New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 6, 1872.

The wig worn by Mr. Jefferson in the last act of "Rip Van Winkle" is worth $200.

A Bangor, Maine, man lately set a trap for a chicken thief, and caught eleven skunks.

California has been in hot water since the recent earthquake. New geysers are spouting up on every hand.

The Orleans Dramatic Association will play "Julius Cæsar" at the Varieties Theatre this evening.

The grand fair for the benefit of Central Church, corner of Liberty and Gasquet streets, continues this evening.

A barkeeper at Lynchburg, Virginia, advertises that gentlemen wishing drinks, must bring orders from their wives.

An Indianapolis reporter announces that cholera-producing currants, about the size of number eight shot, can be obtained in the market.

Do not forget the entertainment this evening at Idlewild, corner of St. Charles avenue and Soniat street, for the benefit of St. Mary's Church.

The New Mexico and Gulf railroad is projected from Santa Fe, down the valley of the Pecos river, southeasterly through Texas to Galveston.

The Atchison and Nebraska railroad has been completed for a distance of 119 miles north of Atchison, and is progressing at the rate of a mile per day.

The Great Salt Lake and Portland railroad is to run from a point on the Central Pacific railroad in northern Utah, across Idaho and Oregon to Portland.

It is anticipated that Portland, Oregon, and Sacramento, California, will be connected by railroad within two years. The northernmost 164 miles are completed.

The Mobile and Northwestern railroad, from Mobile to a point in Coahoma county, Mississippi, opposite Helena, Arkansas, is being rapidly built from each end toward the centre.

James McGraw, of Warsaw, Indiana, drank nine glasses of whisky last week, to induce insensibility to the pain of toothache. The experiment was a permanent success.

Octave Pavy, of San Francisco, has gone to "catch wales mit der North Pole" on a frail raft, accompanied by Captain Hicks, who, with only a dog for a companion, crossed the Atlantic in the Nonpareil.

The ladies of the Napoleon Avenue Presbyterian Church are still giving a series of entertainments in their new church edifice. They consist of music, recitations and tableaux. Refreshments at the tables.

We regret to be informed by Colonel Norton that the report that he has bought the *Picayune* is without foundation. The Colonel is a capital good fellow, and we would be glad to welcome him into the field of journalism.

An employe of the Michigan Central Railroad has perfected the model of a "through freight pro rata calculating machine," which he claims will do the work of ten clerks, and effect a saving of seventy or eighty per cent of the present expenses.

General Banks is said to be the probable successor of Secretary Fish. The stock speculators, who have had a good deal to do with the present complication in foreign affairs, hope to be able to do better than Fish when they get fairly fixed on the Banks.

The Pennsylvania Central railroad has purchased the eastern division of the Western North Carolina railroad, extending from Salisbury to Ashville, 142 miles, and will construct the western division from Ashville to the Tennessee State line, a distance 134 miles.

When a wretch is suspected of inebriety in Portland they haul him up to the town pump and make him try to say, "the Portland Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." If he fails, they irrigate him for half an hour and then turn him into the calaboose.

Grand performance at the Varieties Theatre on Monday evening, the seventeenth instant, when little Sadie Vivian will appear as *Sam Willoughby*, in the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," and as *Little Pickle*, or the spoiled child. She will be assisted by members of the Shakespeare Club and the Orleans Dramatic Association.

A small but choice collection of pictures was dispersed at public auction at Amsterdam, in consequence of the death of Baronne Roell, near Hodshon. It consisted of only twenty-five specimens of the Dutch school. They attracted bidders from all parts. The total amount realized was $97,205.

Hon. L. A. Sheldon telegraphs from Washington, Tuesday, to Hon. W. Van Benthuysen, of this city: "The law as to the tobacco tax takes effect July 1. All in bond may be released on payment of reduced rate. The difference between the old and new tax will be refunded on all tobacco unsold which has paid the tax."

Gilmore has princely notions of the value of music. For instance, he offered Mlle. Tietjens $24,000 to sing two pieces of music each day at his jubilee, for twelve consecutive days, or $1000 a song. Tietjens was obliged to decline the munificent offer, not being able to break her European engagements. Patrick probably knew her circumstances when he made the offer.

The fourth annual piano recital by Professor Sipp's pupils, at Minerva Hall, Clio street, next Monday evening, is not intended to be an affair at which the uninvited public will assemble. It is only for invited guests, and there is a condition that they should possess "good looks, real love of music, and bring a floral offering." We need not add that the whole editorial staff of the REPUBLICAN has been invited.

One patriotic citizen, believing that those who sympathize with the two State conventions assembled in this city should extend the hospitality of their homes to the country delegates, thereby enabling them to prolong their stay sufficiently long to consummate fully the best objects they have in view, cheerfully invites one delegate to his home, and hopes to see other city gentlemen do likewise.

EMPHATICALLY, NO!

The *Picayune* still keeps up its malicious and mendacious attacks upon the fair fame of Governor Warmoth, and endeavors by insinuations and assertions of a general nature to establish against him malfeasance and corruption, notwithstanding the repeated demands for its proof which have been passed by unheeded. Yesterday it leads an article with the query, "Has there been no proof?" to which we emphatically answer, No! We take up the points it endeavors to make, as follows:

Does he think that because he has been able to some extent to conceal some of the methods by which he has become rich, and to cover up his tracks that his misdeeds can not be brought home to him, and his crimes against the State established? Does the Governor not know that it is a fraud to conceal a fraud?

Then why not bring his misdeeds home and establish his crimes? Reiteration of just such language as the above has worn out the public patience. No honest man would be thus guilty, not having the power to make good his charges; he would know that to do so would be both cowardly and dishonest. Would the *Picayune* have Governor Warmoth confess to a fraud which did not exist, in order to justify its violent and prejudiced course?

Governor Warmoth admitted before the congressional committee that he had realized a profit of $75,000 by speculating in bonds of the State, termed "levee sixes."

Had not the Governor a perfect right to show his faith in the financial solidity of the State by putting his capital into her securities? This is certainly a novel criminality on the part of him or any other citizen. Suppose the Governor had bought stock of the Picayune Publishing Company, and, unlike the levee sixes, his shares had depreciated and lost him his investment, as they most assuredly would have done, would that have been an "infamous speculative scheme?" Had the 230 editors of the *Picayune* invested their money with as much business acumen as did Governor Warmoth, would they, while being undoubtedly richer, have been also infamous? As for the worn-out charge that we hold the position of official printer by his favor, we again condescend to deny it. Our contract was the result of a public want recognized by the Legislature, and it was to us granted by that body, the executive not having the power to interfere with the rights thus vested, if he were so inclined. This has been judicially tested and determined already:

Governor Warmoth's misdemeanors in office and other offenses against the State have been so often set forth in this and other journals in the city that we consider it a waste of time and space to recapitulate them.

We again demand of the *Picayune* to state specifically these misdemeanors, and substantiate them. We dare it to the attempt!

What shall we say of this vile attack upon a community on which the *Picayune* calls for material support? Name those "debauched;" state the "largess," in kind and quantity. This statement is simply an outrage on common decency, in view of Governor Warmoth's rebuke to the bank presidents, his vetoes, and the many other plundering schemes which have received their quietus from his vigorous blows:

The gravest crime of which he has been guilty is this: He has deliberately gone to work to debauch our citizens by means of largess distributed among them, under various pretexts. He might have taken from the State millions of dollars without inflicting such an injury as this.

The *Picayune's* tame and impotent conclusion that the responsibility attaches to Governor Warmoth because the Legislature has committed infamous acts and the judiciary rendered wrongful decisions during the period of his administration, is worthy only of an unscrupulous partisan sheet, such as the *Picayune* has of late become. It is impossible to argue seriously with such an opponent, and we suppose the Governor must, therefore, patiently bear whatever ill its attacks may effect, drawing consolation from the assurance that its venom is fast becoming innocuous to all but itself.

TERRORISM OF PARTY.

The deliberations of the conventions which have been in session in this city for the last few days disclose the fact that the slavery of party is still paramount, if not controlling, in politics. Before its influence, expediency and even patriotism are compelled to yield. Men can not, or will not, throw off the habit of succumbing to the dictates and following the leadership of those whom they have been accustomed to recognize as the head of their party, unless in rare instances and under the pressure of aroused public opinion.

To illustrate this truth, we need only point to the actions of the Reform and Democratic Conventions. There is scarcely a member of either that does not perceive the necessity of coalescing with the Liberal Republican party. They recognize the justice of its principles and sympathize in its purposes and aims. Indeed, they are trying to compass just what it has been organized to do. United, the matter would be of easy accomplishment, but if each contends for it separately, it is of doubtful attainment.

When the main object of all these parties is a reform in the State and national governments—the restoration of the rights of the States, and the freedom of the citizen, independent of old political issues, an impediment strong enough to prevent their coalition does not appear possible. But nevertheless the fact exists. Why is it so?

It can only be accounted for by the fear of the loss of party prestige. True, many other reasons may be assigned, such as distrust of individuals or parties, but that we have named, is at the bottom of the objections. It is, in fact, the true impediment to coalition. It only requires to be named to show how flimsy and unreliable it really is. But we think reflection will overcome it. The assurance has been repeatedly made that to secure such a coalition as will put the politics of the State in harmony with the Liberal Republican movement does not involve upon the part of Democrats or their allies any abandonment of any partisan principle. It only requires that these shall be held in abeyance for awhile, for the sake of unity of action.

Each of the three organizations named are sincerely opposed to the centralizing policy of the present national executive. The greatest calamity that could befall the nation, in their opinion, would be his re-election to office. They are equally in favor of reformary measures in the State administration. The public exigency demands an entire change in the government of both State and nation. Coalition will effect it. Why, then, should we not have coalition?

Upon abstract issues it is possible there might arise many subjects of difference. But these need form no part of the present campaign. It would be foolish to lug them into it.

In other States and communities this policy is being pursued with entire success. It redeemed Missouri, and will do the same for Louisiana, if we give it a fair trial. The importance of it certainly demands that the attempt should be made.

THAT PERTINENT LETTER.

The *Picayune* is in ecstacies over the letter of Colonel Williamson, a disappointed politician of Northern Louisiana, to a member of the Democratic convention. The letter clearly indicates a preference for General Grant as opposed to the Cincinnati nomination. This is the reason of the *Picayune's* partiality. The reason assigned for this preference by Colonel Williamson is that a coalition of the Democratic party with the Liberal Republican movement would involve the re-election of our present State executive. The logical untenableness of such a proposition is not relieved by the apparent aspirations of the writer for that position himself. In the event of a coalition he evidently deems the prospect of a nomination of doubtful attainment, and rather than not get it at all, he is willing to accept it from the Democratic party and trust to luck or accident for success. It is the last resort of disappointed politicians, a sort of political forlorn hope.

There is another significant fact connected with Colonel Williamson's letter. He ascribes the elevation of Mr. Pinchback to the second office in the State to the terrorizing effect of Governor Warmoth's money and influence. This is a startling admission, since the Democrats assert that the Governor is supreme in his own party, and the terrorizing effect of the Governor's money can only apply to the Democrats. Possibly the Colonel dreads coming under the influence of that seductive agency.

But the inconsistency of Democratic policy is still further made apparent in the letter by the partiality it discloses for the colored element. Heretofore to the Democrats it has been considered the most obnoxious feature of reconstruction, but Colonel Williamson is now willing that the negroes should be supreme in the State, and the *Picayune* (the vacilating organ of Grant, the Reformers and Democrats by turns) indorses it. If they are sincere in this, why do they make such a hue and cry about Mr. Pinchback being elected Lieutenant Governor? Do they expect to delude the colored population by such sophistry as this? Why, it is not sufficiently plausible to deceive a child. A blind man would detect their flimsy pretences through such a haze of chicanery. Evidently, as the *Picayune* asserts, "this is a fitting time to give the colored voters a fair chance to take their stand in relation to politics on some other basis than that of race, sympathies and antipathies, by voting in common with their white fellow-citizens for reform and good government." But we are mistaken if they do not, in pursuing this course, select the Liberal Republican movement instead of the Democratic. They have too much intelligence to be deceived by such pitiful cozenings.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

The reports of the conference committees appointed by the Democratic and Reform conventions were received and discussed yesterday in the respective conventions. The conference resulted in an announcement that neither party is willing to relinquish its separate organization; that the difficulties in the way of joint action by the two conventions in common session are insuperable; that co-operation must either be abandoned or must be remitted to committees from the respective conventions. For these reasons the joint labors of the conference committees resulted in the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recommend to the respective conventions to appoint committees of eleven members each, with power to determine and fix a basis of co-operation between the two parties, to agree upon a common ticket for State officers to be recommended for the support of both conventions, and to make such other recommendations as to the general policy of these parties as to them may seem fit; it being distinctly understood that the reports of these committees shall be subject to the final ratification and approval of the respective conventions.

The discussion of this resolution occupied almost exclusively the time of both conventions yesterday, the great point of interest centering in the policy of extending the invitation to combine in favor of reform in the civil service to all political organizations in the State that are willing to work for the common good of the people.

We regret to say there was considerable opposition manifested to this proposition in the Democratic Convention, resulting from an old Democratic prejudice to Republicans, and a desire on the part of certain leaders of the Democratic party to reap all the credit of the reform movement by merging Liberal Republicans and Reformers into the Democratic fold. The report of the conference committee was received and adopted by the Democratic Convention; but this is not to be regarded as indicative that a majority of the convention is opposed to receiving the co-operation of all parties that honestly desire reform in national and State politics. We have reason to believe there are a large number of delegates in both conventions who favor a coalition with the present State administration, headed by Governor Warmoth, in the great work of reforming the politics of the country. And these gentlemen, we are satisfied, have no wish to confine their work of reform to this State. They are willing and anxious that it shall extend to the government at Washington, and for that purpose are willing and anxious to unite their labors and fortunes with the National Liberal Republicans who have chosen as their standard-bearers those eminent defenders of the rights of the people—Greeley and Brown. The discussions in both conventions yesterday have convinced us that both are impregnated with a strong element in favor of using all honorable means to redeem the national and State governments from misrule. These men have been made conscious that Governor Warmoth and his friends have long since come to the conclusion that something was necessary to be done to save the people from utter ruin, and preserve the forms of republican government, and are, therefore, willing to act with him and his friends now in arresting the evil tendencies of government.

There has been a good deal of opposition, particularly in the Democratic convention, to coalescing with Governor Warmoth, but as the discussion progresses upon this subject, prejudice is seen to give way to the force of reason and truth. Discussion was the order of the day in both conventions yesterday, and we shall be content to refer the reader to the reports of their proceedings in order to satisfy himself that the Liberal Republicans are not without friends there.

SELF-INSTRUCTION.

General Grant, through his agents in this State, appointed a given number of delegates to attend the Philadelphia convention for the purpose of having himself nominated for the Presidency. Acting under their instructions, these delegates, appointed indirectly by General Grant, reported directly to him at Washington that he had acted unjustly in removing his brother-in-law from the collectorship in New Orleans. That is to say, General Grant instructed himself that he had committed an unjust act toward his brother-in-law, since whatever the agent does the principal is bound for. It is as if General Grant had stretched an immense gutta percha tube from his mouth at Washington to his ear at the same place, by way of New Orleans, and had said to himself, through the same, that he should not sacrifice his brother-in-law. Or we may put it in another way, that General Grant made Casey a sounding board to repeat from New Orleans what had been said in Washington. Or, that Casey said to Grant, "you must say to yourself, through a body of dummies hired for the occasion, 'I can not surrender my brother-in-law.'" Any of these roundabout methods can be accepted as the explanation of the new process of self-instruction. As a sequence, the telegraph reports: "The best informed persons state positively that there will be no change in the New Orleans Collectorship."

If we had not a greater stock of patience than the venerable and respected Greeley we should say to "M," (who asks through the *Picayune*, "Is Louisiana Solvent?") "You lie, you villain, you lie!" "M" has crowded more willful falsehoods into half a dozen lines than any score of the *Pic's* 230 regular editors could condense into double the space. We quote:

The State indebtedness has been increased since the reign of Governor H. C. Warmoth, inaugurated by fraud in 1868, forty-five million dollars.

Two whoppers to start off with, the present administration not having been inaugurated by fraud, but by the stupidity of the Bourbon Democracy who would not accept the results of the war in good faith, and the debt has been increased but about seven instead of forty-five millions. This latter statement is reiterated, backed by an additional falsehood that the Governor has increased taxes five hundred per cent. We hope the managers of the exposition will award "M" a blue ribbon as champion in his peculiar line of reform and enhancing public credit.

Some shrewd politician, who ought to have been sent to the Democratic convention, writes as follows to the Shreveport *Telegram:*

SIR—Seeing so many names presented for gubernatorial honors, I have wondered why the name of Dr. John S. Copes, of New Orleans, is not mentioned. First—His early life in Mississippi would give him a strong support from the press of that State. Second—His favorable character in Mobile will also find indorsement, while the Texas press will not be unmindful of his talent, virtues and moral worth.

It is a pity our sister States should be deprived of the services of a gentleman whom they so highly esteem and appreciate, and we therefore recommend that the people of Louisiana, sacrificing their own interests in a Christian-like manner, loan Dr. Copes to either Mississippi, Alabama or Texas for a Governor. We can manage to make shift with Governor Warmoth for another term at least.

The "people's organ" asks, with apparent sincerity: "What excuse have we for accepting Warmoth?" It should have been worded: What excuse have we for rejecting him? His influence in effecting a reform of political abuses in this State will be found permanent. He first instituted the reforms which the Democratic party are endeavoring treacherously to appropriate and make their own. It was the Governor who fashioned the movement, and gave it specific direction and effect. He gave it life, animation and importance despite the slanders, vituperation and persistent misrepresentations of the *Picayune*, and to-day holds in his hands the issues of this important and necessary movement. "What excuse, indeed, have we for rejecting an alliance so fraught with the good and prosperity of the State?"

Forney's *Press* has it that Grant's candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania will be badly defeated, but that Grant will sweep the State. This is something like the stupidity that prevails in New Orleans, where the Bourbons propose to defeat the subordinate while they elect the principal representative of corruption. If the Democrats can not carry the State for President, how do they expect to carry it for Governor? If Casey can win for his brother-in-law, why should he lose for himself? Nobody but the calico men are expected to answer this problem.

The Legislature of 1871, under the influence of the men who are now connected with the Customhouse faction, passed the Crescent City Waterworks bill, which Governor Warmoth vetoed; it passed the warehouse bill, which Governor Warmoth vetoed; it passed the fertilizing monopoly, which Governor Warmoth extracted the fangs from; it passed the levee bill, which Governor Warmoth emasculated of its vilest features; it passed the Southern steamboat bill, which the Governor vetoed; it authorized the issuance of three hundred thousand dollars' worth of committee vouchers, which the Governor defeated the payment of; it authorized the printing of the laws in thirty country newspapers, which the Governor would never sign contracts for; and yet the *Picayune* wants the Democrats to unite with the men who passed these plundering measures.

"Not proven" is the return which the Casey delegates to Grant's convention make to Grant concerning Casey's connection with a bribery fund and his abuse of a revenue cutter. As Casey appointed the delegates that waited on his brother-in-law, they would have been unfaithful to their instructions and impolite to the relative of their principal, if they had told Grant that Casey had been convicted of dishonesty and lawlessness. And yet Casey says of himself that he was the custodian of a corruption fund, and that he violated the law in using the cutter Wilderness as he did. This is a new development of strategy, where the proxy denies the truth of his principal.

The espousal by our calico contemporary of the Grant party has established a surprising congeniality of sentiment and identity of opinion between the organs of the two parties. The *Citizens' Guard* now speaks as confidently of the policy of the Democrats as an old and recognized elder in the Democratic church. In its last issue it says: "Horace Greeley's nomination by the Baltimore convention is the social, moral and political impossibility which every true Democrat would have instinctively declared it to be at any time previous to the disgraceful assembly of quacks and frauds at Porkopolis." Wonderful! Who gave you authority to declare Democratic policy?

When Mr. Sumner was about to conclude his great indictment against the President, he solemnly declared to the Senate: "This is not all, but it is enough." Unfortunately for General Grant and his remaining vices, Mr. Schurz promises to bring out the balance. Warren Hastings, under the indignant denunciation of Burke, never felt that he so richly deserved impeachment as the President of the United States does to-day, with the terrible brief of Charles Sumner filed against him among the imperishable records of the national Congress.

The *Times* unintentionally perpetrates a severe joke on the Louisiana delegates to the Philadelphia convention. In a heading to the evening dispatches it is said "the Louisiana delegation not divided." Of course "decided" is the word meant, for no one, not even the *Citizens' Guard* or the *Picayune*, will accuse these automatons of having enough mind of their own to divide. They have not yet been told how to vote—that is all.

A rumor, which was current on the streets, that the *Picayune* office had been sold to the Customhouse faction, is directly contradicted by that paper. Then we insist that one or the other of the following propositions is true, either that the influence of the *Picayune* has been sold, or that it has gone crazy. Our private belief is that a reasonable man might find a verdict in favor of all three of these charges by an autopsy of the concern itself.

Mr. I. W. Patton, whose communication we publish in another column, will add an entire chapter to our volume of history if he will show us the time and place when and where the Democracy "achieved such great victories," or any victories at all, "in the cause of human liberty and human progress." With a reasonably intimate knowledge of "the traditions," we are profoundly ignorant of any such achievements.

In Pennsylvania the Liberal Republicans will assist the Democrats in electing Charles R. Buckalew as Governor, because he is an honest man and a friend to the election of Mr. Greeley. This will give the State to the Democracy, as even Forney admits. In this State the Democracy would assert its good sense if it imitated the example of the Liberal Republicans in Pennsylvania, and elected a Liberal Republican as Governor.

When the amnesty bill was before the Senate last Wednesday, the friends of General Grant coalesced with the Democrats and passed it without the civil rights attachment of Mr. Sumner, while the latter was out of the Senate. This is what Mr. Sumner referred to when he accused the President of having betrayed the negroes.

As was anticipated from the beginning, the dismissal of Casey was only a pretense or else it was merely an honest spasm that the President recovered from almost as soon as it occurred. We are to have the brother-in-law unto the end. What would the corruptionists have done with their bribery funds without Casey and his safe?

If nothing has been proved against Mr. Casey, then the men who return the verdict simply establishing his innocence must have discredited the confession of the offender. Either Casey did not tell the truth about himself, or the return of the jury did not believe in what he said. This is about the only way we can fix it up.

Up to the present time, although often requested thereto, the names of the influential merchants who protested against Mr. Casey's removal have never been given to the public by the men who had control of the list. Can not an anxious generation be gratified in this respect?

Last Sunday the people of New Orleans decided that the *Picayune* had been sold to the Customhouse faction. It indorsed Grant and announced the appointment of John Ray as collector of this port, by virtue of a private telegram. Did the failure of Ray derange the trade?

The bayonet law, which is intended to elect Grant by force of the cartridge box, has been opposed, and will probably be defeated in Congress by a coalition of Liberal Republicans and Democrats. Will the Democratic State Convention note this fact?

The difficulty about answering Senator Sumner's speech against the President will be found in securing readers for the response. What is the use of an answer if it is not heard? Twenty people will read Sumner's prosecution that will never hear of Mr. Carpenter's reply.

Mr. Stanton, the great war minister of Abraham Lincoln, in his dying testimony warned the people of the United States that General Grant was not fit to be President. And the man of whom this was said has verified the sagacity and forethought of the dead secretary.

Judge Hunt said of himself, in urging his own appointment last winter as judge, that he was "a pains-taking and faithful officer." On Tuesday he said of himself that he was a "noble man." The Judge can supply certificates of character to himself without difficulty.

The Democrats contend that they have a well organized and compact party, when about two-thirds of their organization are dressed in Mr. Greeley's uniform. Birnam Wood has come to Dunsinane.

If Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, is nominated for Vice President to-day, on the Grant ticket, it will be a doubtful compliment to the President, who has favored Colfax.

General Grant did not pay but four millions of the public debt last month. He could not spare more money, it is supposed.

The *Picayune* has not been sold. Are the stockholders satisfied that they have not been?

The Great Salt Lake and Colorado River Railroad Company proposes to build a line from Salt Lake City, up to the valley of the Jordan, and down the Rio Virgin and Colorado river to Fort Yuma, where it will strike the Southern Pacific railroad.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5, 1872.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-quarter combination ticket Nos. 31, 46, 55, Class 132, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the prize of $20,000, on Monday, June 3, 1872, said ticket having cost the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents, at the office No. 54 Magazine street, corner Natchez alley, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company in a check on the Louisiana National Bank.

ZEPHIRIN BAPTISTE,

Drayman at the house of James Miltenberger & Co., No. 65 Magazine street. je6 1t

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PERMANENT EXPOSITION AND SALESROOM

For all manufactured articles.

The attention of merchants, planters and housekeepers is invited to the advantage of visiting the

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Will save its cost in fuel in one year.

It will outlast any other, as it contains twice the metal.

It will cook meats and breads in a shorter time.

It will broil as well as a range.

And it is the cheapest stove in the market.

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fe24m2p

CORPORATIONS.

CHARTER.....CHARTER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known that on this third day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth, before me, Nicholas Browse Trist, 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 Adolphe Bouchard, Charles M. Conrad, Henry Dugue, Tristram Tupper, Charles Angelo Conrad, Robert Bruce, and the other persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that, availing themselves of 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 by these presents do covenant, agree, and bind themselves to form themselves into and constitute a corporation for the objects and purposes and under the stipulations, conditions and regulations following, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and style of the company shall be THE BOUCHARD SEWING MACHINE MOTOR COMPANY. Its domicile is hereby established in the city of New Orleans, and its duration is fixed at twenty-five years from the date of this act.

It shall have power to contract, to sue and be sued, to acquire and own property, real and personal, to make and use a common seal, and generally to do all things requisite and proper to carrying into effect the objects for which it is established.

ARTICLE II.

The object and purpose of this company is to manufacture and sell, and to dispose to others of the right to manufacture and sell, or either, in the United States and elsewhere, the apparatus machinery, or motor for running or working sewing machines, invented by Adolphe Bouchard, and for which two patents have been granted, dated respectively sixteenth January and seventh May, 1872, and numbered 122,902 and 126,441, as well as under any other patents that may hereafter be issued to said Bouchard, in this country and elsewhere, for any improvements therein, or for any other inventions having the same object in view.

ARTICLE III.

The capital stock of this company shall be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into fifteen hundred shares of one hundred dollars each. Of this number, twelve hundred and eighty shares, representing one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars, shall be distributed among the owners of the said patents, and in proportion to their respective interests therein, as set forth in an agreement between said owners entered into before the undersigned notary, on the thirtieth day of May, 1872, and as in consideration as a full payment for their respective patent rights, to be by them transferred to this company. The remaining two hundred and twenty shares are to be held in trust by the president for the company, to be subscribed for, sold or disposed of in such other manner, at such times and on such terms as the Board of Directors shall determine, for the benefit of this company and as a working capital.

ARTICLE IV.

The affairs of the company shall be managed by a board consisting of a president and four directors, who shall be elected annually, their term of office to commence on the first Monday of January of each year, and Tristram Tupper is hereby constituted the president, and Adolphe Bouchard, Charles M. Conrad, Henry Dugue and Robert Bruce the directors of this company, forming the first board, to hold office until the first Monday of January, 1873.

ARTICLE V.

The president shall preside at all meetings of the said board, as well as of the stockholders, and shall, in connection with the other members of the Board of Directors, and under the restrictions hereinafter imposed, be the executor of the affairs of the company, and all summons or notices, or other legal processes wherein the company may be interested, shall be served upon him.

ARTICLE VI.

There shall be a secretary and a treasurer of the company, who, together with the other officers and employes of the company, shall be chosen by the Board of Directors, who shall also fix the amount of compensation or salaries to be paid them; provided, that no salary shall commence to run until profits shall be realized by the company sufficient to pay the same; and, provided further, that the salary of the president shall at no time be either increased or diminished during the year for which he has been elected.

ARTICLE VII.

The Board of Directors shall have full power to do and perform all things necessary or proper to carry into full effect the objects and purposes of this charter, and which are not in conflict with any law of this State, or of the United States, or the true meaning of this act.

ARTICLE VIII.

The president of the company shall, at least fifteen days before the expiration of his term of office, render a full and complete statement of the affairs, financial and otherwise, of the company, showing the contracts made, the amounts of sales and the profits and losses during the past year, the nature and value of all the assets of every description belonging to, and all the debts due by the company, together with all other matters of interest connected therewith.

ARTICLE IX.

At all meetings of stockholders, where a vote is taken, each stockholder shall be entitled to vote either in person or by proxy on the stock held or represented by him; provided, that no corporation shall be entitled to vote on more than fifty and no individual or firm on more than two hundred shares. The shares voted on by a husband for his wife, or a father or tutor for minors, shall be considered as voted by the party vesting the same. The majority of the votes thus given shall prevail.

ARTICLE X.

No person shall be eligible for either president or director who does not hold at the date of his election and during his term of office, and has not held for at least ninety days prior to such election, at least ten shares of the capital stock of the company.

ARTICLE XI.

No stockholder shall be responsible for any debts or obligations of the company beyond the capital stock owned by him.

ARTICLE XII.

All certificates of stock shall be signed by the president and secretary of the company, and books shall be kept open for the registry and transfer of shares of stock, subject to regulations to be established by the board. Transfers shall be made upon said books, and signed by the holder or his attorney in fact, and no transfer shall be deemed complete until entered thereon. No transfer of stock shall be entered so long as the party desiring to transfer the same shall be indebted to the company, except with the consent of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XIII.

Regular semi-annual meetings of the stockholders shall be held on the first Monday of June and December of each year, and the election for officers for the ensuing year shall take place at the latter meeting.

A special meeting may be called by the President at the request of any three stockholders, owning together not less than one hundred shares of the capital stock.

ARTICLE XIV.

A failure, from any cause, to elect officers at the date fixed herein for that purpose shall not dissolve the Company, but the directors then in office shall hold over until another day shall have been fixed and the election shall have been held. Due notice of this meeting, as well as of the regular meetings, shall be given by publication in two of the city papers.

ARTICLE XV.

Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings, either of the Board of Directors or of the stockholders shall be kept and entered in books for that purpose, which shall at all times during business hours of business days be open to the examination of any stockholder.

ARTICLE XVI.

No meeting of stockholders shall be held between July 1 and November 15 of each year, or during the existence of any epidemic, unless at least three-fourths of the capital stock voted under the restrictions of article IX shall be represented thereat.

ARTICLE XVII.

No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the stockholders unless a quorum, consisting of a majority of the members representing a majority of the stock, shall be present and voting. This charter may be amended, provided such amendment be concurred in by two-thirds of the votes cast. Such amendments may be proposed at either of the general meetings provided for in this charter, or at any meeting called in accordance with the preceding provisions, provided that the publication giving notice to the stockholders of such meeting, whether regular or called, shall state that an amendment or amendments to the charter are to be proposed at such meetings.

ARTICLE XVIII.

At the time of the dissolution of this charter, or sooner if ordered by a vote of two-thirds of the stock voted under restrictions of article nine, the affairs of the company shall be liquidated, its debts paid and its assets distributed, and unless it shall be otherwise directed at the meeting which determines upon the liquidation, the then existing Board of Directors shall constitute the commissioners to liquidate its affairs, and shall for that purpose remain in office until that work shall have been completed.

Thus done and passed in my office, at New Orleans aforesaid, the day, month and year first above written, in the presence of Victor Olivier, Jr., and Martin Gordon, Jr., witnesses of lawful age, and domiciliated in this city, who hereunto sign their names with the appearers and me, the said notary, after the reading of these presents.

Original signed: A. Bouchard, C. M. Conrad, Henry Dugue, T. Tupper, Charles Angelo Conrad, Robert Bruce and others; signed also by the witnesses and the notary, Victor Olivier, Jr., Martin Gordon, Jr., and N. B. Trist, notary public.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Mortgages for the city and parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the within act of incorporation was this day duly recorded in my office, according to law, in society book No. 6, folio 736.

C. DARCANTEL, Deputy.

New Orleans, June 4, 1872.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act and certificate thereto attached of the Recorder of Mortgages, among the archives of my notarial office.

Witness my hand and official seal, New Orleans, this fifth day of June, 1872.

je6 law 4w N. B. TRIST, Notary Public.