New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

DANGLING IN THE AIR.

Appalling Adventure of an Ambitious Aeronaut in Attempting an Eighteenth Aerial Ascent—All Nashville Agog.

[From the Nashville Banner.]

Early Sunday afternoon a large crowd of people began to gather at the Horticultural Garden to witness the baloon ascension announced to be made by T. H. Williams, of Edgefield, or, as he is professionally known, Professor Webster, under which title, during the fairs of last year, he made some seventeen aerial voyages, all of which, save one at Union City, proved successful. At that place the top of the balloon was burned, and its place was supplied by a new piece of unvarnished canvas. When the ascent had been made, and the balloon was sinking toward the earth, he saw that was about to strike a hickory tree, and to avoid being dragged or hurt he leaped from the basket into the limbs, falling through the branches some five or six feet before he finally succeeded in making a lodgment. This balloon, which is but a mere piece of patchwork, weighing 666 pounds, and measuring 115 feet in height and 125 feet in circumference, was used Sunday afternoon.

By five o'clock in the afternoon, the Horticultural Garden was filled by a large assemblage, numbering from a thousand to fifteen hundred, with probably about five hundred outside the inclosure. As preparations to fill the balloon with heated air commenced, the crowd became considerably excited, and awaited the ascension with no little impatience. Meanwhile the mouth of the balloon was put over a kind of chimney to a furnace, and a fire kindled. As the heated air began to inflate the balloon, little streams of smoke issued out of the unvarnished piece of canvas, and jets spurted from divers little holes in the middle portion. Mr. Williams, before entering the basket, a rather weak and dangerous looking concern, attached to the hoop of the balloon a number of small cords about the size of one's little finger, trimmed down the upper portion, the top rim appearing to be somewhat insesure. A false start was made at half-past five o'clock, amid enthusiastic applause of the spectators. The balloon was pulled down, and again subjected to the heated air process of inflation. Shortly after six o'clock the huge air ship was released from its moorings and shot up into the air a distance of one hundred feet. It was driven westward, rising probably to the altitude of one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five feet. Just before reaching the cotton manufactory, about three hundred yards from the starting point, it began rapidly to descend toward the smokestack of the manufactory, which is one hundred and twenty-five feet in height. As the spectators, rushing pell-mell across the common and shouting to the extent of their seemingly exhaustless lungs, saw the impending catastrophe, they started back horror-struck at the sight. The balloon had struck the stack and had turned over on the other side.

But we give the story of Mr. Williams' narrow escape from death in his own words:

On approaching the stack I knew that the balloon was bound to strike it, and at once made preparations to receive the shock by pushing the basket toward the stack and leaping outward on the opposite side. When the basket, which was about seventeen feet below the balloon, did strike, it bounded outwardly and then careened to one side. I at once saw that if I did not ascend to the top of the stack before all of the heated air left the balloon I would be pulled over the stack and dashed to pieces on the ground, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five feet. You can understand what chance I would have had for life. The weight of the balloon was then pulling me up the stack. I seized one of the cords leading to the hoop of the balloon, and, determining to risk my life upon it pulled myself up to the top of the stack, using my feet at the same time on the iron cap, which is about seven feet in height. As I reached the summit the weight of the balloon commenced pulling down heavily against my own, which is about one hundred and forty pounds. Catching hold of the rim of the stack with a firm grasp with one hand, I wrapped one of the small cords around one of the nuts, of which there were a good many, when the swinging of the balloon broke it. I, however, succeeded in tying another, which held fast, and then climbed to the top.

The feat was a very difficult one. If I had not been a tolerable gymnast, and had not had on my professional tights and slippers, I could never have attained the top. I was enabled to use my limbs with more ease and advantage than would have been the case had I been dressed in the ordinary style. I was assisted in gaining the top by catching the cord between my toes and holding it tightly. There is an outer and inner rim to the cap, both having a surface of about fifteen or eighteen inches, upon which I could easily walk without danger of falling. I here discovered that the hoop of the balloon had caught upon the lightning rod, by which means my life was saved. While yet on top I cut all the ropes, with the intention of allowing the balloon to fall to the ground, but the hoop hung fast. In attempting to kick it off I missed it, and came near loosing my balance and going headlong to the ground. I saw there was a ladder, made of iron bars about two feet apart, leading down through the chimney, by which means I began to descend, after cutting loose the balloon, through more soot and dirt than I ever care to encounter again. It seemed that it required ten minutes for me to get to the bottom. After I had gotten over half way down I was occasionally threatened with suffocation, and was fearful that I had not yet escaped the perils of the journey. When I reached the bottom I was covered with layers of soot, and could hardly have been recognized by my most intimate friends.

No sooner had Mr. Williams reached the open air than the excited crowd pushed forward upon him, hustling him about, asking him a thousand questions and otherwise making it very disagreeable for a man who had just made so narrow an escape from death. One over-curious spectator happened to tread upon the aeronaut's corns and got knocked down therefor, with the consolatory remark, "I'll show you that I ain't dead yet."

Once free of the crowd Mr. Williams returned to the garden, washed himself, and felt equal to half a dozen more trips through space. Before the soot was removed he certainly presented a most extraordinary spectacle—black as midnight from head to foot; eyes, ears, hair, nose, mouth, and tights caked with soot; not a white spot as big as a nickel to relieve his blackness. But he did not receive a scratch during the whole perilous episode.

His danger of suffocation arose from the thoughtlessness of the crowd, who crowded around the entrance and prevented the passage of air up the chimney.

We understand that the Hercules will be used no more, but that another voyage in a new balloon will soon be taken by Mr. Williams. He deserves a liberal share of the proceeds of the day in thus risking his life upon such a hazardous undertaking.

The view from the north terrace of the capitol was very fine. About a hundred spectators had collected there, including quite a number of ladies and little children. After patiently watching the cluster of trees which marked the location of the Horticultural Garden in the plain below, for about two hours with telescopes and field glasses, the Hercules was seen to swell up above the green tree tops like a great white blister, swaying about by the current of wind while being inflated. After showing itself above the trees and then subsiding out of sight alternately, it rose high enough to reveal the full outlines of the heated air-ship quite distinctly, but was immediately drawn down again, to the disappointment of the spectators, many of whom indulged suggestions indicative of their skepticism about the departure, and pronouncing it in advance another failure.

It was now six o'clock, and the sun was gradually sinking behind the Harpeth hills, when the balloon was at last observed to rise slowly above the trees, and attached to it a rope apparently ten feet in length, which held the basket containing the æronaut, which seemed a mere thread, while the man and basket dangling at the end looked no bigger than a house spider suspended by its own delicate web. The balloon rose three or four hundred feet, sailing rapidly westward under the influence of a pretty stiff easterly breeze, and in a few seconds appeared directly above the roof of the Tennessee cotton factory building. At this point it seemed to be descending, and while it was evident that the balloon itself would clear the building, the possibility that the aeronaut might not be so successful—being much nearer the roof—occasioned a general sympathetic outcry from the spectators. Just then the ropes caught on the lightning rod of the great smokestack. The balloon fell over on the west side, bottom upward, and the man and the basket were left dangling on the east side, near the summit. For some moments it was hard to tell at this distance whether he had fallen out of the basket or not. Field glasses were immediately called into requisition, and the adventurous aeronaut was seen climbing up the rope from the basket to the cap of the chimney. The excitement among the spectators was intense; the movements of the climber were watched with breathless solicitude, and when he reached the top and was seen to have secured a lodgment on the rim, there were general expressions of relief. The great crowd from the Horticultural Garden were seen swarming like ants across the plain toward the factory building.

The New York *Commercial* is facetious about H. G., and says:

Mr. Greeley never ought to be President, and he never will be if he does not tone down. The energy of his language and the point of his vituperation increase as he grows older. His old age is neither serene nor contemplative. To-day he describes a contemporary as a "common liar" and "common prostitute," and says it "lied deliberately, shamlessly and foolishly," twice over. Imagine this sort of talk applied to our foreign or domestic relations in a formal message, and consider the effect it would have. The thought is not to be endured. Only a few weeks since H. G. said, in a published speech, that henceforth "personalities would be confined to the religious press." He has since given a multitude of proofs that the *Tribune* is addicted to "early piety."

The *Morehouse Conservative* says:

We had the pleasure of a visit on Wednesday from Professor Featherman, of the State University. He is spending some time in our parish prosecuting botanical researches, but will pass on from here through the western parishes. The professor is a genial, intellectual gentleman, very much devoted to his profession, and we think, an honor to it. He has been connected with the State University now about two years, filling the chair of modern langurges.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

Has the largest circulation of any Republican paper in the South. It is devoted to News, Literature Commerce, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, and the Dissemination of Republican principles, and gives particular attention to all matters affecting the interests of the South and Southwest. It is the earnest advocate of the poor man's rights, as well as a guide to the young politician. Its character as an earnest Republican Journal, should commend it to the support of every Union man and industrious citizen in the country; and not only should they subscribe for it themselves, but urge others to do so, thereby assisting us in its circulation, and thus contribute to secure the proper results of governmental and material reconstruction.

It is the medium by which the State and National Governments make known their laws to the people of Louisiana. It has been selected by law for the publication of all judicial and other Government advertisements, State, Federal and municipal, and non are valid or of any legal force unless published in this paper. We publish, also, officially, the proceedings of both Houses of the General Assembly, and of the Common Council, Sheriff's sales and monitions, all advertisements relating to successions of deceased persons; all cases in admiralty arising in the United States District Court; Bankruptcy notices and sales; all ordinances of the Common Council, and all advertisements of the Government calling for proposals to furnish supplies or perform work.

No other paper in New Orleans embraces within its columns so wide a range of interests. Our regular telegraphic dispatches are the same as those furnished the New Orleans Associated Press. Special dispatches from Washington and elsewhere are obtained from the best sources and are always full of interest. Our views upon questions of State, national and municipal polity are freely and concisely stated, always with an object to promote the public welfare. In making selections from our exchanges and various correspondents, care is taken to use such as relate to matters in which our people have a vital interest. Literary and miscellaneous selections are taken from the best writers in the Northern and European publications, while we are not unmindful of native talent.

The REPUBLICAN is at all times open to discussion from the people, ready to answer inquiries and to discuss topics of interest. Nothing of sufficient importance to find its way into a first class newspaper escapes our notice. Honest officials, who discharge their duties with fidelity, can rely upon finding a staunch defender in the REPUBLICAN; while no amount of personal or business influence will shield the dishonest official from exposure.

Such is the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, and such it is likely to remain. It is a power in the State second to no other But its power and influence are always exerted for the highest good of the human race.

Advertisements of ten lines Agate solid one dollar and fifty cents per square for the first, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Second page advertisements charged as new each day. Advertisements inserted at intervals charged as new.

In addition to our newspaper department, we have one of the largest job offices in the South, from which we turn out, in the course of a year, more work than any other four establishments of the kind in New Orleans. For dispatch and good taste our job establishment has no superior. We print books of every description in the highest style of the art. Also, blanks, circulars, cards, account sales, briefs, judicial forms, and every description of printing on orders from every parish in the State.

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THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN,
No. 94 Camp street,
New Orleans, La.

CORPORATIONS.

CHARTER.....CHARTER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known that on this eighth day of June, 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, William Joseph Castell, a notary public in and for the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and qualified, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of this State relative to the organization of corporations in this State for works of public improvement and other purposes, they have covenanted and agreed, and do by these presents covenant and agree, and bind themselves and those whom they represent, to form and establish, and do hereby establish a corporation or body corporate, for the objects and purposes, and under the title, obligations, stipulations and regulations following, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of the company shall be THE HIBERNIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, and its domicile is hereby established in the city of New Orleans. It shall continue and exist for twenty-five years from the date of organization. It shall commence operations immediately on organization. It shall have a corporate seal having for a device an Irish harp encircled by a shamrock and the name of this company and the date of this act.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The objects and purposes of the company are hereby declared to be—

SECTION 1. To make insurances upon dwelling houses, stores, cotton presses and every other description of buildings, household furniture, goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, and other property against loss or damage by fire.

SEC. 2. To make insurance upon ships and seagoing vessels, steamboats, and all other vessels, freights, goods, bills of exchange and other evidences of debt, commissions, profits, bullion or money, and against all maritime and inland transportation risks, hottomry and respondentia interests; in other words, to effect fire, marine, river and inland insurance of any kind whatsoever, with privilege of exercising all or either of said purposes.

The company may cause itself to be reinsured against any risk upon which it shall have made insurances.

SEC. 2. The company shall sue and be sued in its corporate name, and all citations and other legal process shall be served on the president of the company.

SEC. 3. The Board of Directors shall have power to invest from time to time the money and capital of the company in bonds and mortgages on unincumbered and improved real estate, which, in every case, shall be deemed worth at least double the amount loaned thereon.

They may also invest the profits of the company in any bonds or stocks created by or under the laws of the United States, or of this State, or of the corporations of this State or city, or make any loans on pledge of any of the aforesaid securities, bonds or stocks, or any collateral or bill of lading; provided, this investment shall not interfere with the prompt distribution of net earned premiums for the current year.

They shall have power to dispose of mortgages obtained by way of security, or of stocks pledged for security, or of property conveyed to them in satisfaction of debts previously contracted, or purchased at public sale upon judgments or orders of seizure obtained by said company, or of any property movable or immovable, which may have been pledged or abandoned to said company for or concerning the operations of its business; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize the said company to discount negotiable paper, or do any banking business, nor, either directly or indirectly, deal or trade in buying or selling movable or immovable property, goods, wares or merchandise; provided, also, that the company shall have the right to purchase a property or building, for the purpose of establishing an office therein.

They shall fix the compensation of the officers, clerks and employes elected or employed by them in the service of the company, and shall also have power to fill any vacancies which may occur in their number or in the presidency.

They shall have power to adopt such rules, regulations and by-laws as to them shall seem best for the transaction of the business of the company; provided the same shall not conflict with the true intent and meaning of this act.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. All the corporate powers of the company shall be exercised by the board of thirty-one directors, to be elected from among the stockholders; provided that after the election of directors for organization, no stockholder shall be eligible who does not hold in his name, or that of his firm, at least twenty-five shares, which stock shall have stood in his name, or that of his firm, on the books of the company for at least three months prior to the election.

No one shall be eligible for the position of director of this company who is a director of any other fire, marine or river insurance company.

Nine directors present at any meeting shall constitute a quorum for business.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The capital stock of this company is hereby fixed at five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, subject to be increased to one million of dollars under article twelve of this charter, and it is hereby authorized to commence business as soon as the capital shall be subscribed. The stock to be paid as follows: Ten per cent of the subscribed stock shall be paid in cash; for the remainder of ninety per cent the subscriber shall furnish his note payable on demand, subject, however, to calls whenever, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, the necessities of the company shall require it. In such cases calls shall be payable within ten days after thirty days notice, published in two of the city newspapers. Subscribers may at any time pay in cash up to the full amount of their subscription, but no dividend shall attach to such payments unless paid during the first three months of the current fiscal year.

SEC. 2. Upon the failure of any stockholder to pay the amount due on such call, so made, the stock owned by him, with dividends or increase, shall be liable to forfeiture to the company by a vote of the directors, or the company may enforce the payment of the stock at its option.

SEC. 3. No stockholder shall ever be held liable or responsible for the contracts or faults of said company in any further sum than the unpaid balance due to the company on the shares owned by him, and his indebtedness to the company.

SEC. 4. All transfers of stock, to be valid, shall be made on the books of the company. No stockholder shall have the right to transfer his stock until his matured obligations to the company are fully paid. Should any stockholder desire to transfer his stock previous to the full payment of the same having been made, he shall be permitted to do so by a substitute of the obligations of the party purchasing, provided the substituted obligations are satisfactory to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The election for directors shall be held on the first Monday of May of each year at the office of the company. Notices of such elections shall be given for at least ten consecutive days, immediately preceding the election, in at least two of the city papers.

SEC. 2. The board shall appoint three stockholders inspectors to preside at such elections, and if any of said inspectors decline or fail to attend, the president shall appoint others to act in their stead.

ARTICLE VI.

The first Board of Directors shall consist of the following stockholders, to wit:

Hugh McCloskey,	John T. Moore, Jr.,
John Henderson,	R. M. O'Brien,
Patrick Irwin,	Thomas Fitzwilliam,
Thomas Gilmore,	Michael McQuaid,
Robert Carey,	Edward Burke,
Thomas C. Walsh,	David Jackson,
Edward Conery,	James D. Martin,
John McCaffrey,	Thomas Dunne,
John T. Gibbons,	John Henderson, Jr.,
John Farrell,	Edward Sweeney,
William Conway,	E. Briggs.
Thomas McKenna,	William Hart,
Thomas Markey,	Patrick Dwyer,
Nicholas Burke,	John M. Lockhart,
Thomas King,	John G. Ryan,

Michael Duffy.

SEC. 2. They shall continue in office until the second Monday of May, 1872, or until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified; and the directors elect shall take their seats on the second Monday in May of each year, or in the event of a failure to elect, on the first Monday after due election.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. In all elections the vote shall be by ballot, and those stockholders receiving a plurality of the votes of the stock represented shall be considered duly elected; and in the event of no election taking place on the day aforesaid, the President shall order an election to take place within ten days thereafter, and give notice of the same as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. Each stockholder shall be entitled, either in person or by proxy, to one vote for each and every share which he or they may respectively hold; Provided that no individual or firm shall be allowed to vote more than one hundred shares in his own name or that of his firm, at an election for directors of the company.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. The officers of the company shall consist of a president, vice president and such other officers as the Board of Directors may deem necessary.

Until the first election, in May, 1872, and until their successors are duly qualified, Hugh McCloskey shall be president and John Henderson vice president.

The Board of Directors shall have the power to employ such clerks and employes as are necessary to conduct the business of the company.

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors shall, at their first meeting in every year, elect from among themselves a president and a vice president, who shall hold their offices until their successors in office are elected and qualified. Other officers, determined upon according to the by-laws, to be elected at the same time. All employes of the company shall hold their offices at the will of the Board of Directors, and shall only receive salary for the time they render service.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. The president of the company shall sign all policies and preside at all meetings of the board; he shall conduct and manage its business generally, under the supervision of the Board of Directors; in case of his absence the vice president shall act in his stead.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the president and Board of Directors, within the month of June of each year, to cause to be published for the term of at least one month, a full statement under oath of the business of the company, which shall contain:

1. The amount of premiums received during the year, specifying what was received for fire, maritime and river policies.

2. The amount of losses incurred during the year, specifying what amount of losses have been incurred under each of the different kinds of policies.

3. The amount of capital, stating the portion of the same invested in securities and the nature thereof.

4. The amount of expenses and net earnings of the company, and in what those earnings and expenses consist.

ARTICLE XI.

SECTION 1. The company shall make to the assured such return premiums in cash as the president and Board of Directors may deem expedient.

SEC. 2. Out of the net profits of the company, an interest of ten per cent on the paid in stock shall first be taken, the balance then remaining shall be divided among the stockholders, as follows:

Three-fourths of the same to be divided among them pro rata of the amount of earned premiums paid by each of them within the year, and one-fourth of the said balance to be divided among the stockholders pro rata of their paid in capital. It is, however, provided that no dividend of less than five dollars shall be declared, nor shall any dividend declared contain any fractional part of the said unit of five dollars, and that all such fractional sums shall be carried to the credit of contingent accounts. The interest of ten per cent on paid in capital shall be payable in cash, but the amount of the two dividends declared shall be placed to the credit of the stock notes until the latter are paid up. The balance due on stock notes not extinguished by dividends within five years shall be paid in cash after the expiration of said time.

SEC. 3. When the notes of the stockholders shall have been fully paid, there shall be issued to each stockholder a certificate of stock for the amount of his or her subscription.

No dividend shall be paid to any stockholder while there exists in favor of the company any matured indebtedness of any kind against him, but the same shall be passed to the credit of such indebtedness.

SEC. 4. No dividend declared shall bear interest, and any dividend unclaimed for three years shall be forfeited to the company, and passed to the credit of profit and loss account, after the publication of the same once a week for four weeks.

Whenever a dividend is called for after being advertised, the party entitled to it shall pay cost of advertising.

ARTICLE XII.

This act of incorporation may be modified, altered or amended, or the said company dissolved at a general meeting of the stockholders to be convened for that purpose, after thirty days notice and with the assent of three-fourths of the stock represented at such meeting, and any and all such modifications, alterations, amendments or dissolutions shall be recorded and published according to law.

ARTICLE XIII.

At the expiration of this charter, or sooner if ordered by a vote of stockholders representing two-thirds of the capital stock, the affairs of this company shall be liquidated, its debts paid and the balance divided among the stockholders, pro rata on the amount held by each of paid up stock under the charge and superintendence of three commissioners appointed by the Board of Directors for that purpose.

ARTICLE XIV.

The names and respective interests of the subscribers to this act are hereby declared to be as follows, to wit:

United states internal revenue stamps, amounting to twenty-five cents, are affixed hereto, duly canceled at the execution hereof.

Thus done and passed in my office, at New Orleans aforesaid, the day, month and year first above written, in the presence of Messrs. Lawrence McCormack and Harris Murphy, competent witnesses, residing in this city, who hereunto sign their names with said parties and me, said notary, after due reading of the whole.

	Shares.		Shares.
Patrick Irwin	50	John T. Moore	50
R. Camp	50	John Henderson	50
Nicholas Burke	50	James D. Martin	25
Smith & McKenna	50	Thomas King	25
Michael McQuade	50	R. M. O'Brien	30
John Douglas	40	William Hart	50
Thomas Fitzwilliam	50	J. J. Irby & Co	25
James J. Tarleton	25	Hugh McCloskey	50
Edward Burke	50	Thomas Dunn	25
E. B. Briggs	50	P. Dwyer	25
John Farrell	25	William Dillon	25
John T. Gibbons & Co	50	Edward Sweeny	50
John & J. Lockhart	50	William Conway	25
Louise Castell	15	C. E. Girardey & Co	25
K. Conery	50	Michael Egan	50
Richard McCloskey	10	James Dwyer	15
Thomas Marky	20	James M. Walsh	5
Thomas Sefton	10	Mrs. P. Gardner, per M. D. Gardner	10
John Tracy, per M. D. Gardner	5	M. E. Garvey	25
Mrs. M. E. Garvey	25	Theodore T. Osborne	25
Thomas Keeffee	25	Mrs. Thomas Keeffee	25
Small & Co	50	David Jackson	25
Hugh McMahon	10	Michael Hackett	5
George McCloskey	25	Christopher Crawley	5
Joseph B. Garvey	25	Martin McCormack	25
Joseph C. Gilmore	5	John A. Gilmore	5
John H. Hannon	50	John Burke	5
W. Van Benthuysen	25	Wackerbarth & Joseph	25
John Hennessy	25	A. J. Fitzpatrick	25
James Timony	10	D. P. Scanlan	5
Thomas Green	20	James Buckley	25
Richard A. Fahy	20	John J. Dwyer	5
C. B. Block & Co	25	E. M. Bermingham	10
M. E. Hallagan	10	D. J. Dunn	10
Edward Flynn	20	Hugh Flynn	25
Thomas Owen	5	Thomas L. Maxwell	5
John L. Lavelle	3	John Barkley	20
Daniel Moriarty	25	D. Galbreath	25
P. J. Cull	25	M. Wheelahan	10
J. A. Fitzpatrick	25	Edward Prophet	10
C. Stett	20	Mrs. Ann Canby, per E. Sweeney	20
Mrs. Sarah O'Neil, per E. Sweeney	5	John J. Clark	25
William Gannon	5	Anthony Vizard	20
Daniel Malone	5	James Grennon	25
Amedee Couturie	50	Michael Hahn	25
Joseph Raymond	20	Patrick Johnson	15
M. Duffy	50	Hugh Murphy	25
Jacob Hawkins	25	Mrs. P. F. Gogarty	10
P. Barron	10	Peter Cooley	10
W. R. Fish	25	Robert J. Clohecy	20
M. McAuley	25	Mrs. M. McAuley	25
Charles Donnelley	10	P. P. Walsh, corner Poydras and Franklin streets	20
Francis Johnson	25	F. W. Loewen	25
George Rice	25	Edward Connell	10
Daniel Crowley	25	Thomas Mangan	20
Samuel A. Shumway	50	Thomas Edw. Wilson	25
M. Dowling & Co	10	Finney & Byrnes	25
Martin Glynn	25	J. H. Ready	10
James Leonard	25	Mrs. Mary Foucher, per N. Burke	50
Mrs. X. Gauche, per Joseph A. Gauche	5	J. M. Brabazon	10
Mrs. Sarah A. Kelly	8	E. W. Bawife	10
Owen Cahill	10	William J. Kelly	10
P. B. O'Brien, per R. M. O'Brien	25	P. Comisky	10
W. Y. James	25	F. X. Zaeringer	10
John Curran	10	E. M. Houghton	20
P. Gannon	10	O'Neill & Gleason	25
Mrs. J. Conner	20	Patrick M. Joy, his mark	25
Thomas O'Neill	25	Patrick X Kelly, his mark	10
John O'Neil	10	C. Taylor Gauche	5
J. J. Healy	5	Mrs. J. L. Brand	25
John Daly	10	Robert Jackson	25
John McPhelin	5	John Ford, per McCaffrey	25
John Fitzpatrick	10	James McKeon, per McCaffrey	10
J. P. Garvey, per Lynch	25	M. L. Feehan	10
J. McCaffrey & Co	25	H. Wenger	25
Patrick Walsh, per McCaffrey	10	Patrick Quinn	20
John Reilley	25	John G. Ryan	25
D. Urban	20	S. A. Houghton	25
P. Curtis	10	C. Doyle	25
John Hussey	10	E. Conery, Son & Co	25
John Henderson, Jr	25	Thomas Lynch	10
John B. James	25	D. Brady	10
Thomas C. Walsh	25	Luke Dillon	10
B. J. Henderson	25	James Nelson	10
W. H. Bertlelot	25	John Conroy	3
Thomas Healy	5	Dominick Madden	25
T. P. McDavitt	20	Laurence Hart	20
Martin Finnerty	25	Edward A. Yorke & Co	25
Martistany & Doll	50	James B. Sinnot	25
Jacques Levy	20	Mrs. Catherine Bourke	10
John J. Madden	25	J. J. McGinnis	25
Hay & Mehle	50	A. B. J. Dureau	20
Sarah Jane Conroy	3	Charles Pleasants	10
Mrs. William O'Neill	5	C. Reilly	20
James P. O'Brien	10	Joseph Cooper, per H. T. Vennard	25
Mrs. Kate Kelly	10	W. J. J. Armstrong	20
Thomas O'Neill	25	James Cooke	10
Julia A. Ryan	10	P. S. Armitage	20
Michael Lyons	5	M. McManigie	10
T. Gilmore	25	Joseph Garidel, his mark	2
H. T. Vennard	10	Daniel X Landregan, his mark	5
C. N. Welshans	10	Hugh Cassidy	20
Tom J. Burke	10	Rev. J. Moynihan	10
M. F. Dunn	20	Ann J. Burns	25
James J. Jones	5	Thomas Sheehan	20
M. O. Tracy	25	John A. O'Brien	25
Rev. P. F. Allen	5	James Hagan	25
A. M. Levy	5	Isaacson, Seixas & Co	25
Mrs. Mary L. Steele	10	Patrick Hooley	5
John P. Lyons	10	William Wood	5
J. Racelina	50	John McWhirter	5
St. Mary's Dominican Nuns, per Rev. J. Moynihan	10	M. Schuppert, M. D. his mark	50
Christian Mehle	50	William X Cooney, his mark	5
James P. Hogan	25	William Clark	10
W. T. Bell	5	P. E Hatert	5
Timothy Dunne	5	J. M. Bach	10
John S. Twomey	5	J. B. Henderson	25
Horace E. Upton	10		
James X O'Hara, his mark	5		
Thomas Reynolds	1		
J. M. Burchardt	25		
C. Connell	20		
J. E. Quinn	10		
Thomas T. Bragg	2		

LAURENCE McCORMACK,
HARRIS MURPHY.
W. J. CASTELL, Notary Public.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Mortgages in and for this city and parish of Orleans, do hereby certify that the within act of incorporation has been this day duly recorded in my office, in Book Society No. 8, folios 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549 and 550, as required by law.

C. DARCANTEL, Deputy.

New Orleans, June 29, 1871.

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true copy of the original act extant in my current register.

In faith whereof I grant these presents under my signature and the impress of my seal of office, at New Orleans, Louisiana, this twenty-ninth day of June, 1871.

W. J. CASTELL, Notary Public.

jy2 7 14 21 30

CHARTER.....CHARTER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known that on this twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, before me, Robert Joseph Ker, a notary public in and for the city of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and qualified, and in presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared James M. Wagener, Esq., President of the New Orleans Hydro Carbon Gaslight Company, who declared that, whereas, at a meeting of the stockholders of said company, held pursuant to previous public notice, as required by the charter of said company, the following amendment to article three of said charter was adopted, by a vote of eight hundred and thirty shares in the affirmative, and no shares voted in the negative, to wit:

Resolved, That article three of the charter of incorporation of the New Orleans Hydro Carbon Gaslight Company be amended by substituting the following article in lieu and stead thereof, to wit:

ARTICLE III.

The capital stock of this corporation shall be fixed at the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, divided into three thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, of which capital two hundred thousand dollars shall be applied to take up the stock issued to the Texas Hydro Carbon Gaslight Company and the Alabama Hydro Carbon Gaslight Company, which companies shall be consolidated with and merged into the New Orleans Hydro Carbon Gaslight Company, upon the surrender of the issue of the stock certificates of said companies and upon the acceptance of the certificates issued to replace them; and the stock of said companies, upon which twenty per centum shall be paid, shall be considered fully paid, and any provisions in this charter inconsistent with the foregoing article is hereby annulled.

Now, in pursuance of the said action of the stockholders of said company, and in conformity with the provisions of the charter of the New Orleans Hydro Carbon Gaslight Company, the article three as above adopted by the stockholders, is declared to be in lieu and stead of said original article three of the charter of the said New Orleans Hydro Carbon Gaslight Company.

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

Original signed:

J. M. WAGENER, President.

ALCEE J. KER,
F. D. SEGHERS.

ROBERT J. KER,
Notary Public.

A true copy:
ROBERT J. KER,
Notary Public.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Mortgages in and for this city and parish of Orleans, do hereby certify that the foregoing act of amendment has this day been duly recorded in my office, in the margin of the original act of incorporation of the New Orleans Hydro Carbon Gaslight Company, which act is recorded in book society No. 8, folio 234.

C. DARCANTEL, Deputy.

New Orleans, July 1, 1871. jy2 11 20 31

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 $30 (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

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, UNION STABLES, No. 189 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. je16 1y

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. 389 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. je15 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.

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,