New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT BURNED

Destruction of the T. L. McGill

LOSS OF SIXTY LIVES

We transfer to our columns the following special dispatch to the *Times*, published in that journal yesterday morning:

MEMPHIS, January 15.—Steamer T. L. McGill, from Cairo to New Orleans, with one hundred tons assorted freight, caught fire at ten o'clock last night while lying at Hoo-fly bar, eighty miles below here, and was burned to the water's edge. The fire is said to have originated in the engineer's deck up. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and her entire upper works were destroyed in less than two hours.

She had when she left here fifteen cabin passengers, thirty deck passengers and a crew of about fifty, including officers. Of the whole number thirty-five persons are known to have been saved, while the loss of life will hardly fall short of sixty souls.

The steamers A. J. White and St. Francis had passed the McGill, and were several miles above her when they saw the light of the burning boat, and immediately went to her assistance, putting out yawls, and, with the steamer Alice, succeeded in rescuing those whose names are given below, and who came to the city on the two first named boats.

From those who have arrived, I learn there were five cabin passengers lost; among them were a German and wife, who got aboard at Belmont, and were seen to jump overboard, locked in each others arms; also a gentleman and wife, who were asleep at the time the fire broke out, and it is supposed these perished in the flames, and a man, name unknown, who got aboard at New Madrid.

The books and papers being lost, it is impossible to ascertain the names of the lost.

Among the deck passengers lost there was a family of seven persons, including four children, who came on board at Belmont, and thirteen Mexicans.

Of the officers lost were Captain William Tompkins, in command; First Clerk McFarland, Second Engineer Nelson Brown, two deck hands, chambermaid, deck sweeper, second steward, porter, and pantryman; the barber, and Evans, deck hand, being saved.

The following is a list of those saved of the crew: Oliver Cottrill, first engineer, St. Louis; Isaac Lansiton, stoker, St. Louis; Jerry Lawsey, stoker, St. Louis; C. H. Crane, cook, St. Louis; Patrick Callens, deck sweeper, New Orleans; W. O'Brien, rouster, Chicago; David R. Jones, rouster, Thurman, Ohio; F. Green, Belvidere, Wisconsin; Thomas Rogers, colored cabin boy, Vicksburg; John Black, colored cabin boy, New Orleans; and Abe McFall, cabin boy, Cairo.

Passengers saved are W. H. Grell, St. Louis; Peter Gavin, St. Louis; D. A. French, Mescow, Kentucky; J. Daly, St. Louis; A. J. M. Caldwell, Hickman, Kentucky; Valentine Fox, St. Louis; William Johnston, Bay St. Louis; Mr. Shinglepeck, Milwaukee; C. L. Barnes, Bartlett, Tennessee; M. Kelly, St. Louis, and the following colored rousters residences unknown; Dennis Linn, G. Maten, Pat Jones, Alexander Johnson, Alf. Burton, C. Brown, Henry Hudson, Frank Wilson, H. Clay, Moses Heale, Richards Hill, S. Whiting, Charley Post.

Later—The steamer Alice has just arrived from the wreck of the McGill. William Woodruff, the second clerk of that steamer, is a passenger. He states that the pilots, James and George Kelly, were saved, and that Captain Tompkins was last seen on a cotton bale, a few rods from shore, apparently exhausted.

He also states that many deck passengers were burned—one, a woman, was seen enveloped in flames; the others were driven to the guards of the boat, where they remained till forced into the water by the flames. Some clung to the sides of the boat and died from cold and exhaustion, the yawls sent out by the steamers Francis A. J. White and Alice, not being able to get to them on account of the intense heat from the burning boat, while others jumped into the water with such light articles as they could obtain.

Mr. Woodruff states that the officers and men belonging to the boats which came to the rescue, did everything in their power, kindly furnishing the survivors with money and clothing, and also states that the boat with the books, papers, etc., is a total loss.

The cargo consisted of nine hundred tons assorted freight, fifty horses and twenty mules, all of which was lost, except about one hundred tons taken out to lighten her over the bar. He will enter a protest for her and proceed with the surviving crew to St. Louis, to-morrow.

Southern Railroad Connections with St. Louis.

We copy this from the St. Louis *Republican* for the information of our readers:

At this time, when the Iron Mountain railroad is being rapidly pushed forward toward Arkansas, it is well for us to carefully watch all plans for new roads through Arkansas and Louisiana. A proper regard for the future interests of our city demands that we should foster in every way that lies in our power, all projected roads that connect with the Iron Mountain road. The immense extent of country West and South, which the extension of that road will open up for our merchants, is well known to be exceedingly rich and fertile, and much the largest portion of it is without any rail communication with the West and North. The advantages which we gain by a close and direct route to New Mexico and the adjoining territory, together with the connection it offers with the Southern road to the Pacific can not be over estimated. Equally great are the benefits which will be derived from the trade that will flow to us from Arkansas, Northern Louisiana and Eastern and Northern Texas.

No argument is needed to show the lucrative character of this trade, as the business done in the past year by the line packets running from here up the Red river has given ample evidence that there is money in it. Though quite a large traffic has grown up through the medium of this packet line, we presume it will not be denied that a very large amount of business now goes to New Orleans which would come to this city if we had direct rail communication with that section of country. It has given as much pleasure, in this connection, to notice several of the Southern journals advocating a railroad from Pine Bluff on the Arkansas river, to Alexandria on the Red river. Pine Bluff is but a short distance from Little Rock, and the Iron Mountain would have easy means of connection with the proposed road.

The distance from Pine Bluff to Alexandria is about 200 miles, and from Little Rock to Alexandria would be by this route about 230 miles. Little Rock, by the line of the Iron Mountain road, which is now rapidly building in that direction, is 341 miles from St. Louis, so that by a line of about 570 miles length we would have a road through Missouri and Arkansas to the very heart of Louisiana. Moreover, there is a road projected and already chartered, running from New Orleans to Shreveport and passing through Alexandria. From Alexandria to New Orleans is about 170 miles. This gives a line from St. Louis to New Orleans of something like 750 miles. It would be well for our railroad capitalists to look into this project, for it certainly offers advantages which would be of incalculable benefit to St. Louis.

Besides this route there is the other line projected by Memphis and St. Louis capitalists, with the route of which our readers are familiar. We refer to the proposed extension of the Iron Mountain from Belmont down the bank of the Mississippi, the embankment required serving the double purpose of a road-bed for the railroad and a levee for the river. Thousands of acres of swamps would thus be reclaimed, and the land become as fertile and productive as any in the South. By these projects we would be furnished with two routes to New Orleans on the west side of the Mississippi river, one starting from each of the termini of the Iron Mountain road; one penetrating all the rich river counties of Arkansas and Louisiana, and the other striking through the heart of those States would bring the trade of the central and western counties.

OFFICIAL.

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

POSTAL CONVENTION.

The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, being desirous to promote the friendly relations existing between their respective citizens and subjects, by placing the communications by post between the two countries upon an advantageous footing, have resolved to conclude a convention for this purpose, and have named as ther plenipotentiaries—that is to say:

The President of the United States, Henry T. Blow, a citizen of the United States, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the court of his Imperial Majesty;

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, the most illustrious and most excellent Joao Mauricio Wanderley, Baron de Cotegipe, Senator and Grandee of the Empire, member of his council, commander of his Order of the Rose, Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine Department in charge of the foreign affairs, etc.; who, after having communicated to each other their respective fill powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

An exchange of correspondence shall hereafter take place between the United States of America and the Empire of Brazil by means of the line of mail packets subsidized by the respective governments plying monthly between the port of New York and the ports of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, as well as by such other means of transportation between the seaports of the two countries as shall hereafter be established with the approval of the respective Post Departments of the United States and Brazil; and this correspondence shall embrace:

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 and 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 shall be the office of exchange on the side of the United States, and Para, Bahia, Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro shall be the offices of exchange on the side of Brazil 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.

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 manuscript subject by law to letter rate of postage—fifteen grammes.

2. For all correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which each department shall adopt for the mails which it dispatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration.

But each office shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof. The weight stated by the dispatching office shall always be accepted, except in cases of manifest errors.

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 postage 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 Empire of Brazil shall be fifteen (15) cents, United States currency, per each weight of fifteen grammes or fraction of fifteen grammes, and the postage to be charged and collected in Brazil on each letter or manuscript, subject to letter postage, mailed in Brazil, and addressed to any place in the United States shall be three hundred reis, Brazilian currency; the same to be in each case, in full of all charges whatever to the place of destination in either country.

2. On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, there shall be charged and collected by the dispatching country such rates of inland postage as are now, or may hereafter be established by its laws for domestic correspondence of the same class; and in addition thereto a sea rate of one cent United States currency (or its equivalent in the currency of Brazil) on each newspaper, and for each weight of thirty grammes or fraction of thirty grammes of other printed matter, sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps and plans, which inland and sea postage shall be combined into one rate, and the prepayment thereof certified by the stamp of the dispatching office.

In like manner, on newspapers, prints of all kinds, and other articles of mailable matter (except letters) received in either country from the other, there shall be charged and collected at the office of delivery in the receiving country such rates of inland post age as are now, or may hereafter be, established for domestic correspondence of the same class by the laws of each country respectively.

Except as above, no charge whatever shall be levied in the country in which international letters, newspapers, etc., are delivered.

Newspapers and other correspondence, mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, shall be sent in narrow bands or covers, open at the sides or ends, so that they may be easily examined, and shall be subject to the laws and regulations of the dispatching country in regard to their liability 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.

ARTICLE VI.

The governments of the United States and of Brazil reciprocally grant to each other the privilege of a free transfer of closed mails in the ports and harbors of the respective countries, from one vessel to another, in continuance of their conveyance to destination.

ARTICLE VII.

The Post Departments of the United States and of Brazil shall establish by agreement, and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may exchange, in open mails, the correspondence originating in or destined to other countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries; but such correspondence shall only be charged with the international postage established by this convention, augmented by the postage rates in force between the forwarding country and the country of destination, and any other tax for exterior service.

The two Post Departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage, and the amounts thereof, must be absolutely prepaid, or can be left unpaid; and until such lists are furnished, neither country is to mail to the other any correspondence for foreign countries beyond the country to which the mail is sent.

Correspondence of this class must be accompanied by a letter-bill from the dispatching exchange office, specifying the amount due thereon to each office, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post to the dispatching exchange office an acknowledgment of receipt and verification thereof, which letter-bills and acknowledgments of receipt shall serve as vouchers in the settlement of the accounts. The accounts to be kept between the two departments upon this class of correspondence shall be stated quarterly, transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable, and the balance found due shall be paid promptly to the creditor office under such regulations as the respective Post Departments may from time to time prescribe.

ARTICLE VIII.

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

ARTICLE IX.

The official correspondence between each government and its legation near the other, and that of the latter with the former, 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 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.

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 for each article shall be ten cents in the United States, and two hundred (200) reis in Brazil.

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.

ARTICLE XIII.

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

ARTICLE XIV.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Rio de Janeiro, as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the same.

Done in the city of Rio de Janeiro, this fourteenth day of the month of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

HENRY T. BLOW.
BARAO DE COTEGIPE.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
Washington, May 9, 1870. }

Having examined and considered the foregoing articles of a postal convention between the United States of America and the Empire of Brazil, which were agreed upon and signed in the city of Rio de Janeiro on the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, by Hon. Henry T. Blow, United States Minister to Brazil, acting in behalf of, and under instructions from, this department, and by His Excellency Baron de Cotegipe, Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine Department of Brazil, in charge of the foreign affairs, etc., the same are by me hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the Postoffice Department to be hereto affixed, with my signature, the day and year first above written.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General, United States.

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, 1870.

[TRANSLATION.]

We, Don Pedro II, Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil, etc., make known to all those who shall see the present letter of confirmation, approval and ratification, that on the fourteenth day of the month of March, of the current year of one thousand eight hundred and seventy, there was concluded and signed at this court, between us and His Excellency the President of the United States of America, by the respective plenipotentiaries, endowed with full powers, a postal convention.

The same convention being presented to us, and all therein contained being seen, considered and examined by us, we approve, ratify and confirm the same, in the whole, as in each of its articles and stipulations, and by the present we pronounce it firm and valid and of full effect, promising by the imperial faith and word to fulfil it, and to have it fulfilled and observed in every possible manner.

In testimony of which we have caused to be prepared the present letter, signed by us, sealed with the great seal of the arms of the Empire, and attested by our Minister and Secretary of State, undersigned.

Given at the palace of Rio de Janeiro, on the twenty-eighth day of the month of June, of the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

PEDRO, Emperor.
VISCOUNT DE HABORALY.

A PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States of America—Convention between the United States and Great Britain—Naturalization—Concluded May 13, 1870; exchanged August 10, 1870; proclaimed September 16, 1870.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for regulating the citizenship of citizens of the United States who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the United States of America to the British dominions, and of British subjects who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the British dominions to the United States of America, was concluded and signed at London, by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the thirteenth day of May last, the original of which convention is word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to regulate the citizenship of citizens of the United States of America who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the United States of America to the British dominions, and of British subjects who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the British dominions to the United States of America, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, John Lothrop Motley, esquire, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to her Britannic Majesty; and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, Baron Hyde of Hindon, a peer of the United Kingdom, a member of her Britannic Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the most honorable Order of the Bath, her Britannic Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, to and to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of the United States of America who have become, or shall become, and are naturalized according to law within the British dominions as British subjects, shall be held by the United States to be in all respects and for all purposes British subjects, and shall be treated as such by the United States.

Reciprocally, British subjects who have become, or shall become, and are naturalized according to law within the United States of America as citizens thereof, shall, subject to the provisions of Article II, be held by Great Britain to be in all respects and for all purposes citizens of the United States, and shall be treated as such by Great Britain.

ARTICLE II.

Such citizens of the United States as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized within the dominions of her Britannic Majesty as British subjects, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their national ty as citizens of the United States, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention.

Such British subjects as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their British nationality, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the twelfth day of May, 1870.

The manner in which this renunciation may be made and publicly declared shall be agreed upon by the governments of the respective countries.

ARTICLE III.

If any such citizen of the United States as aforesaid, naturalized within the dominions of her Britannic Majesty, should renew his residence in the United States, the United States government may, on his own application and on such conditions as that government may think fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States, and Great Britain shall not, in that case, claim him as a British subject on account of his former naturalization.

In the same manner, if any such British subject as aforesaid naturalized in the United States should renew his residence within the dominions of her Britannic Majesty, her Majesty's government may, on his own application, and on such conditions as that government may think fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of a British subject, and the United States shall not, in that case, claim him as a citizen of the United States on account of his former naturalization.

ARTICLE IV.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be within twelve months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at London, the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.
CLARENDON.

And whereas, The said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London on the tenth instant.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and part thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

CONVENTION between the General Postoffice of the United States of America and the General Postoffice of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The General Postoffice of the United States of America and the General Postoffice of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland being desirous of establishing and maintaining an exchange of mails between the United States on the one side and the Straits Settlements and the British East Indies on the other, by means conjointly of the line of United States mail packets plying between San Francisco and Hong-Kong, and of the line of British mail packets plying between Hong-Kong and Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Aden, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a direct exchange of mails between the offices of New York and San Francisco on the one part and the offices of Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Aden, on the other, comprising letters, newspapers, prices-current, book packets, and packets of patterns or samples originating in the United States and addressed respectively to the Straits Settlements or to the British East Indies, or originating in the British East Indies or the Straits Settlements, respectively, and addressed to the United States.

These mails shall be conveyed by United States mail packets between San Francisco and Hong-Kong, via Yokohama, and by British mail packets between Hong-Kong and Singapore or the Indian ports.

ARTICLE II.

The postage to be collected in the United States upon paid correspondence addressed to the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies shall be ten cents per single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight; heavier letters being charged in proportion; two cents each on newspapers or prices-current, and eight cents per four ounces on book packets or packets of patterns or samples; and the postage to be collected in the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies upon paid correspondence addressed to the United States shall be ten pence per single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, heavier letters being charged in proportion; and four pence per four ounces for newspapers, prices current, book packets, or packets of patterns or samples.

The correspondence thus paid shall be delivered at the place of destination, whether in the United States or in the British Possessions, free from all charge whatsoever.

Letters posted in either country unpaid or insufficiently paid shall nevertheless be forwarded, and shall be charged at the place of destination with a rate of postage of the same amount that would be chargeable on a letter of like weight posted for dispatch in the opposite direction, together with a fine of sixpence in the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, or of twelve cents in the United States.

ARTICLE III.

The exchange of the correspondence referred to in Article II, preceding, shall not give rise to any accounts between the British and the United States postoffices. Each office shall keep the postage which it collects.

ARTICLE IV.

Every letter, newspaper, price-current, book packet, or packet of patterns or samples, dispatched from one office to the other, shall be plainly stamped in red ink with a stamp bearing the words "Paid all," on the right hand upper corner of the address, and shall also bear the date stamp of the office at which it was posted.

ARTICLE V.

Dead letters, newspapers, etc., which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned, without charge, monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective offices will permit.

ARTICLE VI.

The two offices may, by mutual consent, make such detailed regulations as shall be found necessary to carry out the objects of this arrangement, such regulations to terminate at any time, on reasonable notice by either office.

ARTICLE VII.

This convention shall come into operation on the first day of November, 1868, and shall be terminable at any time on a notice, by either office, of six months.

Done in duplicate, and signed in Washington on the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D. 1868, and in London on the fourteenth day of August, 1868.

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.
MONTROSE,
Postmaster General of the United Kingdom.

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

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.
Washington, July 28, 1868.

J. B. KNIGHT,

76.....Carondelet street.....76

Sells all kinds of

MACHINERY.

General Southern Agent for

Watertown Steam Engine Company,

Builders of

Excelsior Patent Portable Engine, with Cylinder & Dome, Locomotive Boilers,

Plantation and Farm Engines,

Mounted on Wheels, with Spark Arrester.

STATIONARY ENGINES

Of all Sizes,

With Flue, Tubular or Locomotive Boilers.

Improved Reversible Circular Saw Mills,

Can be set up either Right or Left Handed, without altering any part of Mill or Carriage.

J. D. BROOKS' Improved Jolnvas

Turbine Water Wheel,

Shafting,

Hangers,

Pulleys,

Car Wheels,

Mill Work

All the above are built under the personal supervision of MR. G. BRADFORD, the Pioneer in

Portable Steam Engine Building,

Which enables them to produce

MACHINERY UNSURPASSED BY ANY.

SOUTHERN COTTON GIN,

Manufactured by

J. E. CARVER & CO.,

Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

These Gins have been in use for many years, and received the highest MEDAL awarded at the

Paris Exposition,

And are built under the superintendence of

Mr. J. E. Carver,

The only person of the name who is engaged in the manufacture of COTTON GINS.

J. B. KNIGHT, Agent,

No. 76 Carondelet street.

Also the following from the BEST MAKERS.

Sugar Mills, Evaporators, Sugar Kettles, Portable Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Corn and Wheat Mills, Seed Carriers, Horse Powers, Belting, Saws.

Broom Corn Threshers,

To run by hand or power.

Broom Corn Scrapers,

Wood Working Machinery, and all Varieties of Mill and Plantation Machinery.

W. H. SEAMAN.

J. B. KNIGHT,

ja16 1y2p No. 76 Carondelet street.

THE NEW REVISED STATUTES

OF 1869 AND 1870

Is now ready and for sale at

60 Camp street.

WILLIAM BARRETT

25

STANDARD FIRE AND WATER PROOF ROOFING.

SOUTHERN PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING COMPANY.

Office—No. 184 Peters Street, formerly New Levee, above Julia,

NEW ORLEANS.

This Roofing is adapted to every style of House Roofs, as well as Steamboat Roofs, Verandas, Awnings, etc.

Costs less than that of any other standard roofing. Plastic Slate is likewise a most excellent covering for metal roofs of all kinds; it preserves the metal, dispenses with painting, and checks the contraction and expansion. Plastic Slate and Irish and American Felt for sale in quantities to suit. For full particulars send for circular. se18 6m

CONSTABLE'S. SALES.

Mrs. E. Brown vs. Samuel Pollard—Sixth Justice Court, parish of Orleans, No. 4075.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. Charles A. Meyers, Sixth Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction on Washington street, between Magnolia street and Locust street, on FRIDAY, January 27, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.—

ONE NUISANCE CART.

Seized in the above entitled and numbered suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot in United States currency.

JAMES MOORE,
ja17 23 27 Constable Sixth Justice Court.

E. Tomatis, Agent, vs. S. M. Templeton—No. 10,822.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Honorable W. L. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, January 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at my warehouse, No. 246 Girod street, the following described property, to wit:

ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, as per inventory on file in my office.

Terms—Cash.

A. J. DAVERN,
ja17 23 27 Constable Second Justice Court.

P. Lefevre vs. F. Mouney—Second Justice Court, parish of Orleans, No. 10,484.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction on SATURDAY, January 28, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with building and appurtenances, designated by the No. 106, on a plan drawn by C. De Armas, on the seventeenth day of April, 1852, and deposited in the office of said notary, which lot forms the corner of Dumaine and Gorgenois streets, and measures twenty-nine feet ten inches front on Dumaine street, by one hundred and one feet eight and a half inches in depth and front on Gorgenois street, and one hundred and one feet six inches five and a half lines in depth on the opposite line, purchased by the defendant from Albin Soulie, by act passed before A. Duncros, dated twentieth day of September, 1859.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

A. J. DAVERN,
de28 Constable Second Justice Court.

Mrs. E. Drummond vs. Mr. and Mrs. Westerfield—First Justice Court, parish of Orleans.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS, to me directed by the Hon. H. M. Dibble, First Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse, No. 139 Julia street, on TUESDAY, January 17, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.—

ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot in United States treasury notes.

DANIEL CROWLEY,
ja7 12 17 Constable First Justice Court.

CORPORATIONS.

CHARTER.....CHARTER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
City of New Orleans. }

Be it known that on this fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, before me, Robert Joseph Ker, a notary public in and for the city of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and qualified, and in presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned personally came and appeared Messrs. William Davis, Henry A. Peeler, Robert J. Ker, William R. Fish, M. A. Southworth and James P. Casey, all residing in this city, who declared that, intending to organize themselves into a Corporation under the provisions of the constitution, and of an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An act for the organization of corporations for works of public improvement and utility," approved March 14, 1855, and to secure and enjoy the rights, privileges and powers of a body corporate and politic, they do hereby declare and specify, in an authentic form, the purposes and objects of the said Corporation, the name, style and title thereof, the place chosen for its domicile, the officers on whom citation may be served, with powers of corporation and object of organization and manner of organization, the manner in which its elections shall be held and qualification of electors, the managers and their election, the officers and manner of appointment, the amount of the capital stock, the number of shares, the amount of each share, and the time when and the manner in which payment on stock subscribed shall be made, general requirements and mode of liquidation of its affairs at the termination of its charter, as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

They, the said appearers, their associates and successors, shall form a body corporate and politic in law, to be known under the name and style of "THE LOUISIANA LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY," and its domicile shall be the city of New Orleans, and all citations shall be served on its President, and by said corporate name shall have power to contract, to sue and be sued, to hold, purchase, acquire, sell and transfer property of any description—real, personal and mixed—in this State, and may establish a common seal, and the same use, alter, break and abolish at pleasure.

ARTICLE II.

The object for which this Corporation is organized and established, is to acquire, reclaim and improve swamp, overflowed and other lands, to sell or lease them, and to make such works of public improvement as may be necessary to reclaim and improve such lands and to facilitate navigation.

ARTICLE III.

This Corporation shall be organized within a delay of ninety days and the appearers above shall act as a provisional board of directors until the first general election hereinafter provided for.

They shall open books of subscription to its capital stock and determine the mode and manner of subscribing thereto and the installments to be paid; certificates of stock shall be issued, signed by the President and Secretary of the Board, and no transfer shall be valid unless made upon the stock-books and surrender of the certificate.

ARTICLE IV.

At each election each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock owned by him, provided that the same has been transferred to him within thirty days prior to such election.

The stockholders may appoint other stockholders to represent them and cast whatever votes said stockholders would have been entitled to were they present.

ARTICLE V.

All the corporate powers of this Company shall be exercised by a Board of Six Directors stockholders, to be elected at such time and in such manner as is herein provided for, to hold office until their successors are appointed.

ARTICLE VI.

The officers of this Corporation shall be a President, Chief Engineer, Treasurer and Secretary, who shall be elected by the Board of Directors to hold office until their successors are elected.

ARTICLE VII.

The capital stock of this Corporation shall be the sum of two million dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to five millions of dollars.

ARTICLE VIII.

No stockholder shall be held liable or responsible for the contracts or acts of the Company in any further sum than the amount of his stock.

ARTICLE IX.

The said Corporation shall have power to make and establish such rules, regulations and by-laws as may be necessary to carry on its business, and to regulate its affairs, and may repeal or amend the same as occasion may require, to further and promote the object of its organization: provided, that the same be not contrary to the constitution of the United States and of this State.

ARTICLE X.

Should it become necessary to use, leave, enter, or take any private property for the purpose of carrying on the works of this Corporation, and in the event that it can not agree with the owner or owners of the same for its purchase, said Corporation shall enjoy all the privileges of expropriating the same, conferred by law.

ARTICLE XI.

The said Corporation shall have full power at any general meeting convened for that purpose after thirty days' public notice, to make any modifications, additions or alterations to this present act of incorporation, or to dissolve said Corporation, with the assent of three-fourths of the stock represented at such notified meeting.

ARTICLE XII.

At the close of this charter or sooner, if dissolved, as hereinbefore provided, there shall be three trustees elected under the rules governing general elections, who shall have power to liquidate its affairs, sell its property and distribute the proceeds.

Thus done and passed in my office at New Orleans, on the day and date aforesaid, in presence of Messrs. Alcee J. Ker and Frank B. Segliers, competent witnesses, who hereto sign their names, together with said appearers and we, the notary.

Original signed:
WILLIAM DAVIS,
HENRY A. PEELER,
ROBERT J. KER,
W. R. FISH,
M. A. SOUTHWORTH,
JAMES P. CASEY,
ALCEE J. KER,
F. B. SEGLIERS,
ROBERT J. KER,
Notary Public.

A true copy from the original:
ROBERT J. KER, Notary Public.
New Orleans, January 16, 1871.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Mortgages for the city and parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the foregoing act of incorporation has been this day duly recorded in book society No. 4, page 220, of this office, according to law.

C. DARCANTEL, Deputy.
New Orleans, January 16, 1871. ja17 26 fe12 16

CHARTER.....CHARTER.

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

Be it known, that on this the twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth, before me, Andrew Hero, Jr., a notary public, in and for the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and qualified, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared, Mortimer O. H. Norton, of this city, President of the La Variete Association, a duly organized corporate body, domiciled in this city, instituted under the provisions of the laws of this State relative to the organization of corporations for literary and other purposes, by an act executed under private signature, under date of the first of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, of record in the office of mortgages for this parish, in society book three, folio 266; also John Crickard, also of this city, Secretary of the Board of Directors of said association; said Messrs. Norton and Crickard herein acting for and on behalf of said La Variete Association, under and by virtue of a resolution of the Board of Directors thereof, passed at a meeting of the same, held on the twenty-seventh instant, a certified copy of which said resolution is annexed for reference.

Which said Messrs. Norton and Crickard declared, in said capacities, that pursuant to section six hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes of this State, and after due and legal notice had been made and published, a general meeting of the stockholders of said La Variete Association was convened at its club room in this city, on the twenty-sixth day of December, instant, for the purpose of altering or amending the act of incorporation of said association, and that at said general meeting stockholders owning or representing seventy-three shares of the Capital stock of said association were present or represented, and they unanimously recommended and adopted the following alteration or amendment of article first of the charter or act of incorporation of said La Variete Association, viz:

"That the price of the shares of the said Variete Association be increased from five hundred dollars to one thousand dollars, and that, in the discretion of the President and Directors of the said association, the number of said shares be increased to any number not to exceed two hundred and fifty.

"That the President and Directors be and they are hereby authorized to call upon the stockholders for payments, in such installments and at such dates as they may deem advisable, until each shareholder shall have paid for a full share of one thousand dollars; and that on the failure of any shareholder to pay any installment for which he may be called upon, such share shall be sold by the President and Directors, after thirty days notice to the shareholder who may be in default, for his account and risk."

And said Messrs. Norton and Crickard moreover declared that by virtue of the authority contained in said resolution, and in order to more fully carry into effect the above amendment they hereby publicly declare and make known that the above alteration of or amendment to article first of the charter of said La Variete Association has been made and enacted according to law; and further require the Recorder of Mortgages of and for this parish to place the same on record in his office.

Thus done and passed in my office, at New Orleans, aforesaid, in the presence of George Cenas and Paul A. Conand, witnesses, both of this city, who hereunto sign their names with the parties and me, the said notary, the day and date aforesaid.

Original signed,
M. O. H. NORTON,
J.