New Orleans Republican.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

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Twelve	85 ..	155 ..	210 ..	380 ..	580 ..
Thirteen	90 ..	165 ..	220 ..	410 ..	620 ..
Fourteen	95 ..	175 ..	236 ..	430 ..	660 ..
Fifteen	100 ..	185 ..	240 ..	450 ..	700 ..
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THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

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

Terms of Subscription.

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A liberal commission allowed to those who send us clubs of five or more.

WAR REMINISCENCES.

Facts Regarding General Burnside and the Battle of Fredericksburg.

The following article from the Chicago *Evening Journal* will be especially interesting to those who remember that General Franklin handled the troops under the command of General Banks at the time of the Mansfield disaster in the Red river campaign:

ELGIN, Illinois, April 20, 1871.

In reading the *Journal* of the eighteenth instant, the following paragraph in your New York letter attracted my attention:

The latter [General Burnside] placed a high estimation upon the misguided officer [the rebel General Hill]. Upon several occasions during the war they confronted each other in battle, and had opportunities of extending civilities and kindnesses to the staff officers of each other taken prisoners. At Fredericksburg, Hill mainly contributed to Burnside's defeat. The country has, however, never known how near the latter came to crushing Lee's army upon that occasion. Your correspondent, who was present at the battle, received unquestionable proofs that had the movement of the Pennsylvania reserves, upon Lee's right wing, been supported by the sixth corps (which was not called into action—not through its own fault), the captured road leading to Richmond would have been held, Lee's line of retreat south would have been cut off, and he would have been crushed between the upper and nether millstones. General Lee took this view of the case, and in a conversation held before his death with a certain colonel, whose name I withhold, the confederate chieftain said that Burnside came the nearest of all the Federal generals, before Grant, to destroying his army.

I have watched public utterances, army sketches, and military histories, since the day of that famous battle, to see the opinions formed of it, confident that some one in poring over the facts would make just the statement above quoted, and the fame of one of our best officers be cleared of a cloud which rested upon it.

No battle of the war was so severely criticised as was Burnside's first attack upon Fredericksburg. Because the general in command preferred to submit in quiet to the anathemas hurled upon him by scribblers, backed as they were by the jealous animadversions of weak-minded "jumped" officers, it has been assumed that he was guilty of a gross blunder. Burnside was accused of willfully and ignorantly throwing away the lives of French's and Howard's divisions upon the impregnable heights behind the city. We have read how iron-hearted Sumner wept as he saw his brave corps dash upon hills bristling with artillery and rifles; how he cursed Burnside, etc., and how the troops murmured at their commander for his heedless reck of life—to all of which the writer takes exceptions, and will state his reasons therefor. Amid all this clamor, Burnside wisely held his peace, supported by the consciousness that some day the facts would be more fully known, and his course of action and plan of battle amply justified—and it will be.

Permit me to go back a little in time. By order of Mr. Lincoln, General McClellan was superseded in the command of the Potomac army by General Burnside. The army was then lying at and near Warrenton—the sixth corps, to which the writer belonged, being at New Baltimore, a squalid Virginia four-corners. Despite General McClellan's evident unfitness as an offensive commander, he was a favorite with the troops, and the terrible blunder of Antietam had not entirely torn the glamor from "Little Mac."

At the time of his removal it was vaguely hinted that a big mutiny was brewing—that it was barely possible the army would not move under the new commander; that the gallant heroism that won the stone bridge at Antietam would never lead that army. However, all passed off quietly. The two generals reviewed the troops together, and General Burnside took command.

As the army slowly moved southward he perfected his plans of organization, and when we arrived in front of Fredericksburg the army was divided into three grand divisions, named the first, the second, and the third grand division.

The first division was composed of the first and sixth corps, commanded by General William B. Franklin; General W. F. Smith commanding the sixth corps.

The army took up quarters, facing Lee's forces, and prepared for battle. Owing to the halt at Warrenton, and the confusion attending the change of commanders—Burnside being obliged to *find* his army and get them well in hand—Lee had encamped upon the heights behind the town and thrown up entrenchments, which were formidable indeed, and with a river between the forces he felt secure. The city of Fredericksburg is situated in a natural amphitheatre. Just above, perhaps a half mile, the Rappahannock crowds through hills. These hills recede from the river on the side of the city for nearly two miles, at which point they are about one mile from the river, when they bend once more sharply to the east, and, at the distance of a mile or so, once more approach the stream. Upon the east side there is not so much of a plateau. The hills upon the west, around the whole plateau, were occupied with Lee's troops, forming a great semicircle of armed men, with the accompaniment at every available point of frowning batteries. It was known to General Burnside that just over the brow of these hills was the road to Richmond, upon which Lee depended. The general knew that if he could once secure the command of this road he could destroy the rebel army, as striking the road at a given point would cut the "snake"—as Mr. Lincoln called it—in two. To accomplish this it would be necessary to fight. To do this fighting Burnside made ample preparations.

Some distance south of the city the hills made a regular and gradual slope to the plain. Up this natural way it was determined to push a heavy force of picked infantry to take the crowning eminences and be amply sufficient to maintain itself, and also, if necessary, to sweep the hills by enfilade supported at proper place by columns in direct attack. The infantry was to be supported by formidable field artillery, cavalry and the siege batteries on the east side of the river which could easily throw their enormous shells across the valley and upon the hills beyond. The conception of plan was admirable—it only remained for the various commanders to promptly and cordially support their chief, and Burnside would have ranked as a military success. To the first grand division was assigned the honorable position of scaling the heights south of the city, taking and holding the road and rolling up the rebel army, to the right and left, to be caught again and again by the advancing columns.

To General Franklin was assigned the opportunity to win a great name. To him was intrusted 45,000 infantry, numerous batteries, and a strong force of cavalry.

Early in the morning of December 13, 1862, this mighty array debouched upon the beautiful plain and took position—the sixth corps in advance; the first in position to move either way, as the fortunes of the conflict might determine the necessity. Not a man in that splendid host seemed to doubt the result of the dawning battle. As the splendid lines stretched out and moved slowly forward over the space between the river and hills, every heart bounded with pride. The rebels looked from their hiding places and hills and knew that a day of judgment was before them. Staff officers and couriers dashed along the brow of the hill, and there is no doubt, as your correspondent says, General Lee said that the anxiety of that day was great with him, and that General Burnside had found out the weak point of the foe.

Soon the sixth corps halted. In a few moments the Pennsylvania reserve division, 4500 strong, stepped forward, and then it was understood that to this battle-tried body was given the dangerous and glorious duty of the forlorn hope. Slowly they pushed forward, and soon the dropping skirmish fire began, followed by the occasional discharge from a battery on either side. Rebel guns soon began to point to them from left to right. Union batteries took position and answered, and then the long roll of battle commenced. Steadily the forlorn hope pushed on and up, farther and farther from their supports—driving the enemy up the hill, upon the hill, and over the hill. Then for succor and victory won. As they looked down from their hard-won positions they see 40,000 infantry resting on their arms. Not a man of that host in motion. A mile between them and friends; they surrounded in front and flank by thousands, who, seeing that no support advances, hasten to attack the daring few who have driven the sword to their very vitals. Their general sends back for reinforcements, with word that he has won and can hold the road for an hour. General Franklin, lolling under a tree, surrounded by his staff and enjoying his lunch, hears the report of the aid, takes out his watch, and says: "It is three o'clock, and too late—let the reserves fall back from the hill." And down they came—what there was left, for over half had fallen—and the battle was lost. The faces of 40,000 men burned with shame as they saw that hard-pressed band come slowly back, broken-hearted, and sore with thoughts of the vain sacrifices they had made. The rebels had been saved, not by their own prowess. When a full history of the action of General Franklin upon that occasion is written, the reports will show that he, for jealousy, deliberately sacrificed a thousand men and lost a battle. Rather than see General Burnside, who had been placed over him, win a laurel, he imperilled a cause he had sworn to defend—and more. For General Lee, with the quick eye of a practiced soldier, made preparations to follow up the advantage which this criminal blunder had given him, and was soon ready to descend the hills and drive Franklin back upon the river, and away from his pontoons.

It was then the rapid and bloody charges, against almost impregnable positions, by the divisions of French and Howard upon the center and left of Lee, prevented him from concentrating upon Franklin. To avert such a possible danger, a part of the second grand division had been thrown into the city in the morning, and also to be ready, in case Lee's army was broken, to advance, supported by the whole army, and complete the work of destruction.

As General Burnside from a commanding eminence saw his plan so wickedly thwarted by the actions of Franklin's command—acting under Franklin's order—he turned away and said, "God only knows how near we came to a crowning victory!" That night the whole army recrossed the river and went into camp once more.

General Burnside issued, in a few days, a peremptory order relieving Generals Franklin, Smith, and John Cochrane from command in the army. The order was couched in plain terms, also. The general informed Mr. Lincoln that no officer could succeed while they retained their commands.

Powerful influences were set to work, and General Burnside was forced to suspend his order; but that Mr. Lincoln believed him to be right is proven by the order issued about one month afterward by the President, which did relieve Franklin—and *not* at his own request.

It will be remembered that neither Hooker, Meade, nor Grant ever intrusted him with a command, and had he served in the armies of the first Napoleon a drumhead courtmartial would, on the day following such a treacherous action as he committed on that battle day, have brought his military career to a just and sudden end.

I am glad to see that "Napanoch" has turned up that item, and if he will search the history of the battle of Antietam he will find still more praise for Burnside, who was always a soldier, faithful and true to his country, and his name will become brighter as years roll on.

ONE OF THE SIXTH CORPS.

The attention of sugar planters and others interested in the manufacture of sugar would be well repaid and agreeably occupied by a visit to the extensive copper and brass establishment of Messrs. Daniel & James D. Edwards, on Delta and Front streets, between Gravier and Poydras streets, and examine the large copper steam train just completed by them for Messrs McCall Brothers' plantation, Ascension parish, Louisiana, and now set up and connected together, awaiting orders for shipment.

This is the largest and most effective train of the many this house has furnished the many planters of our State. It consists of five copper clarifiers, ten feet by six and three deep, with skim troughs and flanges, with all their mountings in highly finished brass columns and plates, with four inches opening finished brass cocks to charge and discharge same, with copper pipes all fitted and set up in their places. Also, four copper evaporating pans eight feet in diameter and thirty inches deep with troughs and flanges, and all their mountings, finished columns to support flanges and with finished plates and finished charge cocks four inches opening, as well as discharge cocks, same size opening, with brass finished drain cocks and pipes for troughs, and all copper pipe fitted and placed.

Those interested in the mechanics of our city, should not let this opportunity pass of seeing what can be done by the mechanics of our city. The design and finish as well as the workmanship, reflect the greatest credit on Messrs. Edwards and their mechanics, and ought to be seen by all that they may form some opinion as to its excellence as well as for the information of the ability of our mechanics to make machinery of this kind, particularly, and as cheap as any house East, West, North, or South, with whom Messrs. Edwards compete, though probably they do not make as much profit to themselves, owing to higher wages being paid here than in other places.

Go one and all and see the train as well as their business facilities as carried on in their vast establishment. They promise to sell everything in their line at as low rates and on as accommodating terms as any others, be they New York or elsewhere. The whole work on this train was completed in seven weeks from the giving of contract, and every sheet of copper for the different uses rolled and made for same order.

Mr. Carpenter, of Philadelphia, contractor for printing the adhesive stamps, general and proprietary, has submitted to the Revenue Bureau models of the internal revenue stamps, general stamps of one, two, three, four, five, six, ten, fifteen and twenty; and proprietary stamps one, two, three, four, five, six and ten, altogether sixteen in number, and embracing all the denominations of the above classes. The object of the contractor has been to make every stamp, of both general and proprietary classes, distinct and individual in itself, while each class shall have a general similarity of plan. No one stamp of the series can be counterfeited, and the counterfeit made to answer for any other denomination of the same or another class by simply changing the lettering or figure of valuation. The present stamps do not have this protection. The stamps of larger denominations are nearly ready for the commissioner, the intention being to have the new stamps ready for delivery by the first of July.

One hundred and fifty of the employes in the National Engraving and Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department received notice that their services would not be required after May 1. These dismissals are made in consequence of the decrease of work, and include some of the first printers employed in this branch of the government service. Twenty-five of the discharged plate printers will be employed by the New York bank note companies. Besides the employes who have been discharged from the printing bureau of the treasury, three or four hundred will be dismissed from the treasury and the register's office during the month of May.

Mr. Ah Gin, a Chinaman in San Francisco, shot Mr. Ah Sam, another, for being too relentlessly attentive to Madame Gin, and then gave himself up. When interviewed by a reporter, he said: "Me dam good man. Ah Sam he too muchee heathen Chinee. No likee; too peculial. My wife he no likum, too; but me lik llum alice same. Melican man do so allee time, and makee b'lieve crazy."

A while ago, a poor wayfaring man of grief came to Burnham, Maine, but would not reveal his name or residence. He died last week, and examination of his effects shows that he was Professor Greenleaf, the author of the grammar and other school books famous in the country about thirty years ago.

The Chicago *Times* has had a verdict of $2500 given against it for libel. It published a story setting forth that a certain man returning home from an absence of a year or more, found an infant in his wife's arms, and killed himself from grief. This is the third trial. The former verdict was $3000.

Sawdust is no longer wasted at the sawmills in the lumber region of Maine; but is sold at a cent a bushel to the ice packers.

CORPORATIONS.

CHARTER.....CHARTER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH AND CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known, that on this twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, 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 and city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and qualified, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the several persons, residents of this city, whose names are hereto subscribed, stockholders or duly authorized representatives of the stockholders of "The Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company," a duly organized corporate body of this State, domiciled in this city, created by an act passed before H. C. Dibble, a notary in this city, on the sixth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, who declared that, after due notices and publications, a general meeting of the stockholders of said company was convened at its office in this city, on the twenty-seventh day of March, instant, for the purpose of making certain changes in the charter of said company, and of advising of the practicability of accepting on behalf of said company, the powers and privileges conferred on it by act No. 30 of the Legislature of this State, at its session of this year, entitled "an act to provide for the drainage of New Orleans," which became a law by constitutional limitation, and that at said general meeting, stockholders, or their duly authorized attorneys, representing fifteen hundred and forty-two shares (more than three-fourths of the total number of shares) of the stock of said company, unanimously decided and agreed that the said Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company should accept the powers and privileges conferred on it by the aforesaid act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act to provide for the drainage of New Orleans," and that article three of the charter should be amended and changed so as to hereafter read and be as follows, viz:

The capital stock of the company is hereby fixed at four millions of dollars, to be represented by two thousand shares of one thousand dollars each and twenty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each; whereof the present stock of two thousand shares of one thousand dollars each, amounting to two millions of dollars, shall be styled and designated as "canal stock," and be entitled to and alone have and enjoy all the privileges, franchises, rights and advantages that have accrued or may hereafter accrue to said company under and by virtue of the maintenance and management of the canal originally contemplated by or conducted under the provisions of the charter of said company, passed before said Notary Dibble, as aforesaid, and of an act of the Legislature of this State, of the session of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, being No. 116, and entitled "an act to provide State aid in the construction of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal, and for the issue of State bonds therefor;" which said canal stock shall be in no manner liable for the contracts or faults of said company under the maintenance and management of said drainage canals, or the liabilities and obligations imposed on said company by said act No. 30, of the Legislature of this State, of the session of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "an act to provide for the drainage of New Orleans."

And the remaining twenty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, hereby added to the original stock of said company, shall be styled and designated "drainage stock;" be alone entitled to have and enjoy all the franchises, rights, privileges and advantages conferred or intended to be conferred on said company by the aforesaid act No. 30, of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act to provide for the drainage of New Orleans," or that may hereafter accrue in carrying out the provisions of said law, and shall in no manner be liable for any of the faults or contracts of said company in the maintenance and management of its aforesaid canal from the Mississippi river to Lake Borgne, nor of any of the liabilities or restrictions imposed on said company by its charter as passed before said Notary Dibble.

Each and every share of said canal stock (of par value of one thousand dollars) shall have and receive ten shares of said drainage stock, and the Board of Directors shall promulge or enact and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations for the future management and regulation of the affairs of said company as may be requisite to provide for such difference in stock; the division of the revenues of said company arising from said ship or drainage canals to the particular kinds of stocks entitled to the same hereunder, and to completely carry out the provisions of this section as hereby amended.

Now, therefore, said appearers hereby formally declare and make known that said Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company has accepted the powers and privileges conferred on it by said act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act to provide for the drainage of New Orleans," and that section three of this charter, as passed before said Notary Dibble, is and has been changed or amended so as to read and be as hereinbefore specified, and to these ends they hereby authorize and require the Recorder of Mortgages in and for this city and parish to correct and record the afore said amendment on the books of his office.

Thus done and passed in my office, at New Orleans aforesaid, in the presence of Paul A. Conand and George Cenas, 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: J. O. NOYES,
C. BUSSKY,
LAFAYETTE POLGER,
And others.

P. A. CONANO,
GEORGE CENAS.

ANDREW HERO, JR.,
Notary Public.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original act, which has been duly recorded in the mortgage office of this parish, in society book eight, folio 208, and is on file and of record in my office.

ANDREW HERO, JR.,
Notary Public.

New Orleans, March 31, 1871.
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CORPORATIONS.

NOTICE OF LIQUIDATION.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20, 1871.

In conformity with the decision of the stockholders representing nine thousand and one shares, at a general meeting held on Wednesday, April 12, 1871, after due advertisements, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, in furtherance of a resolution of the board adopted on the fourteenth instant, that the New Orleans Insurance Association is dissolved, and that the liquidation of its affairs will be effected by Messrs. Samuel Henderson, Jules Aldige and D. Bouligny, as commissioners duly appointed under article eleven of the charter.

G. LANAUX, Secretary.

NOTICE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Capital.....$1,000,000

The New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, a corporation under the laws of the State of Louisiana, is ready to insure against fire, marine and river risks. Office No. 10 Exchange alley.

G. LANAUX, Secretary.

New Orleans, April 20, 1871.

Board of Directors.

CHARLES CAVAROC, President.

Charles de Ruyter, Augustus Reichard, Leon Haas, Jr., E. F. Mioton, S. Cambon, U. Marinoni, A. Poincy, Ant. Lanata, William Agar, Jean Egle, F. E. Bernard.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans.

Be it known that on this fifteenth day of the month of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth, before me, Gustave LeGardeur, Jr., a notary public, duly commissioned and sworn, in and for the parish and city aforesaid, therein residing; and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared Messrs. Charles Cavaroc, Charles de Ruyter, Augustus Reichard, Leon Haas, Jr., Eugene F. Mioton, Sylvestre Cambon, Ulysses Marinoni, Arthur Poincy, Antoine Lanata, F. Edgard Bernard, Jean Egle and William Agar, all of this city, and composing the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association. And the said C. Cavaroc, in his name and in the presence and in the name of the other above named appearers, presented to me, the undersigned notary, a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be the act of organization of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association; and the said appearers being desirous to give to said instrument due validity and authenticity, have requested me, the undersigned notary, to make an act of deposit and registry of the same; and I, the said notary, in pursuance of the request aforesaid, have registered the above mentioned act of organization, which is in the words and figures following, to wit:

The undersigned hereby form themselves into a corporation to be styled the NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, under the provisions and regulations contained in the amended charter of the New Orleans Insurance Association in this city, made part thereof by reference, with the distinct provision that no stockholder of the present corporation shall participate in the profits of the same unless he has effected insurance therein and paid premiums accordingly, and then only in the proportion of the earned premiums so paid; and that the capital of the present corporation is hereby fixed at one million of dollars ($1,000,000).

It being well understood that the present Board of Directors and other officers of the said New Orleans Insurance Association shall assume the organization of the affairs and management of the business of the present corporation as soon as five hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed, and continue until changed, in the manner provided for by said amended charter.

The undersigned agree to be considered bound, as though by stock note, for the number of shares opposite to their respective names, maturing on the thirty-first of December, 1871, and bound also to transfer to the present corporation whatever profits may accrue to them respectively in the New Orleans Insurance Association.

The undersigned binding themselves, moreover, to furnish to the present corporation stock notes for the full amount of their subscription, due thirty-first December, 1871, the same to be credited with the profits transferred as aforesaid.

The Board of Directors aforesaid is hereby authorized to make a deposit of the present act in a notary's office, authenticate, register and publish the same in the manner prescribed by law.

New Orleans, February 7, 1871.

NAMES.	SHARES.	NAMES.	SHARES.
C. Cavaroc	130	Seignouret Freres	180
Frank Haas & Co.	60	Leon Haas, Jr.	10
H. F. Olivier	60	A. Thibaut	60
Lehman, Newgass & Co.	60	Benjamin Newgass	10
Hartwell, Chambers & Sedberry	40	B. T. Walshe	15
Juan Garcia y Mora	5	Charles de Ruyter	20
S. Cambon	60	H. Loeb & Co.	15
M. Vendlet	3	Jose Garcia y Bovias	5
John Wendling & Co.	1	Spotorno	6
Bourdier & Belissein	2	Paul Laplanche	20
L. Basset	5	J. Teisseir	1
A. Vignes	1	Marx Israel	15
J. J. Rivet	2	J. Gebelin	2
A. Poincy & Son	20	Theodore Lanaux	30
E. F. Mioton	30	Stewart & Fizer	30
Aymar & Co.	30	D. Blum, Strauc & Co.	60
DeBlanc & Beer	60	E. Roger & Co.	10
M. Stumpf	10	Kursheedt & Bienvenu	10
Geo. McGlynn & Co.	15	Hoffman, Marks & Co.	60
Hermann, Hertz & Co.	20	J. Aldige	86
Cte. Carlos	60	H. Gouiy	15
B. Blardone	10	J. W. Sheerer & Co.	30
J. F. Barthelemy	2	Bouligny & Esclapon	60
Theophile Gollain	5	L. McCarthy	10
J. B. Pignlola	5	F. Schexnailder	10
John L. Sterry	5	A. Dumestre	5
A. Fertron & Co.	60	O'Neill & Gleason	20
Wallace & Co.	85	L. Gex	1
F. E. Bernard	20	Kats & Barnett	65
Mrs. E. Pucch	1	Amedee Couturie	20
John Stumpf	3	L. Beer	10
McStea & Value	70	John Zahn	5
Bogel Brothers	20	John Henry & Co.	30
Alcus, Scherck & Autey	20	N. M. Beinchi	10
Angelo Lanata	20	P. S. Wiltz	50
E. K. Converse & Co.	10	Ant. Lanata	60
E. L. K. Bonnet	10	Avendano Brothers	60
Christian & Hyatt	15	Bornio & Brother	40
Louis Ruch	15	G. W. Rancker	60
Stewart & McCarthy	30	G. R. Block & Co.	50
E Battalora	15	Ball, Lyons & Co.	70
C. Couteux	20	Everett, Lane & Co.	60
Brown, Hyde & Co.	10	F. G. & C. W. Barriere	50
Block, Brittin & Co.	30	G. H. Andree	1
George W. Byrne	25	Brown & Turefman	5
John Breen	10	J. B. Coutes	10
V. Morano	2	M. Brochet	30
Madame Veuve X. Lambert	1	J. T. Belknap	20
N. Barrere	5	Commagere & Lambert	10
P. Rideau	3	V. Maignan & F. Laboche	20
Mummy, Schroeder & Co.	100	P. E. Brulatour	25
Thomas M. Converse & Son	40	Joseph Brugere	10
P. N. Canton	10	Gates & Hodges	20
Blancourt & Guitet	60	U. Marinoni	60
J. R. Waterman	20	J. Leisy	60
P. Cusachs	20	J. F. Golsan & Co.	20
Simon Loeb & Joseph	15	Pio Margioni	2
Amedee Paris	1	Charles Raymond	5
N. Becker	2	Eugene Tourne	3
W. R. Bell	2	Charles J. Ledig	60
E. Richelberger	30	Hays, Tunstall & Co.	25
Demeritt & Dibrell	40	E. Deschamps	20
J. Bethancourt	10	Henry Boeglin	10
A. Bayhi	2	Clark & Meader	10
John Wendling	3	Est. B. Flotte	4
J. B. Solari	20	Est. B. Bayhi	7
J. Alcorl	2	Perret & Frere	2
Van Sorden & Co.	25	Chs. de Monsabert	2
M. Aronstein	10	A. Barrand	5
William L. Cushing	20	W. Van Norden	25
John G. Monroe	4	Nle. Bienvenu	3
Thomas C. Porteus	5	E. Bordelois	60
M. A. de Lizardi	60	Armand J. Doize	2
David Stewart	2	L. Monrose	2
John Bietry	5	Chauvin, Levois & Co.	12
F. Melicour Bienvenu	10	Th. Morano	2
Brodnax & Campbell	20	J. N. Charbonnet	5
E. Monteuse	15	V. Perilliat	10
A. Alcator	4	A. Coutin	5
William Braun	2	George Alces	10
Bernard & Gibert	30	J. M. Cartier	5
Neill Bros. & Co.	30	J. Barre	2
John H. Bruns	2	Mrs. E. Eulalie Le Blanc	1
J. B. Rossi	2	E. T. Bernard	1
Bradshaw, Rountree & Co.	15	Mrs. Emilie Hoa	10
J. Bloom & Co.	10	A. Bonnet	2
D. L. Campbell & Co.	20	N. H. Baumgarden	10
E. Bernudez	4	J. B. Camors & Co.	60
A. Griffo	1	A. Camors	4
P. V. Bernard	5	A. Camors & Groucher	3
Bostick & Seymour	20	Manuel Payro	10
A. Camors & Billerman	3	C. J. Leveque	5
F. B. Bernard	1	Lawrance & Hebrard	10
S. Stafford & Co.	20	B. Riehl	25
Louis Stern & Bros.	50	Jos. Macheca	20
Oehmichen & Pothier	60	J. Villarrubia & Co.	5
J. A. Blaffer	25	T. Tesson	3
William Creevy	25	Cappel & Curry	2
J. Jeanmeaud & Co.	3	J. G. Muse	1
A. A. Mouton	50	Chs. Espenan	40
Eugene Gauthier	1	Henry Tete	60
P. B. Roy & Co.	1	U. Larousini	10
Norman & Reiss	20	J. Dreyfus	20
Lapene & Ferre	30	A. C. Tremoulet	30
G. & S. Saloshin	5	T. & S. Henderson	60
B. & H. Dreyfus	20	Lafitte, Duilho & Co.	60
Th. Chauviere	5	E. Troisgros	60
Jayne Magi	20	Jul. Loeffler	2
Dr. E. B. Marmillion	10	Henry Ruty	60
J. C. Denis	20	Jules P. Zalamin	4
A. N. Tourbe	2	Queyrouze & Boisson	20
G. Lavie	3	Chaffraix & Agar	50
Herriman & Chesse	2	Charles Will	5
Jac. Newhauser	10	C. Rouyer	3
William J. Sheldon	10	George Elmer	2
Lion & Pinsard	5	Levi Wolf & Co.	15
J. B. Knight	10	Louis E. LeBeau	1
J. Buhler	2	J. Semac	3
Widow F. B. LeBeau	4	F. Surmely, Jr.	2
Puig Brothers	60	Forcheimer & Haber	60
Mrs. C. G. Southmayd	1	Jacob Gugenheim	5
Joseph B. Lassanx	1	H. Labasse	6
Edward Lillienthal	2	Meyer Weill	10
Page, Peel & Moran	60	F. Lacroix	60
L. Uler	10	J. Segnaste	5
J. Mandin	3	Pelton & Dunbar	50
F. Jaufroid	10	Manuel Fernandez	5
L. Vallon	1	Slocomb, Baldwin & Co.	30
Fernandez y Villa	28	James M. Walsh	5
E. Villa	5	H. Flotte	1
C. Livandais	1	Sureaud & Dupont	4
Sevin & Gourdain	3	N. Bauer	10
F. E. Durand	20	John Ponstein	3
L. Bonnemare	1	Joseph R. Wilson	5
Francisco Sancho	15	L. Chaplain	10
B. Laplace	20	St. Armand & St. Cyr	5
F. Hollander	10	W. F. Goldthwaite	3
J. Plaisent	10	G. Sabatier	50
M. Reiman	30		
G. G. Gordin & Co.	30		
Shute T. Lee	3		
C. F. Jaubert & Co.	30		

CORPORATIONS.

F. Lismonty	3	Joseph Leblanc	5
F. Maillard	5	J. Llado, agent	2
Small & Co.	25	Charles Strahan	25
Schneider & Zuberbier	70	Schwabacher & Hirsch	40
Payne & Co.	15	Gountell & Richard	60
McNeely & Milburn	30	S. Fernandez & Co.	30
B. Matharan	5	H. R. Gogreve	30
William L. le Bon	1	Charles Kummel	8
Gus. A. Breaux	5	Augustus Huard	2
Graugnard & Schneider	5	S. Pablo	5
P. Pons, president	4	Joseph Barnes	5
H. Massel	2	Durno & Berry	10
Berry & Williams	5	E. J. Hart & Co.	60
R. Beltran	10	Edmond Bourgeois	5
Mrs. Marie Bourdette	2	C. Fischer	3
Samuel H. Shumway	5	Paul Esteben	4
Paul J. Christian	5	J. C. de Lamorinière	1
G. W. Dunbar & Son	10	S. Wolff & Co.	5
A. Socola	25	F. J. Coiron	1
Thomas Ong	1	J. L. Couret	20
G. A. Lanaux	3	K. K. Converse, President N. O. W. & S. Company	50
L. A. J. Weil	10	Charles Trouilly	5
S. Hermann	40	F. Aufenkolk	10
A. Fucich	3	Lehman & Beer	10
J. Jacob Burkhardt	2	Hirsch & Adler	30
H. K. Woodhouse	10	N. Jordy	2
D. W. Eames	2	Mrs. L. Gallot	5
B. S. Mesne LeBreton	2	Frank M. Hall	3
J. A. Fernandez	15	George Wigg	25
Frank Roder	5	B. Goldenberg	5
Samuel Snodgrass	10	Webster & Co.	10
Hadden, Overton & Burch	15	J. P. Higgins & Co.	30
F. B. Fleitas	20	J. Maristany & Co.	20
P. Macon	5	Woods, Matthews & Co	20
Levi & Savva	10	Gilbert Degeorge	4
Gilbert Degeorge	4	A. Degeorge	3
Delgado & Co.	15	M. Hiller & Co.	30
Mrs. S. Hiller	2	Chas. F. Johnson & Co	40
J. B. Vanhorn & Co.	60	Eugene Fleche	1
D. Dohle & Co.	60	P. E. Hatrel	5
J. B. Codie	10	J. Davidson Hill	30
Joseph Keller	20	Kern & Fellman	60
Payne, Dameron & Co	60	J. H. Chipot	5
B. Weil and Mathias Levy	15	A. Doussan	4
Emile Lefranc	1	J. Leisy, agent	5
J. H. Jansen	10	Williams, Ruperti & Co	25
C. H. Taney	10	R. L. Walker	10
Pressprich & Co.	25	Wallace Wood	5
B. M. Rowell & Co.	100	Edward A. O'Brien	10
Alfred Kearny	5	H. & L. Lopez	5
Thomas Pickles	4	Jonas Pickles	20