States, shall be held by the government of Austria and Hungary to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such.

Reciprocally, citizens of the United States of America who have resided in the territories of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy uninterruptedly at least five years, and during such residence have become naturalized citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, shall be held by the United States to be citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and shall be treated as such.

The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization.

ARTICLE II.

A naturalized citizen of the one party, on return to the territory of the other party, remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country committed before his emigration, saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country and any other remission of liability to punishment.

In particular, a former citizen of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, who, under the first article, is to be held as an American citizen, is liable to trial and punishment, according to the laws of Austro-Hungary, for non-fulfillment of military duty:

1. If he has emigrated, after having been drafted at the time of conscription, and thus having become enrolled as a recruit for service in the standing army.

2. If he has emigrated while he stood in service under the flag, or had a leave of absence only for a limited time.

3. If, having a leave of absence for an unlimited time, or belonging to the reserve or to the militia, he has emigrated after having received a call into service, or after a public proclamation requiring his appearance, or after war has broken out.

On the other hand, a former citizen of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy naturalized in the United States, who by or after his emigration has transgressed the legal provisions on military duty by any acts or omissions other than those above enumerated in the clauses numbered one, two and three, can, on his return to his original country, neither be held subsequently to military service nor remain liable to trial and punishment for the non-fulfillment of his military duty.

ARTICLE III.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, concluded on the third of July, 1856, between the government of the United States of America on the one part and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy on the other part, as well as the additional convention, signed on the eighth of May, 1848, to the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between the said governments on the twenty-seventh of August, 1829, and especially the stipulations of Article IV. of the said additional convention concerning the delivery of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels remain in force without change.

ARTICLE IV.

The emigrant from the one state, who, according to Article I. is to be held as a citizen of the other state, shall not, on his return to his original country, be constrained to resume his former citizenship; yet if he shall of his own accord re-acquire it, and renounce the citizenship obtained by naturalization, such a renunciation is allowable, and no fixed period of residence shall be required for the recognition of his recovery of citizenship in his original country.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force ten years. If neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate of the United States, and by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, etc., King of Hungary, with the constitutional consent of the two legislatures of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna within twelve months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed this convention as well in German as in English, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Vienna the twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, in the ninety-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America, and in the twenty-second year of the reign of his imperial and royal Apostolic Majesty.

JOHN JAY.
BEUST.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Vienna, on the fourteenth day of July, 1871, by John Jay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Count Frederick Ferdinand de Beust, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, etc., on the part of their respective governments:

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

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

Done at the city of Washington this first day of August, 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.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Italy. Commerce and navigation. Signed February 26, 1871; ratified April 29, 1871; ratifications exchanged November 18, 1871; proclaimed November 23, 1871.

WHEREAS, A treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States of America and his majesty the King of Italy was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at the city of Florence, on the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, which treaty, being in the English and Italian languages, is word for word as follows:

Treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the Kingdom of Italy.

The United States of America and his majesty the King of Italy, desiring to extend and facilitate the relations of commerce and navigation between the two countries, have determined to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have named as their respective plenipotentiaries: The United States of America, George Perkins Marsh, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near his majesty the King of Italy; and his majesty the King of Italy, the Noble Emilio Visconti Venosta, Grand Cordon of his Orders of the Saints Maurice and Lazarus, and of the Crown of Italy, Deputy in Parliament, and his Minister Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the said plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE .

There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation.

Italian citizens in the United States, and citizens of the United States, in Italy, shall mutually have liberty to enter with their ships and cargoes all the ports of the United States and of Italy respectively, which may be open to foreign commerce. They shall also have liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatever of said territories. They shall enjoy, respectively, within the States and possessions of each party, the same rights, privileges, favors, immunities and exemptions for their commerce and navigation as the natives of the country wherein they reside, without paying other or higher duties or charges than are paid by the natives, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing.

War vessels of the two powers shall receive in their respective ports the treatment of those of the most favored nations.

ARTICLE II.

The citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall have liberty to travel in the States and territories of the other, to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to hire and occupy houses and warehouses, to employ agents of their choice, and generally to do any thing incident to or necessary for trade, upon the same terms as the natives of the country, submitting themselves to the laws there established.

ARTICLE III.

The citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall receive, in the States and territories of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or shall be granted to the natives, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the natives.

They shall, however be exempt in their respective territories from compulsory military service, either on land or sea, in the regular forces, or in the national guard, or in the militia. They shall likewise be exempt from any judicial or municipal office, and from any contribution whatever, in kind or in money, to be levied in compensation for personal services.

ARTICLE IV

The citizens of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable, in the States or Territories of the other, to any embargo, nor shall they be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandise, or effects, for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatsoever, without allowing to those interested a sufficient indemnification previously agreed upon when possible.

ARTICLE V.

The high contracting parties agree that whatever kind of produce, manufactures, or merchandise of any foreign country can be from time to time lawfully imported into the United States, in their own vessels, may also be imported in Italian vessels; that no other or higher duties upon the tonnage of the vessel or her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other; and, in like manner, that whatsoever kind of produce, manufactures, or merchandise of any foreign country can be from time to time lawfully imported into Italy in its own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the United States, and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel or her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other; and they further agree that whatever may be lawfully exported and re-exported from the one country, in its own vessels, to any foreign country, may in the like manner be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other country, and the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks, shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the United States or of Italy.

ARTICLE VI.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles, the produce or manufactures of Italy, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into Italy of any articles, the produce or manufactures of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the produce or the manufactures of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed, in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to Italy, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation or the exportation of any articles, the produce or manufactures of the United States or of Italy, to or from the territories of the United States, or to or from the territories of Italy, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE VII.

Vessels of the United States arriving at a port of Italy and, reciprocally, vessels of Italy arriving at a port of the United States may proceed to any other port of the same country, and may there discharge such part of their original cargoes as may not have been discharged at the port where they first arrived. It is, however, understood and agreed that nothing contained in this article shall apply to the coastwise navigation, which each of the two contracting parties reserves exclusively to itself.

ARTICLE VIII.

The following shall be exempt from paying tonnage, anchorage and clearance duties in the respective ports:

1. Vessels entering in ballast and leaving again in ballast from whatever port they may come.

2. Vessels passing from a port of either of the two states into one or more ports of the same state, therein to discharge a part or all of their cargo, or take in or complete their cargo, whenever they shall furnish proof of having already paid the aforesaid duties.

3. Loaded vessels entering a port either voluntarily or forced from stress of weather, and leaving it without having disposed of the whole or part of their cargoes, or having therein completed their cargoes.

No vessel of the one country, which may be compelled to enter a port of the other, shall be regarded as engaging in trade if it merely breaks bulk for repairs, transfers her cargo to another vessel on account of unseaworthiness, purchases stores, or sells damaged goods for re-exportation. It is, however, understood that all portions of such damaged goods destined to be sold for internal consumption shall be liable to the payment of custom dues.

ARTICLE IX.

When any vessel belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked, foundered, or shall suffer any damage, on the coasts or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to it all assistance and protection in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens, permitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandise and effects, and to reload the same, or part thereof, paying no duties whatsoever but such as shall be due upon the articles left for consumption.

ARTICLE X.

Vessels of either of the contracting parties shall have liberty, within the territories and dominions of the other, to complete their crew, in order to continue their voyage, with sailors articled in the country, provided they submit to the local regulations and their enrollment be voluntary.

ARTICLE XI.

All ships, merchandise, and effects belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction or on the high seas, and may be carried or found in the rivers, roads, bays, ports or domains of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving, in due and proper form, their rights before the competent tribunals; it being well understood that the claim should be made within the term of one year, by the parties themselves, their attorneys, or agents of the respective governments.

ARTICLE XII.

The high contracting parties agree that, in the unfortunate event of a war between them, the private property of their respective citizens and subjects, with the exception of contraband of war, shall be exempt from capture or seizure, on the high seas or elsewhere, by the armed vessels or by the military forces of either party; it being understood that this exemption shall not extend to vessels and their cargoes which may attempt to enter a port blockaded by the naval forces of either party.

ARTICLE XIII.

The high contracting parties having agreed that a state of war between one of them and a third power shall not, except in cases of blockade and contraband of war, affect the neutral commerce of the other, and being desirous of removing every uncertainty which may hitherto have arisen respecting that which, upon principles of fairness and justice, ought to constitute a legal blockade, they hereby expressly declare that such places only shall be considered blockaded as shall be actually invested by naval forces capable of preventing the entry of neutrals, and so stationed as to create an evident danger on their part to attempt it.

ARTICLE XIV.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy without knowing the same is besieged, blockaded, or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained, nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband of war, be confiscated, unless, after a warning of such blockade or investment from an officer commanding a vessel of the blockading forces, by an indorsement of such officer on the papers of the vessel, mentioning the date and the lattitude and longitude where such indorsement was made, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have entered into such port before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting such place with her cargo, nor, if found therein after the reduction and surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof; and if any vessel, having thus entered any port before the blockade took place, shall take on board a cargo after the blockade be established, she shall be subject to being warned by the blockading forces to return to the port blockaded and discharge the said cargo, and if, after receiving the said warning, the vessel shall persist in going out with the cargo, she shall be liable to the same consequences as a vessel attempting to enter a blockaded port after being warned off by the blockading forces.

ARTICLE XV.

The liberty of navigation and commerce secured to neutrals by the stipulations of this treaty shall extend to all kinds of merchandise, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband of war. And, in order to remove all causes of doubt and misunderstanding upon this subject, the contracting parties expressly agree and declare that the following articles, and no others, shall be considered as comprehended under this denomination:

1. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, fusees, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberds, bombs, grenades, powder, matches, balls, and all other things belonging to, and expressly manufactured for, the use of these arms.

2. Infantry belts, implements of war and defensive weapons, clothes cut or made up in a military form and for a military use.

3. Cavalry belts, war saddles and bolsters.

4. And generally all kinds of arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass, and copper, or of any other materials manufactured, prepared, and formed expressly to make war by sea or land.

ARTICLE XVI.

It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States, and for the subjects of the Kingdom of Italy, to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandise laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are, or hereafter shall be, at enmity with either of the contracting parties. It shall likewise be lawful for the citizens aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandise before mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports, and havens of those who are enemies of both or either party without any opposition or disturbance whatever, not only directly from the places of the enemy before mentioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power or under several; and it is hereby stipulated that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that everything shall be deemed to be free and exempt from capture which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading or any part thereof should appertain to the enemies of the other, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board of a free ship; and they shall not be taken out of that free ship unless they are officers or soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemy; provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those powers only who recognize this principle, but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

ARTICLE XVII.

All vessels sailing under the flag of the United States, and furnished with such papers as their laws require, shall be regarded in Italy as vessels of the United States, and, reciprocally, all vessels sailing under the flag of Italy, and furnished with the papers which the laws of Italy require, shall be regarded in the United States as Italian vessels.

ARTICLE XVIII.

In order to prevent all kinds of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed, mutually, that whenever a vessel of war shall meet with a vessel not of war of the other contracting party, the first shall remain at a convenient distance, and may send its boat, with two or three men only, in order to execute the said examination of the papers, concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence or ill treatment; and it is expressly agreed that the unarmed party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting his papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

ARTICLE XIX.

It is agreed that the stipulations contained in the present treaty, relative to the visiting and examining of a vessel, shall apply only to those which sail without a convoy; and when said vessels shall be under convoy the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and when bound to an enemy's port; that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

ARTICLE XX.

In order effectually to provide for the security of the citizens and subjects of the contracting parties, it is agreed between them that all commanders of ships of war of each party, respectively, shall be strictly enjoined to forbear from doing any damage to, or committing any outrage against, the citizens or subjects of the other, or against their vessels or property; and if the said commanders shall act contrary to this stipulation, they shall be severely punished, and made answerable in their persons and estates for the satisfaction and reparation of said damages, of whatever nature they may be.

ARTICLE XXI.

If by any fatality, which can not be expected, and which may God avert, the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war with each other, they have agreed and do agree, now for then, that there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coasts and in the ports of each other, and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business and transport their effects wherever they please, with the safe conduct necessary to protect them and their property, until they arrive at the ports designated for their embarkation. And all women and children, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artisans, mechanics, manufacturers, and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting the unfortified towns, villages, or places, and, in general, all others whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments and shall not be molested in their persons, nor shall their goods or houses be burnt or otherwise destroyed, nor their fields wasted by the armed force of the belligerent in whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if it be necessary that anything should be taken from them for the use of such belligerent, the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price.

And it is declared that neither the pretence that war dissolves treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending this article; but, on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which it is provided, and during which its provisions are to be sacredly observed as the most acknowledged obligations in the law of nations.

ARTICLE XXII.

The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their personal goods, whether by testament or ab intestato, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of them at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein such goods are shall be subject to pay in like cases.

As for the case of real estate, the citizens and subjects of the two contracting parties shall be treated on the footing of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The citizens of either party shall have free access to the courts of justice, in order to maintain and defend their own rights, without any other conditions, restrictions, or taxes than such as are imposed upon the natives. They shall, therefore, be free to employ, in defense of their rights, such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions and sentences of the tribunals in all cases which may concern them, and likewise at the taking of all examinations and evidences which may be exhibited in the said trials.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The United States of America and the Kingdom of Italy mutually engage not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect to commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation if the concession was conditional.

ARTICLE XXV.

The present treaty shall continue in force for five years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and if, twelve months befor the expiration of that period, neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced to the other, by an official notification, its intention to terminate the said treaty, it shall remain obligatory on both parties one year beyond that time, and so on until the expiration of the twelve months, which will follow a similar notification, whatever may be the time when such notification shall be given.

ARTICLE XXVI.

The present treaty shall be approved and ratified by his Majesty the King of Italy, and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within twelve months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties have signed the present treaty in duplicate, in the English and Italian languages, and thereto affixed their respective seals.

Done at Florence, this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

GEORGE P. MARSH.
VISCONTI VENOSTA.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on the eighteenth instant:

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

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

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-third day of November, 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.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

RAILROADS.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

Trains depart and arrive as follows (from depot foot of Calliope street):

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	8:00 A. M.	Express	11:00 P. M.
Mail	6:00 P. M.	Mail	10:35 A. M.
Accommodation	4:00 P. M.	Accommodation	9:05 A. M.

This line is many miles the shortest, and many hours the quickest to all points North and East, and the only line running Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars to Louisville, Humboldt and Memphis witho t change. Only one change to principal cities North and East. Tickets for sale and all information given corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel, New Orleans.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
E. D. FROST, General Manager.
ja12 1y

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE
—AND—
TEXAS RAILROAD.
Passenger Depot foot of Canal Street.

Trains leave at 7:30 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.
Trains arrive at 2:25 P. M. and 11:50 P. M.
PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS run through to Lynchburg, Atlanta, Louisville and St. Louis, making close connections with all the popular routes to the East, North and West.

Tickets for sale corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel, and at depot.

NORMAN C. JONES,
General Freight and Ticket Agent.
S. H. SCRANTON,
General Superintendent.
ja1 1y

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The great short line from Cincinnati to Columbus

EAST!

Saving eighty-seven to 110 miles, and arriving one train in advance at

NEW YORK,

Saving fifty-nine miles, and arriving six and a half hours in advance at

BALTIMORE,

Saving seventy-seven miles, and arriving eight and three-quarters hours in advance at

WASHINGTON,

Reaching

PHILADELPHIA

One train the quickest.

THE GREAT IRON RAILWAY BRIDGES Over the Ohio river, at Parkersburg and Bellaire are completed.

MORNING AND NIGHT LINES OF Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars

Are run on this route from St. Louis, Cincinnati & Columbus to Baltimore and Washington City, WITHOUT CHANGE!

By this route you avoid all omnibus transfers and ferries.

Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE,
General Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Maryland.
W. P. SMITH,
Master Transportation, Baltimore, Maryland.
SIDNEY S. JONES,
General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.
mh15

SUNDAY EXCURSION.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 9, and until further notice, an excursion train will leave the Calliope street depot, at 7:30 A. M., and, returning, reach the city at 11 P. M.

Great Reduction in Fare.

New Orleans to—
Frenier, intermediate stations and return... $[illegible]
Ponchatoula, intermediate stations and return... $1 [illegible]
Amite City, intermediate stations and return... [illegible]
Magnolia, intermediate stations and return... [illegible]
R. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
S. K. GAREY, General Ticket Agent.
jn6

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FAST TROTTING MARE, thoroughly sound, new harness. Also, new single seat wagon. Will be sold cheap on account of departure. Address letter C., at this office.
de29

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

IS THE

COMBINATION PLAN.

DRAWS DAILY,

CAPITAL PRIZES

$30000,

$5000,

$4500.

All orders should be addressed to the Manager's office, Corner of St Charles and Union streets, New Orleans.

TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR,

Shares in Proportion.

Sent by mail direct on receipt of the price of tickets or fractions

THE POLICY PLAN

IS THE

DRAWS DAILY.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.
de24 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JANUARY 11, 1873.
CLASS 9.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74	59	29	46	20	70	40	43	5	73	2	52	68	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.

Information furnished and prizes cashed by
CHARLES T. HOWARD & CO., Managers,
St. Charles street, corner Union, New Orleans.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this eleventh day of January, 1873.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap13

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Charles Ledig—No. 35,790.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the provisional account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.
jal1 15 19*

Succession of Ann Maria Shmidt—No. 36,607.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, Valentine Lightman has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Ann Maria Smith, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
FRANK PACE, Jr., Clerk.
ja9 12 17*

Succession of J. B. Bertin—No. 35,708.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.
ja 2 6 20*

Succession of J. B. Wilcox—No. 35,972.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the testamentary executor of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
FRANK PACE, Jr., Clerk.
ja12 16 21*

Succession of John F. Mack—No. 35,821.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
FRANK PACE, Jr., Clerk.
ja4 8 12*

Succession of John P. Cady—No. 36,[illegible]00

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans.—Whereas, C. B. Fouke, public administrator, has petitioned the court for letters of administration in the estate of the late John P. Cady, deceased, intestate, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
FRANK PACE, Jr., Clerk.
ja7 9 14

Succession of Eugene Hacker—No. 34,610.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans.—Whereas, Joseph Duvigneaud has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Eugene Hacker, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
FRANK PACE, Jr., Clerk.
ja12 15 19*

Succession of Mrs. Lovise Henriette Maxent, deceased, wife of A. G. Luminais—No. 35,935.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.
ja12 15 19*

Succession of Jean Louis Moulor—No. 36,063.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans.—Whereas, Mrs. Emilie Clemence Moulor has petitioned the court for [illegible] of administration on the estate of [illegible] Jean Louis Moulor, [illegible] whom it it may concern, [illegible] days, why he prayer [illegible] should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.
ja12 15 19*

Edward Cahill vs. Barney O'Brien—Fifth Justice Court, Parish of Orleans, No. 605.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. S. W. Otts, Fifth Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, on MONDAY, January 20, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., in front of the court room, on Villere street between Seguin and Bartholomew streets—

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

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash in United States treasury notes.

L. F. DELILLE, Constable.

INSURANCE.

AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS,

25.....Commercial Place.....25
Between Camp and St. Charles streets.

CAPITAL, $500,000.
(Strictly Fire.)

Parties desirous of insurance have the privilege of making two half yearly payments, and are entitled to an equal portion of the dividends at the end of the year, or in lieu thereof to the usual rebate. Insures against fire risks exclusively, in city or country, at the lowest rates of premiums.

D. LEUBRIE, President.
O. S. ASCH,
Superintendent of Agencies.
B. MEYER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

B. Behrg,	P. S. Anderson,
S. E. Loeb,	P. Blasse,
H. Weber,	C. Jacob,
F. Robbert,	M. Ascona,
B. Broderick,	H. Marquart,
William Hipper,	L. Schormann,
H. Hafner,	J. B. Vergez,
W. Leonard,	J. Buckley,
M. Pokorny,	F. Hellander,
A. S. Cutler,	Hugo Redwitz.

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MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

104.....Canal Street.....104

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Premiums received during the year ending 31, 1872, including unearned premiums of the vious year—

On fire risks	$719,223 57
On marine risks	182,615 17
On river risks	169,212 00
Total premiums	$991,150 74
Less unearned premiums	201,800 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872	$789,350 74

Losses paid—

On fire risks	$206,679 41	
On marine risks	99,680 32	
On river risks	125,965 63	
	$430,724 36	
Taxes	21,577 41	
Reinsurances, return premiums, and profit and loss	56,416 83	
Total	$508,678 65	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,856 53	438,322 13
Profits		$238,528 62

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$121,665 11
City bonds	289,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	52,168 00
Notes secured by mortgage	449,745 63
Notes secured by pledge	122,559 97
Bills receivable	45,611 30
Premiums in course of collection	72,418 95
State bonds	1,500 00
Scrip and stock of other companies	1,982 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,800 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	3,500 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,980 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Cash on hand	261,659 83
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	3,000 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Total assets	$1,461,241 29

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

PAUL POURCHY, President.
G. W. Sears, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this tenth day of June, 1872.

P. CHS. CUVILLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the tenth day of June, 1872, it was resolved to pay A CASH DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1872, payable on the third Monday of July next. Also, to pay on demand ten per cent interest to the scrip holders upon conversion of their scrip into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

Directors:

P. MASPERO,	DAVID McCOARD,
S. J. RULF,	L. P. GENNERS,
M. PUIG,	P. POURCHY
P. S. WILTZ,	J. J. FERNANDEZ,
D. A. CHAFFRAIX,	J. M. ALLEN,

jn11 1y CHARLES LAFITTE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 411 Gravier Street,

Insures against
Fire, Marine and River Risks,
at the Lowest Tariff Rates.

A. MINOR BADER, President.
CHAS. ESGENFELD, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

First Fiscal Year.

Premiums received		$187,125 72
Fire, marine and river losses paid	$94,647 69	
Reinsurances, rebates, expenses, etc	49,353 85	134,001 54
		$53,124 18
Total amount of assets		$794,919 18

DECLARED:
Interest on capital paid in, ten per cent.
Dividend on capital paid in, eight per cent.
Dividend on premiums paid, sixteen per cent.

TRUSTEES.

Henry Abraham,	S. Katz,
Louis Schneider,	A. Elmer Bader,
Joseph Keller,	W. B. Schmidt,
N. A. Baumgarden,	Theodore Lilienthal,
R. Sieg,	E. F. Del Bondio,
C. P. Miller,	Isaac Scheck,
H. Eicke,	S. L. Saatz,
J. N. Schwartz,	Charles Engstfeld,
H. Pohlman,	Louis Schwarz,
M. Frank,	F. Riekert,
X. Weisenbach,	H. R. Gegreve,
F. Roder,	J. R. Widdermann

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MACHINERY.

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE,
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 53 Camp Street,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, RAILROAD TRACK WEIGH LOCK, HAY, COAL, PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

Agents for Baldwin's Patent MONEY DRAWER.

Agents for Troemner's STEEL CORN MILL.

Fine Gold and Druggist's Scales.

CHIMNEY FLUES from four to eight inches in diameter, in sections of two feet each, ready to put up in place of the regular brick chimney.

ALSO,

Chimney Caps, Intersections, Junctions, etc.

ALSO,

SEWER AND DRAIN PIPES, three to eight inches diameter, with all the requisite junctions, joints, etc., for sale at LOWER PRICES than can be furnished from the West or North, as they are manufactured in this city.

au17 6m d&w W. B. BOWMAN, Agent.

SHAKESPEAR FOUNDRY,
Girod Street, Between Baronne and Dryades Streets, New Orleans.

Joseph S. Shakespear, R. Smith, S. Swoope.
SHAKESPEAR, SMITH & CO.,
(Successors to Geddes, Shakespear & Co.)
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS
manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Centrifugal Machines, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing and Grate Bars Store Fronts, Columns, Ventilators and Sash Weights.

Blacksmith work of all kinds. ap27 1y

NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
Corner of Delord and New Levee streets.

WILLIAM GOLDING, PROPRIETOR.
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