on hand being finished, said General Assembly should adjourn at an earlier day; and that this joint resolution shall take effect from and after the approval of the Governor.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) A. B. HARRIS,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved December 18, 1872.
(Signed) P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
E. B. MENTZ,
Assistant Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL.

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

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 132.]

An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be and are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the repair, preservation and completion of the following public works hereinafter named:

For the improvement of Du Luth harbor, Minnesota, fifty thousand dollars; provided, that no part of said sum shall be expended so as to injure the harbor of Superior city, Wisconsin.

For the improvement of Superior City harbor, Wisconsin, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Marquette harbor, Michigan, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Menomonee harbor, Michigan and Wisconsin, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Ahnapee harbor, Wisconsin, twenty five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Two Rivers harbor, Wisconsin, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Oak Orchard harbor, New York, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the improvement of the Monongahela river between Morgantown and New Geneva, in accordance with the plan submitted by General A. A. Humphreys in his report to the House of Representatives dated February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Ohio river, and the harbors thereof, including the repair of the Cumberland dam, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Osage river, Missouri, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Currant river, Missouri, five thousand dollars.

For the continuing the work on the canal at the falls of the Ohio river, three hundred thousand dollars. And the Secretary of War is hereby directed to report to Congress, at its next session, or sooner, if practicable, the condition of said canal, and the provisions necessary to relieve the same from incumbrance, with a view to such legislation as will render the same free to commerce at the earliest practicable period, subject only to such tolls as may be necessary for the superintendence and repair thereof, which shall not, after the passage of this act, exceed five cents per ton.

For the improvement of Sheboygan harbor, Wisconsin, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Port Washington harbor, Wisconsin, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Kenosha harbor, Wisconsin, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Chicago harbor, Illinois, ninety thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Calumet harbor, Illinois, forty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Michigan City harbor, Indiana, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of New Buffalo harbor, Michigan, five thousand dollars.

For payment to the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, for so much of all and singular its property and rights of property in and to the line of water communication between the Wisconsin river and the mouth of the Fox river, including its locks, dams, canals, and franchises, as were under the act of Congress for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, reported by the Secretary of War to be needed, in his communication to the House of Representatives dated March eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Frankfort harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Manistee harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Pere Marquette harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Pentwater harbor, Michigan, thirty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of White River harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Muskegon harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Grand Haven harbor, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Black Lake harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Saugatuck harbor, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of South Haven harbor, Michigan, twelve thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Saint Joseph harbor, Michigan, three thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Saint Mary's river and Saint Mary's Falls canal, Michigan, three hundred thousand dollars, of which sum fifteen thousand dollars may be applied to secure the right of way.

For the improvement of Cheboygan harbor, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Au Sable river, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Harbor of Refuge, on Lake Huron, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the mouth of Black river, in Saint Clair river, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Saint Clair flats, Michigan, four thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Toledo harbor, Ohio, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Dunkirk harbor, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Port Clinton harbor, Ohio, eight thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Rocky river harbor, Ohio, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Maumee river above Toledo, Ohio, seven thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Monroe harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Buffalo harbor, New York, seventy-five thousand dollars; and the unexpended balance heretofore appropriated for building sea-wall at Buffalo.

For the improvement of Olcott harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Pulmeyville harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Little Sodus harbor, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Big Sodus harbor, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Oswego harbor, New York, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Ogdensburgh harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Plattsburgh harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Burlington harbor, Vermont, thirty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Otter creek, Vermont, from Vergennes to its outlet on Lake Champlain, ten thousand dollars.

For dredge and snag boats on the upper Mississippi river, forty-two thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Minnesota river, Minnesota, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Des Moines rapids, Mississippi river, four hundred thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Rock Island rapids, Mississippi river, fifty thousand dollars.

For the preservation of the falls of Saint Anthony, Minnesota, and the navigation of the Mississippi river above the same, fifty thousand dollars.

For improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers, ninety thousand dollars; for improvement of the Little Missouri river, ten thousand dollars; for improvement of the Ouachita river, in Arkansas, sixty thousand dollars; and further improvement of the Ouachita river, in Louisiana, forty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Mississippi river between the mouth of the Illinois river and the mouth of the Missouri river, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Mississippi river between the mouth of the Missouri river and the mouth of the Merrimac river, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Wabash river, Indiana, commencing at its mouth, fifty thousand dollars.

For the continuation of the work now in progress on the Tennessee river, below Chattanooga, including the Muscle shoals, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Tennessee river, between Knoxville and Chattanooga, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Cumberland river, in Tennessee, twenty thousand dollars.

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

For the improvement of Tones bayou, Louisiana, twenty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Calcasieu pass, in the State of Louisiana, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of bar in Galveston bay, ten thousand dollars, and for improvement of the harbor of Galveston, Texas, thirty-one thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Cypress bayou, near Jefferson, Texas, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Tangipahoa river, Louisiana, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For removing the raft in Red river, Louisiana, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For removing the wreck of the gunboat Oregon in the Chifuncte river, Louisiana, six thousand dollars.

For dredging the bar at the mouth of the harbor of Cedar Keys, Florida, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For dredging the bar at the mouth of Saint John's river, Florida, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Mobile harbor and bay, Alabama, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the ship channel in Charleston harbor, South Carolina, thirty-eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

For removing obstructions in Ashepoo river, South Carolina, one thousand three hundred dollars; and the amount of the appropriation made by act of Congress approved July eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, for removing obstructions in Town creek, near Charleston, South Carolina, which remains unexpended, is hereby appropriated to remove wrecks obstructing navigation in Stono river, South Carolina, near Church flats.

For the improvement of Savannah harbor and river, Georgia, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the entrance to the harbor of Baltimore, in Patapsco river, and Chesapeake bay, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Rappahannock river, below Fredericksburg, Virginia, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the James river, Virginia, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Appomattox river below Petersburg, Virginia, forty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Aquia creek, Virginia, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the improvement of Accotink creek, Virginia, five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Roanoke river below Weldon, North Carolina, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, North Carolina, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Queenstown harbor, Maryland, six thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Worton harbor, Maryland, twelve thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Cambridge harbor, Maryland, ten thousand dollars.

For removal of rocks at New Haven harbor, Connecticut, fifteeen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Northeast river, Maryland, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Wicomico river, Maryland, five thousand dollars.

For clearing and improving the channel of the Schuylkill river from its mouth to the Chestnut street bridge, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, forty thousand dollars, of which sum sufficient is to be used for removing the rock between Locust street and the said bridge.

For the improvement of Wilmington harbor, Delaware, ten thousand dollars.

For the repair of pier of the ice harbor at New Castle, Delaware, and for building a new pier at said harbor, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Delaware river, between Trenton and Bordentown, New Jersey, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of Cocheco river within the town of Dover, New Hampshire, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of Black River harbor, Ohio, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveys and examinations, with a view to the improvement of rivers and harbors, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause examinations or surveys, or both, to be made at the following points, namely: At Keyport harbor, New Jersey; channel between Staten island and New Jersey; at Cohansey creek, New Jersey; at Bear creek, Lake Ontario, New York; at Waddington harbor, New York; for a breakwater at Rouse's point, on Lake Champlain, New York; at Port Austin and Port Crescent, Michigan; at the mouth of Pensaukie river, Wisconsin; at Waukegan harbor, Illinois; the Machias river, Maine; at Wickford harbor and Newport harbor, Rhode Island; the east side of Providence river, between Field's point and Fox point, Rhode Island; at Port Orford, Oregon; at Estero bay, San Louis, Obispo county, California; the mouths of Nomoni creek and Occoquan river, Virginia; the bay or sound from Delaware line through Worcester county to Chincoteague inlet, Virginia, with a view to an inlet at or near a place called the Hommacks; for a ship canal between the waters of Galveston bay and Saline lake, Texas; Chester river at Kent island narrows, Maryland; St. Francis river, from Greenville down, Missouri; Gasconade river, Missouri; Tombigbee river, between Fulton and Columbus, Mississippi; harbor of Cedar Keys and channel to same, Florida; Niantic river, Connecticut; the bars at the outlet of Sabine pass, Texas; the Mississippi river, between the mouth of the Missouri river and the mouth of the Ohio river; west end of the pass at and near Bio Buck point, Texas; the bar at the mouth of Sabine river, in Sabine lake, and to extend up the main channel of said river to the town of Belzora; at the mouth of the Nuches river, in Sabine lake, and to extend up the main channel of said river to the town of Boonville, at the point where the Angelica river falls into the Nuches river, and to extend up the main channel of said river to the town of Pattonia, Texas; at the mouth of the Trinity river, in Galveston bay, and to extend up the main channel of said river to the town of Magnolia, Texas; Washington harbor, North Carolina, Edenton harbor, North Carolina; mouth of Mackay's creek, North Carolina; Chippewa river, up to Chippewa falls, Wisconsin; harbor at