New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE COURTS.

Eighth District Court—Judge Dibble's Opinion on the Matter of Public Printing—The State Warrants Imbroglio—The Sugar Shed Question.

In the case of the State on the relation of John E. Leet vs. the Auditor, Judge Dibble yesterday morning delivered a decision refusing the perpemtory writ of mandamus prayed for. In his opinion Judge Dibble reviews the case as follows:

Relator is the proprietor of the Abbeville *Flag*, a newspaper published at Abbeville, Vermilion parish. He has a contract for public printing under the laws approved July 24, 1868, and February 3, 1871. The first of these acts authorizes the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the House of Representatives, or a majority of them, to make a contract with some person as State Printer, and to select and contract with the owners of papers in the parishes to publish the laws and journals of the Legislature; such papers to be the official journals of the parishes.

Under the provisions of this statute the bills for printing were audited by the State Auditor. It is a matter of history that numerous frauds were committed by the person then holding that offic.

Therefore the Legislature enacted the law, approved February 3, 1871. A uniform rate of measurement was fixed, and, except in the case of the State Printer, the act contemplates that the work shall be done under the supervision of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House. It is provided that they shall approve all the bills against the State for such work in a manner that will secure uniform payment to all persons or papers contracting to publish either the journals or laws, and the Auditor of Public Accounts shall, upon presentation of such bills or accounts, duly approved by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the House of Representatives, issue his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the full amount so approved.

The relator avers in his petition that, under his contract, he has performed work by printing and publishing the laws, as required to do; that his bill or account amounts to one thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars, and that the said account has been approved by the proper officers, but that the Auditor has refused to issue a warrant to him, as required to do by the statute aforesaid. Wherefore he applies for the writ of mandamus to compel the Auditor to perform the duty imposed upon him. The Attorney General, on behalf of the respondent, makes return, and for reason why the mandamus should not be made peremptory, says:

That even if the sum claimed is due (which is denied), the Auditor can not warrant therefor, because the account has not been adproved by the Governor of the State of Louisiana, as required by law.

The respondent has nothing to do with auditing the accounts for printing; therefore he can not set up that the claim is not due. The only question to be decided is whether the bills have been properly approved. On the trial it was admitted that on the twenty-third day of June, 1871, Governor H. C. Warmoth was in the State, but that on the twenty-eighth of June he was absent from the State.

The relator offered in evidence a detailed bill. This account is indorsed: "Examined June 21, 1871, and found correct. George E. Bovee, Secretary Printing Commissioners." Also, "Approved June 24, 1871. G. W. Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives." Also, "Approved June 23, 1871. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor." Also, "Approved June 28, 1871. O. J. Dunn, Acting Governor of Louisiana."

If these approvals were otherwise sufficient, it seems to me that they must be considered defective from the fact that the approval of the Lieutenant Governor was first written on June 28. He could not act in the double capacity of Governor and Lieutenant Governor at the same time. It may be that the relator would be able to explain this alternative, but in the absence of such explanations in the record I would not issue the writ.

However, an examination of these laws relative to the public printing satisfies me that the approval of the acting Governor who has first approved as Lieutenant Governor, is not sufficient.

The officers named are constituted a special commission for a specific purpose. The Secretary of State writes himself secretary of the printing commissioners. The first statute, which seems to have been carefully prepared, authorizes a majority of them to enter into contracts for printing. But the second law, which was enacted at the time of the impeachment of the late Auditor, who was accused of fraud in the measurement and payment of certain bills for printing, directs the officers designated to supervise the public printing and approve all bills.

These several official acts of giving printing contracts, supervising the printing and auditing the bills, do not come within the constitutional duties of the officers designated. This is particularly shown by the fact that in making the contracts either the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or the Speaker may fail to act without affecting the contract. It would be otherwise if they were acting under their duties as constitutional officers. But in the matter of the approval of the bills, the law has provided that all of the commissioners must consent. There must be an agreement of three minds, not of two.

This provision, it seems, should be interpreted by the rule applied to corporations. If a number of persons are appointed for a particular purpose, all must act.

During the absence of the Governor from the State the Lieutenant Governor performs such executive functions as the constitution and laws have imposed upon the head of the executive department.

But in this case he is not called upon to act as chief magistrate, but to take the place of the Governor in a board of commissioners; to become one of three of which he is one. The law contemplates the action of three.

The return of the respondent is sufficient. It is therefore ordered that the peremptory writ of mandamus be refused.

In the suit of John W. Hillman vs. A. Dubuclet, State Treasurer, Judge Dibble yesterday rendered a decision refusing the injunction prayed for. The following parties were intervenors in this suit: Judge Collens, Judge Leaumont, Judge Theard, Judge Henry Train, Judge Emmerson, Samuel P. Blanc, James Buckley, J. Hawkins, Joseph Hernandez and Gustave Lewis. The case involves the right of priority as applied to the payment of State warrants. We subjoin the opinion:

This is an application for an injunction. A rule nisi has been heard.

The plaintiff alleges that he is holder, as owner and agent, of State warrants for $67,000, payable out of the general funds of the treasury. He avers that he has demanded payment of defendant, but was refused upon the ground that there was no money in the general fund. He further avers that, although requested, the Treasurer refused to retain out of such moneys as might thereafter come into the treasury a sufficient sum to pay his said warrants.

The plaintiff charges that the refusal of the Treasurer to pay him, or to retain a sufficient amount to pay him, is calculated to defraud him of his rights and to work him an irreparable injury. He prays for an injunction to restrain the Treasurer from paying anything out of the general fund until he has first paid the warrants of plaintiff for $67,000.

The Attorney General, for defendant, answers to the rule that the writ ought not to issue, because it does not properly lie in such a case, and because there is no money in the State treasury to pay the warrants held by plaintiff.

The several district judges who have intervened aver that they have caused these warrants to be registered with the defendant; that they are entitled to be paid by preference, but that the injunction, if issued, will deprive them of that right. They pray that the writ be refused.

The intervenor, Gustave Lewis, avers that he is the holder of several warrants issued for the salaries of judges, amounting to $5793 16. He avers that these warrants have been registered, and he prays that the injunction be refused to plaintiff.

Samuel P. Blanc and J. Hawkins intervene, alleging that they have warrants amounting to over $75,000. They insist that plaintiff has no superior rights than they, and pray that his demands, so far as he claims preference, be dismissed, and that they be paid.

Joseph Hernandez intervenes and avers that he owns warrants to the amount of $21,900. That these are warrants issued for mileage and per diem of the members of the Assembly; that they have been registered in the office of the Treasurer, and are entitled to preference. He prays that the plaintiff's demand for an injunction be rejected in so far as it may conflict with intervenor's right of priority.

The plaintiff has filed his affidavits to show that the manner in which the moneys are paid out of the general fund is unjust, illegal and calculated to work him the injury which he hopes to repair by these proceedings. It is charged that a number of warrants have been for a long time registered under the provisions in the legislative and general appropriation bills, which give preference to legislative warrants; that, although so registered, they have not been paid, and the fact is given as an excuse for not paying other warrants.

But even if these allegations be true, the plaintiff has not applied for relief that can be granted. His case does not differ materially from the cases of Sam Smith and others against the Board of Liquidators of the Floating Debt, recently decided by me and affirmed by the Supreme Court. There is no money in the treasury to pay his warrants; he is endeavoring to compel the Treasurer to reserve money that may come into his hands for the payment of warrants that have no claim to priority other than the fact of presentation. A warrant holder, by making a demand for payment, thereby gets no lien upon moneys thereafter to be received.

The plaintiff has filed a supplemental petition, in which he demands the right to equal advantages with the holders of the favored legislative warrants.

A rule nisi has been ordered. I think, perhaps that the issues thus presented will enable the court to grant relief to the several warrant holders appearing in this case and others now decided.

Let the injunction be refused.

In the case of Samuel McClellan vs. New Orleans Sugar Shed Company, the court has delivered the following opinion:

By an ordinance of the Common Council of New Orleans, adopted August 14, 1869, F. B. Fleitas was granted the exclusive privilege, during the period of twenty-five years, of erecting fire-proof buildings, for the shelter of sugar and molasses, on the levee, in the Second District of this city, between Customhouse and St. Louis streets. The grantee was to erect the buildings at his own expense, upon the public space designated, and was to maintain them for the term aforesaid, when the city is to elect whether to purchase upon an appraisement or to extend the privilege.

The ordinance allowed the grantee to charge a sum not exceeding twenty-five cents on every hogshead of sugar and fifteen cents on every barrel of molasses sheltered under said sheds. No other charge for shelter was to be made, unless the packages should change hands while under cover, when the grantee might charge fifteen cents for each hogshead of sugar and five cents for each barrel of molasses at the time of transfer, unless the purchaser should remove the sugar or molasses the same day. The city was to receive ten per cent of the amount of charges realized for shelter on each hogshead of sugar and each barrel of molasses placed under the sheds.

This ordinance was made the basis of a written contract, and in conformity with other provisions of the ordinance, the city bound itself with said grantee to maintain him in possession of the said public spaces and sheds thereon erected, to retain the sugar landing in front of said spaces, and to establish no other landing for sugar or molasses, and bound itself to grant no other privilege for the reception of sugar or molasses. The city reserved the right, in case the levee should become encumbered, to enforce the existing regulations established for the police of the wharfs, and to open any street, the sheds notwithstanding.

The New Orleans Sugar Shed Company, defendant, was incorporated under the general laws of the State, and became the transferee of all the rights and privileges of Fleitas. The plaintiff is a sugar dealer, sets forth the said grant, and avers that the company, defendant, who has built the sheds in conformity to its charter, is now proceeding to charge and collect a higher tariff than that fixed by the aforesaid ordinance and contract. He prays for an injunction to restrain the company from collecting such excessive charges, and to compel it to release to him certain sugars now in said sheds, and held by the company as security for the dues so illegally levied. He asks one thousand dollars damages.

A rule *nisi* was ordered, and has been tried. The defendant responds that he is not a case for an injunction; that the plaintiff has no sugar stored in said sheds, and has no right of action; that the company has not violated the terms of the contract with the city, and that if plaintiff has any cause of complaint he must proceed by an ordinary suit.

I think that if the plaintiff's action is well grounded that this is a case for injunction; at all events, upon final decree, although perhaps a preliminary writ ought not to issue. But a consideration of the ordinance and contract aforesaid, and of the several affidavits filed, satisfies me that the writ should be refused.

It appears from the affidavits filed by the defendant that at the time this suit was brought—June 7—the plaintiff had no sugar or molasses standing in his name in the sugar sheds, and there had been none since May 1. But the plaintiff produces the affidavit of Bernard, a sugar dealer, who swears that on May 15 he sold to plaintiff, for over $8000, forty-one hogsheads of sugar; that the sugar is still in the sheds, and that the plaintiff is responsible for all charges thereon.

Upon this showing, the plaintiff ought not to have the relief he seeks, even if he was otherwise entitled to it. While he asks that the defendant be enjoined from collecting more than he, plaintiff, thinks the law allows he is shown to be withholding from the company what it is justly entitled to receive upon his own interpretation of the charter. When sugar changes hands the company has the right to collect fifteen cents per hogshead. The plaintiff bought May 15, but did not report the purchase, or pay the charges. He who seeks justice must be just.

But it does not seem to me that the additional tariff imposed by the company and complained of by plaintiff, is in violation of the contract with the city of New Orleans. The sugar sheds are built upon the public levee; they were built for the purpose of providing better shelter for a particular staple produce there landed. The city, in granting the privilege, imposed the condition that it should be afforded for twenty-five cents per hogshead. But the company fixes a tariff for other services than shelter—for labor in removing sugar and for assuming the responsibilities of warehouse owners, for giving warehouse receipts and becoming responsible for the sugar or molasses.

The city reserves its police powers over the spaces occupied by the sheds, and may cause the sugar to be removed if the place becomes obstructed, so that the public have lost none of their rights to the use of the quay. The plaintiff files several affidavits to show that the charges are exhorbitant. One or two owners of warehouses say that they would be "willing and glad" to receive sugar and molasses on storage at a lower rate.

If this is true, there is no reason why they should not get the storage. The defendant's charter gives the company no exclusive right to receive and store sugar and molasses. The contract with Fleitas did not contemplate the erection of sheds, and the sheds were not erected to take the place of warehouses, but as a substitute for tarpaulins and mud.

If, however, besides furnishing the shelter contemplated by the provisions of the grant of the city, and if, after complying with the city's regulations for the government of the public buildings, the company can and does furnish additional facilities, I see no legal objection to its imposing additional charges.

It is nothing to say that such charges are exorbitant. If the person complaining has no right to demand the service, he can not complain of the price. The tariff will regulate itself to the laws of trade. If some one else will provide the same labor and facilities, and assume the same responsibilities for less, the defendant's charges will soon be reduced.

It is therefore ordered that the preliminary injunction herein prayed for be refused, at plaintiff's cost.

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

No. 104 Canal street.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement:

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1871, including unearned premiums of the previous year—		
On fire risks		$757,573 68
On marine risks		103,808 61
On river risks		239,680 35
Total premiums		$1,101,062 64
Less unearned premiums		222,422 00
Net earned premiums, May 31, 1871		$873,640 64
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$429,790 37	
On marine risks	69,230 27	
On river risks	72,791 63	
Total	$571,812 27	
Taxes	46,531 71	
Reinsurances and return premiums	30,052 37	
Total	$648,396 35	
Deduct interest, less expenses	33,260 75—	$615,135 60
Profit		$263,505 04

The company have the following assets—

Real estate		$110,965 11
City bonds		254,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks		37,456 00
Notes secured by mortgage		410 932 30
Notes secured by pledge		103,596 30
Bills receivable		57,735 43
Premiums in course of collection		62,023 94
State bonds		1,500 00
Scrip of other companies		6,112 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company		19,300 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press		2,300 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company		3,700 00
Harbor Protection Company		1,500 00
Mortgage bonds Grand Lodge of Louisiana		2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association		2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall		5,000 00
Stock Opera House Association		3,000 00
Judgments		18,134 10
Cash on hand		381,362 89
Total assets		$1,483,139 57
Less—Unclaimed interest and interest payable July next on all outstanding scrips of the company	$73,745 90	
Issues of scrip for the years 1863, 1864 and 1865, payable in July	179,390 00	
Unearned premiums on May 31, 1871	222,422 00—	$481,057 90
		$1,002,131 67

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

P. FOURCHY, President.
G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the third day of June, 1871.

JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the third day of June, 1871, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of thirty per cent on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending thirty-first of May, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also, to pay on and after the second Monday in July next the whole issues of Scrip for the years 1863, 1864 and 1865, and six per cent interest on all outstanding scrip of the company.

DIRECTORS:

P. Fourchy,	L. F. Generes,
P. Maspero,	P. S. Wiltz,
D. McCoard,	S. Z. Relf,
M. Puig,	Joseph Hoy,
D. A. Chaffraix,	Charles Lafitte,
	J. J. Fernandez.

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NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 1870, $802,742 07.

Insures fire, marine and river risks, dividing the profits on each department separately to the insured.

J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Directors.

George Urquhart,	M. Payro,
A. Rochereau,	Placide Forstall,
G. W. Babcock,	Augustus Reichard,
A. Schreiber,	Ernest Miltenberger,
Charles Lafitte,	W. B. Schmidt,
T. Bailly Blanchard,	J. Tuyes.

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CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Twenty-second Annual Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, May 19, 1871.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the company on the thirtieth day of April, 1871:

Fire premiums for the year	$180,572 50	
Marine premiums for the year	70,195 62	
River premiums for the year	222,613 88	
		$473,382 00
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		$400,010 69
Losses paid and estimated as follows:		
On fire risks	$45,799 95	
On marine risks	19,195 09	
On river risks	72,639 45	
	$137,634 49	
Taxes paid and estimated	43,819 21	
Discount in lieu of scrip, stamps, expenses, interest account, etc., less discount, etc	50,103 53	
		231,557 23
Leaving net profits		$168,453 46

The company has the following assets:

Bills receivable	$24,389 11	
Loans on bond and mortgage	91,143 33	
		$116,532 44
Loans on pledge of stocks at call	286,716 66	
Cash on hand	119,095 77	
		405,812 43
Real estate		75,000 00
City bonds, bank and other stocks		228,745 00
Premiums in course of collection		82,572 65
Total		$908,662 52
The company has also suspended—		
Notes, stocks and bonds		$283,246 25
Forfeited scrip		9,904 79
Less interest on scrip		53,489 52

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this nineteenth day of May.

W. V. EVANS, Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest at six per cent in cash on all outstanding certificates of scrip, and also to pay in cash FIFTY PER CENT of the issue of 1860, to the legal holders thereof, on and after the first Monday in June next.

They have also declared a scrip dividend of FIFTY PER CENT on the earned premiums entitled to participate, for the year ending April 30, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of government tax.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
C. T. BUDDECKE, Vice President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Thomas A. Adams,	Samuel H. Kenner
C. T. Buddecke,	P. H. Foley,
S. B. Newman,	A. Thomson,
A. G. Ober,	John Phelps,
P. Simms,	E. H. Summers,
A. Eimer Bad	B. Newgass,
	J. J. Garrard.

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INSURANCE.

GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Established in 1859.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

CASH OR THIRD LOAN PREMIUMS.

NO NOTES REQUIRED.

Last Cash Dividend Fifty Per Cent.

Cash assets over	$2,000,000
Policies in force	25,000,000
Annual income	1,000,000
Losses paid since 1859	600,000

OFFICERS:

W. H. PECKHAM, President.
W. T. HOOKER, Vice President.
L. McADAM, Secretary and Actuary.
G. A. FREDRIKAR, Superintendent of Agencies.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John A. Dix, New York.
John J. Crane, President Bank of Republic.
William M. Vermilye, Banker, Wall street (Vermilye & Co).
Charles G. Rockwood, Cashier Newark Banking Company.
Hon. George Opdyke, ex-Mayor of New York.
Minot C. Morgan, Banker.
Thomas Rigney, firm Thomas Rigney & Co.
Benjamin B. Sherman, Treasurer New York Steam Sugar Refining Company.
Aaron Arnold, firm Arnold, Constable & Co.
Richard H. Browne, of Wetmore & Browne, lawyers.
E. V. Haughwout, firm E. V. Haughwout & Co.
William Wilkens, firm W. Wilkens & Co.
Julius H. Pratt, Merchant.
William W. Wright, Merchant.
Charles J. Starr, Merchant.
William Allen, Merchant.
George W. Cuyler, Banker, Palmyra, New York.
George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Company.
John H. Sherwood, Park Place.
Walton H. Peckham, corner Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street, New York.
William T. Hooker, Wall street.
Edward H. Wright, Newark, New Jersey.
George W. Fariee, Lawyer.
W. L. Cogswell, Merchant.

JOSEPH MAGNER, Manager for Louisiana and Texas, No. 158 Common street, New Orleans. fel8 2y

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Insure Fire, Marine and River Risks at Lowest Rates.

TEMPORARY OFFICE, NO. 111 GRAVIER STREET, NEAR THE CORNER OF CAMP STREET.

Capital	$1,000,000
Subscribed	700,000

A. EIMER BADER, President.
CH. ENGSTFELD, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

Board of Trustees:

A. Eimer Bader,	M. Frank,
W. B. Schmidt,	Theodore Lilienthal,
Louis Schneider,	Frank Roder,
J. M. Schwartz,	Hermann Eicke,
F. Rickert,	C. H. Miller,
Jacob Hassinger,	Ch. Engstfeld,
S. L. Nasits,	H. Pohlmann,
Louis Schwartz,	G. L. L. Mayer,
R. Seig,	X. Weissenbach,
H. R. Gogreve,	N. A. Baumgarden,
W. Davis,	Joseph Keller,
Isaac Scherck,	E. T. Del Bondio.

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OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

61..........Camp street..........61

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21, 1871.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement for the year ending December 31, 1870:

Amount of premiums for the year ending thirty-first December via.:		
On Fire Risks		$102,060 88
On Marine Risks		48,465 64
On River Risks		74,305 59
		$224,832 11
Add—Unterminated Risks for 1869	51,511 00	
		$276,343 11
Deduct—Unterminated Risks for 1870	$45,612 00	
Return Premiums	914 56	
		46,526 56
Net earned premiums for 1870		$229,816 55
Losses paid during same period, viz.:		
On Fire Risks	$78,539 00	
On Marine Risks	51,065 61	
On River Risks	20,964 83—	150,510 09
Taxes	13,913 79	
General Expenses	37,012 72	
Discount on Premiums	16,031 91	
Interest on Scrips	47,434 42	
Re-insurances	3,114 33—	117,507 22
Amount reserved for unadjusted losses less savings		6,759 04
		$274,776 35
Less—Discount and interest, and profit and loss	57,995 80	
		216,780 55
Net Profit		$13,036 00

The Company have the following Assets, estimated at the lowest market cash values, viz:

465 Consolidated and Railroad City Bonds	$338,435 00
6 State Bonds	5,160 00
44 City Seven Per Cent Bonds	23,630 75
4 I. O. O. F. Bonds	4,000 00
3 Grand Lodge of Louisiana Bonds	3,000 00
2 N. O. Turners' Association	1,000 00
600 Shares N. O. Gas Light Company*	99,000 00
224 Shares Citizens' Bank of Louisiana	36,600 00
350 Shares Union Bank of Louisiana*	11,900 00
223 Shares Canal Bank*	9,372 00
30 Shares Crescent City Bank	1,200 00
59 Shares Louisiana State Bank*	5,900 00
50 Shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	1,800 00
30 Shares Harbor Protection Company	1,500 00
5 Shares Merchants' Bank	325 00
Loans on Pledge	54,863 45
Loans on Mortgage	72,450 00
Bills Receivable	2,800 00
Scrip of other Insurance Companies	6,381 60
State Coupons	3,457 20
Premiums in course of collection	28,000 00
Cash on hand	63,286 82
Total	$774,061 82

*Including Dividends.

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS SLOO, President
THOMAS ANDERSON, Secretary.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-first day of January, 1871.

ANDREW HERO, Jr., Notary Public.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent interest on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, on and after the second Monday of February, 1871; also, fifty per cent on the balance of the scrip of the year 1858, payable on and after the third Monday in March, 1871, and they have further declared a dividend of ten per cent on the net earned Participating Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after the twentieth day of March next.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JOHN G. GAINES, Vice President.
THOMAS ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

John G. Gaines,	E. J. Hart,
B. Biscoe,	Henry Renshaw,
I. N. Marks,	W. E. Seymour,
J. Weis,	R. S. Venables,
W. A. Kent,	Richard Flower,
Hugh Wilson,	Thomas Sloo.

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INSURANCE.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW ORLEANS.

Capital..........$300,000.

Office corner of St. Andrew and Magazine streets, up stairs; entrance on St. Andrew street.

INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICERS:

KASPAR AUCH, President; ROBERT JACKSON, Vice President.

Louis Mathias, Secretary; John Purcell, Inspector.

DIRECTORS:

J. H. Keller,	Philipp Drumm,
E. H. Burton,	Henry Rice,
W. R. Fish,	L. L. Levy,
O. F. Theisman,	Florence Pfister,
Louis Faessel,	J. F. Kranz,
Henry Ellermann,	Dr. W. B. Wood,
Henry Bensel, Jr.,	Alfred Shaw,
Charles Kummel,	R. D. Maclin,
Christian Mehle,	John Henderson, Jr.,
B. H. Schene,	J. M. G. Parker,
August Bernard.	

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING PAPER.

This is a hard, compact paper, like an ordinary book cover, and is saturated with tar and used on the outside of frame buildings under the clapboards, also under shingles and floors, to keep out damp and cold. It is also used on the inside, not saturated, instead of Plastering, and makes a warm and cheap wall. It costs only from $8 to $3 (according to size) to cover houses on the outside. Samples and descriptive circulars sent free.

Address, Rock River Paper Company, Chicago, Or, E. C. PALMER & CO., 93, 95, 97 Camp street, New Orleans, General Agents for the Southern States. mh6

C. S. HUNT & CO.,

MACHINERY DEPOT,

No. 185 Gravier Street, New Orleans.

Manufacturers' Agents for

E. CARVER COMPANY'S CELEBRATED COTTON GINS AND LINTERS.

F AKE'S STEAM PUMPS, Of all kinds.

Boston Machine Company's Engines; Portable and Stationary Boilers; the Baxter Portable Engines; Schaffer & Budenberg Steam Gauges; Coffin's Steam, Water and Gas Valves, Hydrants and Water Metres; Sturtevant's Pressure and Fan Blowers Exhaust and Dryer Fans; Berryman's Automatic Boiler Feed Regulator and Low Water Alarm; Drake's, Evart's and Low's Automatic and Hand Feed Shingle Machines; Clark's Linen Hose, Hose Pipes, Couplings, etc.; New York Tap and Die Company's Screw Plates, Taps, Dies, Reamers, etc.; United States Standard Nut Company's Finished and Unfinished Nuts and Bolts; J. W. Mixter & Co.'s Saw Gummers, Upsets and Mill Picks; Selden's Steam Packing; Plymouth Mills Rivets; the Eagle Vise.

Plantation, Draining, Cotton, Iron, Wood-working and all kinds of Machinery, Belting, Shafting and Pulleys, on hand, or will be furnished at short notice, at Manufacturers' Prices. ja28 Sa Su Tuly

EDWARD O'ROURKE,

Steam Boiler Manufacturer and Blacksmith, Nos. 183 and 185 Fulton and 213 New Levee streets, between St. Joseph and Julia streets. Residence No. 380 Clio street. Low Pressure, Locomotive, Flue and Cylinder Boilers; Clarifiers, Filters and Juice Boxes made at shortest notice; and all work done at this establishment will be guaranteed equal in point of workmanship and material to any in the city or elsewhere. jel5 1y

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, UNION STABLES, No. 180 Calliope, near St. Charles street, has every accommodation in the line of Pleasure and Family carriages such as hacks, brettes, phaetons, buggies, etc., for the use of the public, and at rates to correspond with the stringency of the times. All hacking done below tariff rates. Orders for weddings, balls, picnics, races, etc., will be attended to so as to guarantee satisfaction. I am also prepared to hire vehicles (alone) to parties having their own horses. jel8 1y

SENSATION ON CARONDELET STREET

FISHER'S REFRIGERATOR.

This new article, constructed on scientific principles, can be seen daily at the grocery of Clark & Maeder, corner of Common and Carondelet streets. It is guaranteed to consume not more than Fifteen Pounds of Ice in twenty-four hours. It is the only kind made not to require the breaking of the ice, and it thoroughly separates the warm from the cold air. It is now recognized as the only refrigerator in which the contents can be kept perfectly dry and cold without freezing. Even matches are kept dry in it for any length of time. See the Scientific American about FISHER'S REFRIGERATOR. je9 1m

LOUISIANA IMMIGRATION COMPANY.

CAPITAL..........$250,000

Corporators.

L. F. Generes,	Bradish Johnson,
J. U. Payne,	Duncan F. Kenner,
D. A. Chaffraix,	Adolphe Schrieber,
Effingham Lawrence,	George Urquhart,
George W. Campbell,	William Von Puhl,
Arch Montgomery,	S. P. Griffin,
	P. S. Wiltz.

Extract from the Charter:

ARTICLE II. The object and purpose of the company shall be to induce immigration from foreign countries with a view to supply laborers to the agricultural, manufacturing and other industries of the United States.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of the company are now open at the offices of

L. F. GENERES, No. 109 Customhouse street.
ARCH MONTGOMERY, No. 13 Carondelet street
TRIST & OLIVER, No. 13 Carondelet street.

ap23 1m

WATERING PLACES.

THE NIXON HOTEL,

BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI.

This house has been put in thorough repair, and is the largest and best adapted for the comforts of guests of any on the gulf shore.

This house will be opened on SUNDAY, June 11, by Mrs. M. SKINNER, who, by her long experience, hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage.

BOARD, $2 per day; $12 per week.

jel4 1m MRS. M. SKINNER.

SEASIDE HOTEL,

BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI.

A. J. MORDEAU, LESSEE.

The proprietor of the Seaside Hotel takes great pleasure in announcing to the traveling public, as well as the community in general, that this hotel is now completed and will open for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, June 10, 1871.

The great advantages of this hotel with reference to its superior location, its accessibility, its unsurpassed accommodations and resources, render a statement of its claims to public patronage appropriate.

It is situated on Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, and occupies a frontage on the gulf shore of 415 feet. The building is two stories in height and embraces more area than any other hotel on the coast. Its accommodations are ample for the entertainment of two hundred guests.

New bathhouses and wharf have just been completed. A number of summer houses, pleasantly situated, adorn the shore front.

A corps of expert fishermen, together with a fleet of fishing and sail boats, are secured for the exclusive use of this hotel and its guests.

Carriages will be found, on the arrival of every train, at the Nicholson avenue, to convey passengers to the Seaside Hotel

The lessee having over thirteen years' experience as manager of the Irving, Howard and Manhattan Hotels at the North, flatters himself that he can successfully cater to the tastes of those who seek the seaside for either health or pleasure.

Mr. J. Kittredge has charge of the office, and will at all times be pleased to meet his New Orleans and Mobile friends.

Terms—From $2 to $3 per day.

A. J. MORDEAU,
je7 1m Lessee and Proprietor Seaside Hotel.

BARNES' HOTEL,

MISSISSIPPI CITY, MISSISSIPPI,

J. D. Mayer & Co., Proprietors.

This long established seaside resort is now open for the reception of visitors.

This is the largest hotel on the coast, capable of accommodating five hundred persons, is beautifully situated on the Gulf shore, with large grass lawns, well shaded by live oaks, etc., and in point of natural beauty is unsurpassed by any in the South. The house will be supplied with the best the markets afford; also, fish and oysters in abundance. The bar is furnished with the choicest liquors, wines and cigars. The music will be from the band of the French Opera of New Orleans. New slate billiard tables, ten pin alleys, etc. Picnic parties will find good accommodations. Particular attention will be given to the wants and comfort of children; the place is well suited to their pleasure and recreation.

N. B.—The hotel is situated half way between Mobile and New Orleans. Parties coming by railroad must be careful to inquire for Barnes' Hotel Station, half mile west of the main depot. This station has been given by the railroad company for the convenience of the house, and is not a hundred yards from it.

Major W. A. Hurd has charge of the office, and will welcome his numerous friends. my9 3m

CORPORATIONS.

CHARTER..........CHARTER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH AND CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known that on this sixth day of July, 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-sixth, before me, William McC. Jones, 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 parties whose names are hereunto subscribed; who severally and jointly declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the law of the state of Louisiana relative to the organization of corporations for works of public improvement, and for other purposes they had contracted and agreed, and by these presents do contract, agree and bind themselves, and those who may hereafter become associated with them, to form themselves into, and constitute a corporation and body politic in law, for the objects and purposes, and under the stipulations, regulations and articles following, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of this corporation shall be THE LOUISIANA PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Its domicile shall be the city of New Orleans, and it shall continue and exist for a period of twenty-five years from the date of this act.

ARTICLE II.

The object and purpose of this corporation is the manufacture of paper and paper material, and the purchase and sale of paper and paper material and all things properly appertaining thereto.

ARTICLE III.

The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at the sum of sixty thousand dollars, divided into six hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, twenty-five dollars on each share to be paid at the time of the organization of this corporation, and five dollars on each share in thirty days, five dollars in sixty days and five dollars in ninety days after said organization.

The balance on each share, or any portion of such balance, shall not be called for unless with the assent of three-fourths of the stockholders, and then only to increase the business of the corporation. If any person shall fail to pay his assessment on stock subscribed for thirty days after the same is due, the Board of Directors shall not declare the amount paid on such share or shares forfeited, but such shareholder shall be entitled to its share of the profits made in proportion. Any person purchasing such unpaid stock shall be required to make the payments as they become due.

ARTICLE IV.

All the corporate powers of this association shall be vested in the board of seven directors, elected by the stockholders, voting by ballot, and by shares—each share being entitled to one vote, and a majority of votes cast shall be necessary to elect, of which election the Board of Directors shall give at least ten days notice in one of the newspapers published in the city of New Orleans. The Board of Directors shall appoint three stockholders to act as commissioners of election, and should any of the commissioners decline to serve or fail to attend the President shall appoint other persons to fill the vacancy. A failure from any cause to elect directors on the day named for that purpose, shall not dissolve this corporation, but the directors then in office, as well as the President and secretary shall hold over until their successors are elected and qualified.

Four directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE V.

The Board of Directors, immediately after their election, shall choose from their number a president, a vice president, and a treasurer, and shall choose from the stockholders a general manager and a secretary, who shall serve one year from their election, unless removed by the directors.

The Board of Directors shall have full authority to fill all vacancies in their number from among the stockholders of the company.

The said board is further invested with full power to frame and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem requisite and necessary for the company and the transaction of its business, provided the same do not conflict with this act of incorporation and the laws of this State.

The said board shall have power, and they are hereby authorized to buy real estate for the uses and purposes of the company, to sell the same, to make contracts, leases, mortgages and compromises, and to do all and singular such acts as may be necessary to carry on the business and further the objects of this company.

No person shall be a director unless, at the time of his election and during his continuance in office, he shall own at least ten shares of the capital stock of this corporation.

ARTICLE VI.

The following named persons shall be and they are hereby constituted the first Board of Directors, who shall hold office until the first election under this charter, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified, viz: William H. Pemberton, Pierre G. Dupin, Charles S. Sauvinet, Clement Camp, James Todd, Dr. James Wenz, William Mulford, with William H. Pemberton as President thereof.

The first election of directors under this charter shall be held on the first Monday in May, in the year 1872, and on the first Monday in May of each and every year thereafter.

The present board shall assume control immediately upon the adoption of this charter.

ARTICLE VII.

The President of this association is hereby designated as the officer upon whom all legal processes shall be served.

ARTICLE VIII.

This charter may be altered or amended, and the capital stock may be increased to a sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, by and with the consent of three-fourths of the stock represented at a general meeting of the stockholders, convened for that purpose, after thirty days notice in two daily newspapers published in the city of New Orleans. Should an increase of the stock be authorized as provided for above, notice thereof shall be given, during thirty days, by publication in two daily newspapers of this city. During said time all the stockholders shall have the privilege of subscribing for additional shares in proportion to the amount of their stock; any shares not taken at the expiration of that time may be disposed of by the Board of Directors for the benefit of the corporation.

ARTICLE IX.

When certificates of stock are issued to stockholders, they shall be signed by the president and the secretary. All notes, drafts, check, contracts and all evidences of debt shall also be signed by the president and secretary. Books shall be kept open for the registry and transfer of shares of the capital stock subject to the regulations established by the board. Transfers shall be made on said books, and signed by the shareholder or his attorney in fact, which books may be closed only as convenience may require. No transfer of shares not full paid shall be recognized unless accepted by this corporation.

All transfers of full paid stock shall be valid, and recognized by the corporation, if signed on the back of the certificate by the shareholders and two witnesses, and recorded in the book of the company designated for that purpose; and no person shall be allowed to vote on transferred stock unless the same shall have been recorded thirty days previous to an election.

ARTICLE X.

The liquidation of the affairs of this corporation shall be made by three commissioners, appointed by the stockholders from among their own members, at a meeting convened for that purpose, after thirty days previous notice in the newspapers published in New Orleans. The duty of said commissioners shall be to liquidate, finally, all the business of this corporation on such terms and in such manner as shall be determined at a meeting held by a majority of the stockholders, present or represented; and if at any time, prior to the termination of this charter, three-fourths of all the stockholders in number, representing three-fourths of the stock in amount, shall vote at any meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose, after thirty days previous public notice, for the liquidation of the affairs of this corporation, and elect commissioners, and determine the mode and manner in which such liquidation shall be made, then the liquidation shall be made immediately. The compensation of said commissioners shall be fixed by the Board of Directors.

Thus done and passed in my office, at New Orleans aforesaid, in the presence of Armstead A. Jones and Richard H. A. Moonay, witnesses, both of this city, who have signed their names hereto, with the parties and me, the said notary, on the day and date aforesaid.

Original signed:

CHARLES S. SAUVINET,	W. H. PEMBERTON,
DR. J. WENZ,	JAMES TODD,
WILLIAM MULFORD,	JOSIAH FISK,
C. CAMP,	PIERRE G. DUPIN.

WILLIAM McC. JONES, Notary Public.

A. A. JONES.
R. H. A. MOONAY.

I certify that the within and foregoing is a true copy of the original act entered in my notarial records, which original act in duly stamped, and has been recorded in the mortgage office of this parish in Society Book No. 3, folios 46, 466, 467 and 468.

WILLIAM McC. JONES, Notary Public.

New Orleans, July 6, 1871. jy11 law 4t

CORPORATIONS.

CHARTER..........CHARTER.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Be it known that on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, before me, Edward Barnett, a notary public in and for the parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, personally came and appeared the parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, stipulating for themselves and those whom they represent, who declared that availing themselves of the rights and privileges granted by and contained in the provisions of the statutes of the State of Louisiana relative to the organization of corporations in this State, they have covenanted and agreed, and do by these presents covenant, agree and bind themselves, and those whom they represent, to form themselves into, constitute and establish a corporation or body politic, for the objects and purposes and under the stipulations, agreements and regulations hereinafter set forth, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

This corporation shall be known and designated as the "LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB," and its domicile shall be and is hereby fixed and established in the city of New Orleans. It shall exist for the term of twenty-five years from this date, unless sooner dissolved by a vote of three-fourths of the stockholders thereof.

ARTICLE II.

The president, or, in his absence, the secretary of the company, shall be the proper person on whom to serve citations or all other legal documents or writs in all suits against the company.

ARTICLE III.

The objects and purposes of said association are hereby declared to be the establishment of a race course for the advancement of racing and the improvement of the breed of horses; the establishment of a clubhouse for the social enjoyment of its members, and such other purposes in connection therewith as may be designated by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV.

The capital stock of the said association is fixed at the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which capital stock may be increased to an amount not to exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, by a vote of two-thirds of the stockholders thereof. Payments on the capital stock of said company shall be made as follows, viz: ten per cent on subscription and the balance in such installments as the directors, from time to time, may call in, giving at least fifteen days' notice thereof in two newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, and on the failure of any subscriber to pay the same within fifteen days after becoming due, as aforesaid, the stock and any payments made thereon may be declared forfeited by a vote of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V.

The association may go into operation as soon as fifty thousand dollars of the stock shall have been subscribed.

ARTICLE VI.

For the purpose of carrying out its objects, the association shall have the right to purchase or lease whatever grounds and buildings may be deemed necessary.

ARTICLE VII.

There shall be elected annually, on the second Monday of May, a Board of Directors, consisting of twenty-one members, who shall be chosen by the stockholders from their number, at such place in the city of New Orleans as may be selected, after ten days' advertisement in two of the newspapers published in this city, and shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified. The board thus elected shall, at their first meeting, elect such officers as they may think proper, and shall make such by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the association and the election of members as they may deem necessary. It shall require a majority of the stock voting to constitute an election of the board, each share being entitled to one vote.

ARTICLE VIII.

The stockholders shall not be responsible for losses or damage incurred by said association beyond the amount of capital stock held and owned by him or them respectively.

ARTICLE IX.

All the powers of the said association shall be vested in the Board of Directors thereof, who shall have power to supply any vacancy that may occur in the board or otherwise. The said board shall be authorized to receive further subscriptions until the amount subscribed shall have reached the aforesaid sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

ARTICLE X.

The following named stockholders, elected on the eighth instant, are hereby constituted the first Board of Directors, and invested with all the rights and powers herein specified, viz:

G. A Breaux,	J. O. Nixon,
C. H. Slocomb,	R. M. Montgomery,
C. T. Howard,	E. Salomon,
L. E. Lemarie,	H. B. Foley,
S. L. James,	John A. Morris,
C. A. Weed,	I. E. Glenny,
Robert W. Simmons,	T. Hellman,
E. A. Yorke,	Edward Barnett,
D. Wallace,	G. G. Garner,
P. O. Hebert,	James T. Pace,

ARTICLE XI.

The failure for any cause to elect directors on the day when such election should have been held, shall not dissolve the association, but the directors then in office shall hold over until their successors are elected and qualified.

ARTICLE XII.

This corporation shall be capable in law to buy, sell, mortgage, take, receive, hold and in any manner acquire real and personal property; it shall be capable to cite and be cited, to sue and be sued; it shall be and is hereby empowered and authorized to make rules, by-laws, ordinances, and to do and perform any and everything needed for its government and support not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States, and of the State of Louisiana, and of this act of incorporation.

ARTICLE XIII.

The said association shall have a seal with such device upon the same as the Board of Directors may adopt, and the name of the association encircling the same.

ARTICLE XIV.

The affairs of the association shall be liquidated by three commissioners, appointed by the stockholders from among themselves, at a general meeting convened for that purpose, after the delay and in the manner pointed out for the election of directors; all necessary powers shall be conferred on them, their compensation and term of office shall be fixed, their duties defined, and the manner in which they may be removed or their term of office renewed.

ARTICLE XV.

The stockholders of the company, at a general meeting to be convened for the purpose, after ten days' notice in two of the newspapers published in the city, shall have the power to make any changes, additions or modifications in this act of incorporation, provided that three-fourths of the stock represented at such meeting shall vote in favor of such proposed measures, and any of such change, addition or modification shall be recorded as required by law.

Thus done and passed in my office, at the city of New Orleans aforesaid, on the day, month and year first above written, and in presence of Messrs. Marcel T. Ducros and Joseph W. Jones, competent witnesses, who hereunto sign their names with said parties and me, notary.

Original signed:

C. H. SLOCOMB,
GUS. A. BREAUX, and others,
M. T. DUCROS,
J. W. JONES,
EDWARD BARNETT, Notary Public.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the orignal act extant in my current records.

In faith whereof I grant these presents under my signature and the impress of my seal of office, at the city of New Orleans, on the fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

EDWARD BARNETT, Notary Public.

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MISCELLANEOUS

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Fifty thousand dollars worth of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING at twenty-five per cent below cost, to close out business. The above articles must be sold within sixty days. Please call and see for yourself.

CHARLES LAMM,
jel8 1m No. 192 Poydras street.

FORSYTH UNITED STATES STANDARD SCALES.

The Strongest Scale Made.

Every scale warranted, in every respect; 250 varieties, adapted to every branch of business.

For price list, or any information, address

FORSYTH, ELLISON & CO.,
No. 46 Magazine street, New Orleans.

je9 eod3m

WANATA GUACO BITTERS.

The best preparation known for DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, FEVER AND AGUE, and all diseases caused by imperfect digestion, a disorganized liver or the debilitating effects of the climate.

For sale by J. LLADO,
jel8 S Corner of Chartres and Dumaine streets.

MADAME BLACK, THE GREAT INDIAN Astrologist, is still at 191 Carondelet street, near Julia. She will disclose to you past, present and future events of your life, whether connected with marriage, business, etc. Has a sure remedy for rheumatism, and for reconciling estranged lovers. Satisfaction given or no pay. my4 1y

EDUCATIONAL.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

This University received its charter June 25, 1868, "with the power to confer all such degrees and honors as are conferred by universities in the United States of America."

It is modeled after the best colleges of our country, and its immunities are free to all.

Its first catalogue shows that nearly nine hundred students have been in attendance, and present indications are that the next one will show an equal number.

All necessary expenses are moderate, and deserving indigent students can have pecuniary aid.

The University is situated in a pleasant and healthful part of the city, and, in all its appointments, affords facilities for obtaining a thorough education not excelled in the South.

It embraces the following departments:

1. ACADEMIC, in which students are prepared for college, or secure a good English education.
2. COLLEGIATE.
3. NORMAL, arranged with special reference to the education of teachers, and is aided by the "Peabody Fund."
4. MEDICAL. Charity Hospital is accessible to this department.
5. LAW.
6. THEOLOGICAL, which is open to all denominations.

Further information may be obtained upon application to any of the following members of the faculty:

REV. J. W. HEALY, LL. D., President and Instructor in Sacred Theology.
REV. C. H. THOMPSON, D. D., Professor of Pastoral Theology and University Preacher.
HON. RUFUS WAPLES, LL. B., Professor of International Law and Dean of the Law Faculty.
C. B. WHITE, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Dean of the Medical Faculty.
J. F. FULLER, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Principal of the Academical Department.
P. M. WILLIAMS, A. M., Professor of English Literature and Principal of Normal Department.

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THE NEW ORLEANS MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,

188..........Race Street..........188

(Between Coliseum and Camp),

Conducted by T. B. EDWARDS and SAM. H. LEWIS graduates of the Louisiana Military University;

Will prepare pupils to enter the Sophomore or Junior Class of the Louisiana State Military University, or any other college in the United States. An Elementary Department is attached. Discipline military, with daily drill. no3 3m