competent authorities, and make a request in writing for the deserters, supporting it by an official extract of the register of the vessel and the list of the crew, or by other official documents, to show that the men whom they claim belong to said crew. Upon such request alone thus supported, and without the exaction of any oath from the Consuls, the deserters (not being citizens of the country where the demand is made either at the time of their shipping or of their arrival in the port) shall be given up to the Consuls. All aid and protection shall be furnished them for the pursuit, seizure and arrest of the deserters, who shall be taken to the prisons of the country and there detained at the request and at the expense of the Consuls, until the said Consuls my find an opportunity of sending them away.

If however, such opportunity should not present itself within the space of three months, counting from the day of the arrest, the deserters shall be set at liberty, and shall not again be arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE XV

In the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the owners, freighters and insurers, all damages suffered at sea by the vessels of the two countries, whether they enter port voluntarily or are forced by stress of weather, shall be settled by the Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular Agents of the respective countries. If, however, any inhabitant of the country, or citizen or subject of a third power, shall be interested in the matter, and the parties can not agree, the competent local authorities shall decide.

ARTICLE XVI.

In the event of a vessel belonging to the Government, or owned by a citizen of one of the two contracting parties being wrecked, or cast on shore, on the coast of the other, the local authorities shall inform the Consul General, Consul, Vice Consul, or Consular Agent of the district of the occurrence, or if there be no such consular agency, they shall inform the Consul General, Consul, Vice Consul, or Consular Agent of the nearest district.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the German Empire shall take place in accordance with the laws of Germany; and, reciprocally, all measures of salvage relative to German vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the United States shall take place in accordance with the laws of the United States.

The consular authorities have in both countries to intervene only to superintend the proceedings having reference to the repair and revictualing, or, if necessary, to the sale of the vessel wrecked or cast on shore.

For the intervention of the local authorities no charges shall be made except such as in similar cases are paid by vessels of the nation.

In case of a doubt concerning the nationality of a shipwrecked vessel, the local authorities shall have exclusively the direction of the proceedings provided for in this article.

All merchandise and goods not destined for consumption in the country where the wreck takes place shall be free of all duties.

ARTICLE XVII.

With regard to the marks or labels of goods, or of their packages, and also with regard to patterns and marks of manufacture and trade, the citizens of Germany shall enjoy in the United States of America, and American citizens shall enjoy in Germany, the same protection as native citizens.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The present convention shall remain in force for the space of ten years counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be exchanged at Berlin within the period of six months.

In case neither party gives notice, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, of its intention not to renew this convention, it shall remain in force one year longer, and so on, from year to year, until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall have given such notice.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

Berlin, the eleventh of December, 1871.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

The undersigned met this day in order to effect the exchange of the ratifications of the Consular Convention, signed on the eleventh day of December, 1871, between the United States of America and Germany.

Before proceeding to this act, the undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America declared—

1. That in accordance with the instruction given him by his government, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the expression "property," used in the English text of articles three and nine, is to be construed as meaning and intending "real estate."

2. That, according to the laws and the constitution of the United States, article ten applies not only to persons of the male sex but also to persons of the female sex.

After the undersigned, President of the office of the Chancellor of the Empire, had expressed his concurrence with this declaration, the acts of ratification, found to be in good and due form, were exchanged, and the present protocol was in duplicate executed.

Berlin, the twenty-ninth of April, 1872.

GEORGE BANCROFT.
DELBRUECK.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchange at Berlin on the twenty-ninth day of April last—

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention and protocol to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part 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 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.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Convention between the United States of America and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Naturalization. Signed September 20, 1870; ratified March 24, 1871; ratifications exchanged July 14, 1871; proclaimed August 1, 1871.

WHEREAS, A convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary, concerning naturalization, was concluded and signed at Vienna by their respective plenipotentiaries on the twentieth day of September, 1870, which convention, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to the territories of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to the United States of America, have resolved to treat on the subject, and have for that purpose appointed plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, John Jay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to his imperial and royal Apostolic Majesty; and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, etc., Apostolic King of Hungary, the Count Frederick Ferdinand de Beust, his Majesty's Privy Councilor and Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Empire, Minister of the Imperial House and of Foreign Affairs, Grand Cross of the Orders of St. Stephen and Leopold, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy who have resided in the United States of America uninterruptedly at least five years, and during such residence have become naturalized citizens of the United 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 ennumerated 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 and 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.

Convention and protocol between the United States of America and Sweden and Norway.—Naturalization.—Signed May 26, 1869; ratified December 17, 1870; Exchanged June 14, 1871; proclaimed January 12, 1872.

WHEREAS, A convention and protocol between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway were concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at the city of Stockholm, on the twenty-sixth day of May, 1869, which convention and protocol as amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English and Swedish languages, are word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to Sweden and Norway, and their dependencies and territories, and from Sweden and Norway to the United States of America, have resolved to treat on this subject, and have for that purpose appointed Plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention, that is to say The President of the United States of America, Joseph J. Bartlett, Minister Resident, and his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, Count Charles Wachtmeister, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of the United States of America who have resided in Sweden or Norway for a continuous period of at least five years, and during such residence have become and are lawfully recognized as citizens of Norway or Sweden, shall be held by the government of the United States to be Swedish or Norwegian citizens, and shall be treated as such.

Reciprocally, citizens of Sweden or Norway who have resided in the United States of America for a continuous period of at least five years, and during such residence have become naturalized citizens of the United States, shall be held by the government of Sweden and Norway to be American citizens, 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 citizenship legally acquired.

ARTICLE II.

A recognized citizen of the one party, on returning to the territory of the other, remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country and committed before his emigration, but not for the emigration itself, saving always the limitations established by the laws of his original country and any other remission of liability to punishment.

ARTICLE III.

If a citizen of the one party, who has become a recognized citizen of the other party, takes up his abode once more in his original country and applies to be restored to his former citizenship, the government of the last named country is authorized to receive him again as a citizen, on such conditions as the said government may think proper.

ARTICLE IV.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States on the one part, and Sweden and Norway on the other part, the twenty-first of March, 1860, remains in force without change.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given 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, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Stockholm within twenty-four months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

Stockholm, May 26, 1869.

JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

PROTOCOL.

DONE AT STOCKHOLM, MAY 26, 1869.

The undersigned met to-day to sign the convention agreed upon in conformity with their respective full powers, relating to the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to Sweden and Norway, and from Sweden and Norway to the United States of America; on which occasion the following observations, more exactly defining and explaining the contents of this convention, were entered in the following protocol:

1. Relating to the first article of the convention.

It is understood that if a citizen of the United States of America has been discharged from his American citizenship, or, on the other side, if a Swede or a Norwegian has been discharged from his Swedish or Norwegian citizenship, in the manner legally prescribed by the government of his original country, and then in the other country in a rightful and perfectly valid manner acquires citizenship, then an additional five years' residence shall no longer be required; but a person who has in that manner been recognized as a citizen of the other country shall, from the moment thereof, be held and treated as a Swedish or Norwegian citizen, and, reciprocally, as a citizen of the United States.

2. Relating to the second article of the convention.

If a former Swede or Norwegian, who, under the first article, is to be held as an adopted citizen of the United States of America, has emigrated after he has attained the age when he becomes liable to military service, and returns again to his original country, it is agreed that he remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country and committed before his emigration, but not for the act of emigration itself, unless thereby have been committed any punishable action against Sweden or Norway, or against a Swedish or Norwegian citizen, such as non-fulfillment of military service, or desertion from the military force or from a ship, saving always the limitation established by the laws of the original country, and any other remission of liability to punishment; and that he can be held to fulfil, according to the laws, his military service, or the remaining part thereof.

3. Relating to the third article of the convention.

The intent not to return to America may be held to exist when the person so naturalized resides more than two years in Sweden or Norway.

JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

And whereas the said convention and protocol as amended have been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Stockholm on the fourteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by C. C. Andrews, Minister Resident of the United States, and Count C. Wachtmeister, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of his majesty the King of Sweden and Norway;

And whereas the Senate, by their resolution of the eighth instant (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring), did advise and consent to the said exchange, notwithstanding said exchange was delayed beyond the time appointed therefor, and resolved that the said exchange may be regarded as valid as if it had taken place within the time mentioned in the resolution of the Senate on the subject, of the ninth of December, 1870;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention and protocol 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 twelfth day of January, 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.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM CUDE—BANKRUPT.
In Bankruptcy—No. 1221.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Cude, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition.
New Orleans, January 20, 1873.
ja21 28 fe4 K. E. NORTON, Assignee

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF L. R. LEVY VS. ISAAC Raas, bankrupt.
In Bankruptcy—No. 1173.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Isaac Raas, of the parish of Iberia, State of Louisiana, decreed a bankrupt on the petition of L. R. Levy, petitioning creditor.
New Orleans, January 20, 1873.
ja21 28 fe4 K. E. NORTON, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF FRANK WAGNER, INDIVIDUALLY, and as partner of Louis Meyer, bankrupt.
In Bankruptcy—No. 1248.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Frank Wagener, individually, and as partner of Louis Meyer, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition.
K. E. NORTON, Assignee.
New Orleans, January 23, 1873. ja23 30 fe6

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF JOHN CUDE, BANKRUPT.
In Bankruptcy—No. 1227.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Cude, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition.
New Orleans, January 20, 1873.
ja21 28 fe4 K. E. NORTON, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
In Bankruptcy.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT BY AN INdenture bearing date the twenty-third day of January, 1873, A. Hacker & Co., of New Orleans have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to John D. McGlincey, as trustee upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of A. Hacker & Co., and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
Dated this twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1873.
ja25 law 3w* JOHN D. McGLINCEY, Trustee.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.
EUGENIE LERAY VS. LOUIS ETERNOD—NO 3812.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE SIXTEENTH day of November, 1872, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:
Eugenie Leray vs. Louis Eternod—No. 3812.
On motion of counsel for plaintiff an producing to the court due proof of said plaintiff's demand, the law and evidence being in her favor, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default herein entered on the thirteenth instant be now confirmed and made final, and accordingly that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff Eugenie Leray, and against defendant, Louis Eternod, her husband, decreeing a dissolution of the community of acquests and gains heretofore existing between them. That the said plaintiff do have and recover of the defendant the sum of two thousand dollars with legal interest thereon from November 26, 1859, till paid, and cost of suit.
Judgment rendered November 16, 1872.
Signed November 21, 1872.
E. NORTH CULLOM,
Judge Fifth District Court for the Parish of Orleans.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on the twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the ninety seventh year of the independence of the United States.
PAUL F. ABADIE,
ja25 3t* Deputy Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.
ELIZA ANN MOODEY VS. M. AINSLIE—NO. 9910.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE THIRteenth day of November, 1872, judgment was rendered in this court, in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:
Eliza Ann Moodey vs. M. Ainslie—No. 9910.
On motion of J. W. Kerr, attorney for the plaintiff in this cause, upon producing to the court due proof in support of her demand, and by reason of the law and evidence being with plaintiff, it is adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default herein entered on the fifth instant be now confirmed; that there be judgment herein in favor of plaintiff, Eliza Ann Moodey, against defendant, M. Ainslie, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties and a dissolution of the community of acquests and gains existing between them, and that she have the free enjoyment of her earnings. It is further adjudged and decreed that the said plaintiff do have and recover of the defendant, her husband, the sum of eighteen hundred and forty three dollars and fifty cents, with legal interest on seventeen hundred and fifty dollars from the first of March, 1861, and on ninety-three dollars and fifty cents from the fifteenth of February, 1872, all until paid, and costs of suit, with the privilege in such cases allowed by law to married women.
Judgment signed November 19, 1872.
T. WHARTON COLLENS, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and the ninety seventh year of the independence of the United States.
P. V. KELIMPIO,
ja25 3t fe3* Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
IN THE MATTER OF B. WEIL & BROTHER, BANKrupts.
In Bankruptcy—No. 1219.

WHEREAS, BERNARD WEIL AND JOHN WEIL, individually and as members of the above firm, of Rapides parish, and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, have this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all their debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the fifteenth day of February, 1873, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupts will undergo an examination before Register D. Augustin, Esq., on the thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1873, at 11 A. M., at his office, No. 41 Exchange alley.
Clerk's office, New Orleans, January 20, 1873.
ja21 28 fe7 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.
EIGHTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.
CAROLINE BREHOP VS. ERNEST PFEIFER, HER HUSBAND—No. 7398.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE TWENTYsixth day of October, 1872, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit in the words and figures following, to wit:
Caroline Brehop vs. Ernest Pfeifer, her husband—No. 7398.
This cause came on for trial the twenty fifth day of October, A. D. 1872, F. B. Earhart for plaintiff, and defendant in proper person, and was duly submitted on the evidence in writing taken before the clerk of this court and the court considering the law and the evidence in favor of the plaintiff it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff Mrs. Caroline Brehop, and against defendant Ernest Pfeifer, her husband, decreeing a separation of property and a dissolution of the community of acquests and gains heretofore existing between the said parties; that the said plaintiff be permitted to carry on business in her own name as a public merchant, with full mandatory powers, and plaintiff recover of defendant the sum of $300 0, with legal interest from judicial demand and all costs of suit.
Judgment rendered October 29, 1872.
Judgment signed November 11, 1872.
HENRY C. DIBBLE, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, and the ninety seventh year of the independence of the United States.
ja18 25 fe1 ROBERT LYNNE, Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.
FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.
MARGARET SNELL VS. M. J. GOMBERT, HER HUSBAND—No. 38,182.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE FOURTH day of January, 1873, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit in the words and figures following, to wit:
Margaret Snell vs. M. J. Gombert, her husband No. 38,182.
On motion of John S. Tully, Esq., attorney for plaintiff, and on producing due proof of plaintiff's demand, and the law and evidence being in favor of plaintiff, it is ordered adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default herein entered on the seventeenth day of December, 1872, be now confirmed and made final, and accordingly, that there be judgment in favor of the plaintiff, Mrs. Margaret Snell, and against defendant, Marius J. Gombert, decreeing a separation of property between them and restoring to said plaintiff the administration of her separate and paraphernal property, and that she be authorized to carry on business in her own name; and it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that defendant be condemned to pay to plaintiff, Margaret Snell, the sum of two thousand dollars, with privilege and mortgage, and that said defendant pay costs of suit.
Judgment rendered January 4, 1873.
Signed January 4, 1873.
B. L. LYNCH, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court at the city of New Orleans, on this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three and the ninety-seventh year of the independence of the United States.
OSCAR ARROYO,
ja8 22 fe8* Deputy Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.
MRS. L. I. KELLETT VS. CHARLES W. BARRIERE, her husband—No. 2982.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, THAT ON THE FIFTH day of December, 1872, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit in the words and figures following, to wit:
Mrs. L. I. Kellett vs. Charles W. Barriere, her husband, No. 2982.
In this case, submitted to the court for determination, after deliberation, and for the reasons assigned this day orally in open court, the court, considering the law and the evidence to be in favor of the plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of the plaintiff Louise Isabelle Kellett, wife of Charles W. Barriere, and against the defendant, Charles W. Barriere, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between them; that she have the management and control of her paraphernal property and that there be judgment in her favor and against the said defendant for the sum of four thousand dollars, with legal interest thereon from February 28, 1872, until paid, and privilege on her husband's property, and costs of suit.
Judgment rendered December 5, 1872.
Signed December 10, 1872.
WILLIAM A. ELMORE, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, and the ninety seventh year of the independence of the United States.
EDWARD KEENA,
ja7 22 fe7* Deputy Clerk.

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Canal and Camp streets.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with their charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Premiums during the year ending December 31, 1872:	
On fire	$318,327 25
On marine	58,045 35
On river	26,965 93
Total premiums	$403,338 53
Less premiums unearned December 31, 1872 ... $116,185 00	
Return premiums ... 6,328 93	—124,513 93
Net earned premiums	$278,824 60
Reinsurances ... $12,723 45	
Losses on fire ... $68,111 32	
Losses on marine ... 55,452 04	
Losses on river ... 2,259 46	—125,822 82
Losses on fire unadjusted and adjusted, but not due ... 20,600 00	
Reserve as required by charter, two and a half per cent on above losses ... 3,645 55	
Expenses, taxes less interest account ... 14,680 14	—176,871 96
Profit	$101,952 64

The company has the following assets:

Bonds, city and other, cash value	$90,520 00
Pledge and mortgage notes	359,774 39
Stocks, gas and other, cash value	61,135 00
Bills receivable for premiums	17,400 16
Premiums in course of collection	89,148 93
Cash on hand	63,710 40
Cash in hands of London bankers	500 00
Branch office	2,518 87
Suspense account	2,120 19
Property corner Canal and Camp, cash value	55,000 00
Property, Dumaine street, cash value	6,013 24
Total	$755,841 24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Reserved for unearned premium	118,185 00
Reserved for claims unsettled	20,000 00
Dividend to stockholders ... $50,000 00	
Dividend assured ... 51,952 64	—101,952 64
Surplus over and above liabilities	15,703 60
Total	$755,841 24

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.
J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this tenth day of January, A. D. 1873.
P. CHARLES CUVELLIER,
Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held January 9, 1873, it was resolved to declare the following cash dividends on the net earned premiums for the year ending December 31, 1872, payable on the third Monday of January, 1873, as follows:
20 per cent on fire premiums.
10 per cent on river premiums.
It was also resolved to pay a cash dividend of ten per cent to the stockholders on and after the first Monday in February, 1873.

Directors.

George Urquhart, C. T. Dugazon, G. W. Babcock, T. Baily Blanchard, A. Schreiber, Charles Lafitte,
M. Payre, Placide Forstall, Aug. Reichard, E. Miltenberger, W. B. Schmidt, J. Tuyes.
ja16 1m

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 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.
P. Bellog, S. S. Loeb, H. Weber, F. Robbert, R. Broderick, William Hepper, H. Hafner, W. Leonard, M. Pokorny, A. S. Cutler,
P. S. Anderson, P. Blasse, C. Jacob, M. Ancona, H. Marquart, L. Schormsin, J. B. Vergez, J. Buckley, F. Hollander, Hugo Redwitz.
de29 3m

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 May 31, 1872, including unearned premiums of the previous year—	
On fire risks	$719,323 57
On marine risks	102,615 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 ... $286,078 42	
On marine risks ... 18,680 32	
On river risks ... 125,965 63	
$430,724 38	
Taxes ... 21,537 41	
Reinsurances, return premiums, and profit and loss ... 56,416 88	
Total ... $508,678 63	
Deduct interest, less expenses ... 17,856 53	—490,822 12
Profits	$298,528 65

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 67
Notes secured by pledge	122,559 97
Bills receivable	45,811 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	2,300 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,900 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 FOURCHY, President.
G. W. NOTT, 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. CUVELLIER, 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, S. Z. RELF, M. PUIG, P. S. WILTZ, D. A. CHAFFRAIX,
DAVID McCOARD, L. F. GENERES, P. FOURCHY, J. J. FERNANDEZ, J. M. ALLEN,
CHARLES LAFITTE.
jell 1y

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 111 Gravier Street.
Insures against
Fire, Marine and River Risks,
At the Lowest Tariff Rates.
A. EIMER BADER, President.
CHAS. ENGSTFELD, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

First Fiscal Year.

Premiums received	$187,125 79
Fire, marine and river losses paid ... $84,647 69	
Reinsurances, rebates, expenses, etc. ... 49,353 85	—134,001 54
	$53,124 1[illegible]
Total amount of assets	$794,919 1[illegible]

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, Louis Schneider, Joseph Keller, N. A. Baumgarden, R. Sieg, C. R. Miller, H. Kicke, J. N. Schwartz, H. Pohlman, M. Frank, X. Weisenbach, F. Roder,
S. Katz, A. Eimer Bader, W. B. Schmidt, Theodore Lilienthal, R. F. Del Bondio, Isaac Scherck, S. L. Nasita, Charles Sugetfeld, Louis Schwarz, P. Rickert, H. R. Gogreve, J. K. Wildermann.
oc23 1ym

CORPORATIONS.

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

Be it known that on this twenty-fourth day of the month of December, 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-seventh, before me, Armand Pitot, Jr., a notary public duly commissioned and sworn in and for the parish and city aforesaid, therein residing, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the persons whose names are hereinafter subscribed, who declared that they agreed and covenanted, and do, by these presents, agree and covenant to form themselves into a corporation for the objects and purposes, and under the stipulations, regulations and obligations following, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name of the company shall be the "New Orleans and Grand Ecore Packet Company," and its domicile is hereby established in the city of New Orleans, and it shall exist and continue for the term of twenty-five years from the date of these presents, unless sooner dissolved. The company shall have a seal, having for inscription the name of the company.

ARTICLE II.

The operations of said company shall be the purchase, or building, or chartering of one or more steamboats, and the carrying of freight or passengers, or both, on said boats, up and down the Mississippi river and Red river and tributaries.

ARTICLE III.

The capital stock of said company is hereby fixed at the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, to be paid for as follows, to wit: thirty per cent as soon as the company goes into operation, and the balance in installments of ten per cent upon the call of the Board of Directors as the necessities of the company may require it. This company shall go into operation as soon as the sum of forty thousand dollars is subscribed for.

ARTICLE IV.

The affairs of the said company shall be under the direction of a Board of Control, composed of five stockholders, possessing in their own name, or that of the firm of which they are partners, not less than five shares of the stock of the company.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The regular meeting of the stockholders shall be held annually on the third Monday of October, at which meeting a majority in capital stock, represented at the meeting, shall choose five of the members to serve as directors for the ensuing year. At such election each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote, and the directors elect shall, within five days after their election, organize into a board by appointing one of their members as president. The board thus organized shall have power to appoint all officers or agents and fix their respective compensations. The board shall also appoint a secretary, whose duty, independent of others that might be ascribed to him, shall be to attend the meetings of the board, and keep a correct record of their proceedings.

SEC. 2. A failure to elect directors, as aforesaid, shall not dissolve the corporation, but the board in office shall continue to exercise the functions until a new board can be elected.

SEC. 3. Three members of said Board of Control shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the said board is hereby invested with full power to frame and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem requisite and necessary for the company and the transactions of its affairs, provided the same shall not conflict with the true intent and meaning of this act of incorporation or the laws of this State. They are hereby authorized to buy, sell and charter steamboats, fuel for the use of the company, to make contracts, leases, mortgages, hypothecations and compromises; to borrow money, and to build, or cause to be built, one or more steamboats for said company.

SEC. 4. The Board of Control shall make dividends as often as they think desirable and proper.

SEC. 5. If any member of said Board of Control should cease to be a stockholder during his term of service, his office shall thereby, ipso facto, become vacant. And in the event of the death, permanent absence, or resignation, (a vacancy from whatever cause) of any member of said Board of Control, the board shall have power to fill vacancies occasioned thereby until the first regular meeting thereafter of the stockholders of the said company for the election of officers of the company.

SEC. 6. The Board of Control shall meet monthly for the transaction of business, and the president may call them together at any time by giving twenty-four hours' notice in writing.

SEC. 7. No two partners whose subscriptions are in the name of their commercial firm shall be eligible at the same time as members of the said board.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the president of said company to keep, or cause to be kept, in bound books, in the name of the company, a correct record of all its proceedings, transactions, accounts, property, business and affairs, as well as full and complete detailed accounts of the receipts and disbursements thereof. He shall, moreover, act as the treasurer of the company, and keep a cash account in one of the banks in New Orleans, subject to the approval of the Board of Control in the name and for account of the company, and to be alone authorized and empowered to draw checks and transact all banking business thereof. The president of the company is the proper person on whom citation shall be served.

ARTICLE VII.

When the period arrives from any cause for the winding up of the concerns of this company, three stockholders shall be selected by a majority of the stockholders at a general meeting, whose duty it shall be to convert all the assets of the corporation into cash, and after the payment of the liabilities of the company, disburse the surplus funds among the stockholders in proportion to their respective shares.

ARTICLE VIII.

No stockholder shall ever be held liable or responsible for the contracts or faults of the company beyond the amount of his stock in said company.

ARTICLE IX.

For the purpose of starting and putting the company into operation, the following named stockholders, to wit: John C. Mitchell, Esq., Michel Dietrich, Esq., Horace E. Shropshire, Esq., John A. Williams, Esq., and George W. Tucker are constituted a temporary Board of Control, whose term of office shall expire as soon as their successors are elected and have qualified.

ARTICLE X.

The names and respective interest of the subscribers to this act and the amount of their respective shares are hereby declared to be as follows:

John C. Mitchell, Horace E. Shropshire, George W. Tucker, John C. Mitchell, Caspari & Dietrich, Gans & Co., D. Pierson, A. E. Sompayrac, Alex Garsin, J. J. McCook & Co., Emile Deblieux, J. Ducasse, A. E. Leinee, Triche & Airey, John P. Campbell, Charles L. Perot, J. A. Decourneau, T. Schuman, P. Poete, H. Lichtenhenstein, A. Perrini, Hy. M. Levy, H. Jaffa, John Rusca, Wienburg & Koffle, Mrs. Grozan, A. J. Ducote, Mose Rosenthal, W. B. Harper, A. Jarreau, François Barbier, A. David, Julius Levin, R. C. Duke, J. C. French, David Kuhmayel, Sam Pincus, Henry A. Boissart, John S. Butler, Joseph H. Hynson, Daniel Gehr, John S. Weil, Louis Texada, John Ch[illegible], Patrick Kelone, P. M. Fle[illegible]mant, F. Regard, A. D. Coco, George W. Tucker, Oscar Chopin, A. A. Monton, W. H. Langfield & Co., James M. Rhoner, H. A. Thompson, T. Spencer Smith, Louis Lawrence, Millnig & Bolton, M. L. Morgan & Co., William Strong, D. Kelly, V. Giraud, R. M. & Jeff Wells, C. M. Wells, E. C. Herbert, M. Hyman, D. Levey, Dr. Meeker, John Grimes, Miller & Fitzpatrick, A. M. Kilpatrick, James K. Elkin, J. P. Muse, W. J. S. Johnson, Charles F. Huesman, Henry Duany, [illegible]semack & Son, Bollard & Campbell, Jacob Israel, [illegible] & Brothers, [illegible] W. Kile, [illegible] McLain, [illegible] Harkins, J. W. Stoddard, J. Jules Bossier, Allen W[illegible]cer, B. Llorens, L. Charleville, Sam Bernstein, William French, M. Gaus, Benedict & Rachal, R. Rost, J. B. Morantini, S. K. Coney, Lazarus & Lengsfield, Peter Bereland, B. Kraft, John A. Williams.

Charles H. Brown, Robert M. Walmsley, T. J. C. Batchelor, M. H. Carver, Peter Veneleman, William M. Levy, William H. Jack, John Genoe, P. Haller, Willis Holmes, E. Smith, W. B. Carr, H. Simon, Amb. Deblieux, J. H. Cosgrove, T. Lacoste, L. Duplex, J. Messi, Is. Kahn & Co., G. Pontenot, T. H. Burdick, F. M. Hartman, S. Nelkin, Isaac Jacob, S. Weinburg, John Chambers, Sarah Mayer, J. J. Portherie, N. T. Dexier, J. W. Johnston, Louis Abadie, J. Goodman, E. & S. Weil, J. A. Williams, Jonas Rosenthal, Mike Legras, James W. Osborn, Thomas Woodward, Sol Hess, J. Jackson, Henry St. John, Solomon Meyer, E. L. Pierson, H. B. Wamsley & Co., F. Clavarie, L. Dronin, F. J. C. Monin, C. L. Walmsley & Co., Horace E. Shropshire & Co., C. H. C. Brown, (J. M. J. & Co.,) H. A. Boyce, Stafford & Cullen, N. L. McGinnis, Horace Breedlove, W. A. Griffin, P. Clark, John Schwartzenburg, P. W. Lansky, Henri Levy, E. L. Watkins, A. G. Compton, J. P. Snelling, Geo. W. Stafford, Branch Tanner, George C. Smith, M. Wells, Charles C. Weems, Cappell & Curry, R. R. Irion, L. Gondelheaux, L. F. Roy, William Bush, A. Daisnet, Keyser & McKenna, T. Puns, D. H. Bonlt, H. V. Tessier, Russell & Barber, Sam Aaron, C. V. Murphy, Fred Wilson, Adolph Kaffie, N. Jaquinot, M. H. Llorens, A. Maranovich, John Clark, W. T. Barnett, William Watson, V. Benoist, M. Givanovich, Robert Aaron, S. B. Shackelford, W. R. Rutland, J. C. Morantini, P. Kelly.

Thus done and passed at New Orleans, in my office, in the day month and year first above written, in the presence of Messrs. Gustave Le Gardeur, Jr., and Ambroise G. La Pice, competent witnesses, residing in this city, who have signed with the said appearers and me, notary, after due reading of the whole.

Original signed:
JOHN C. MITCHELL,
HORACE E. SHROPSHIRE,
G. W. TUCKER,
CHARLES H. BROWN,
R. M. WALMSLEY,
T. J. C. BATCHELOR,
JOHN A. WILLIAMS,
G. LE GARDEUR, JR.,
A. G. LA PICE,
A. PITOT, JR., Notary Public.

The undersigned, deputy recorder of mortgages for this parish and city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, does hereby certify that the foregoing charter is duly recorded in this office, in book society No. 9, folio 59 et seq., this day.
New Orleans, December 24, 1872.
C. DARCANTEL, Deputy.
A true copy:
A. PITOT, JR., Notary Public. de27 law 4t

CHARTER..........CHARTER.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF LOUISIANA.
PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known that on this thirty first day of the month of December, 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 seventh, before me, Gustave Le Gardeur, Jr., a notary public, duly commissioned and sworn, in and for the parish and city aforesaid therein residing, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared Charles Cavaroc, Esq., of this city, president of the NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and having its domicile in this parish of Orleans, the said appearer herein acting in his aforesaid capacity, by virtue of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of said corporation, at their sitting of the twenty first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, a certified copy whereof is hereto annexed for reference.

Which said appearer declared in his said capacity, that in order to carry into effect, and causing to be recorded the resolutions adopted at a general meeting of the stockholders of the said corporation, held on the twentieth day of December, 1872, pursuant to a call made by the said Board of Directors specially for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon the adoption of amendments proposed to the charter or act of incorporation of the said New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, by the Board of Directors, at their sitting of the eighteenth day of November, 1872, which said call was advertised by notices in the New Orleans Republican, a newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, from the nineteenth day of November last until the day of holding said general meeting, as will more fully appear by reference to the annexed certified copy of the proceedings of the said general meeting of the stockholders, wherein stockholders owning and representing in the aggregate seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-two shares of the capital stock of the said corporation, being all the stock represented at said general meeting, voted in favor of the adoption of the said amendments, being more than three-fourths, as required by law.

He, the said appearer, acting in his aforesaid capacity, does, by these presents, in behalf of the stockholders of the said New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, declare, proclaim and publish the said amendments to the charter or act of incorporation of the said New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, which have been unanimously adopted at the said general meeting of the stockholders of the said corporation, to be henceforth binding and obligatory upon the stockholders of the said corporation and all others whom the same shall or may concern, and that the charter or act of incorporation of the said New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association is accordingly amended in the manner following, to wit:

Firstly—That section one of article three of the act of incorporation be amended so as to read as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The capital stock of this association is hereby fixed at the sum of three millions of dollars, of which the one million of dollars already subscribed and issued shall form part. The remaining two millions of dollars of stock shall be created and issued as follows:

Whenever the special fund created and established under section three of article seven of this act of incorporation shall amount to the sum of one million of dollars, stock to that amount shall be apportioned and allotted to the stockholders of the association in the ratio in which they shall then respectively be holders of the original one million of dollars of the capital stock, and certificates of stock, entitling them to ten per cent per annum interest and privileges attached to said original stock, shall be issued to them accordingly.

Whenever, after the allotment and issue of one million of dollars of additional stock as aforesaid, the special fund created and established by section three of article seven shall again amount to one million of dollars, a new apportionment and allotment of stock and new issue of certificates of stock shall be made to the stockholders of the association in the ratio in which they shall then be holders of the first two millions of dollars of the capital stock, and entitling the bearers thereof to the same rights and privileges as the prior issues.

And after this second allotment and issue of additional stock, the special fund established for the purpose of increasing the stock of the association, as aforesaid, shall cease to exist.

Second—That article seven of the act of incorporation be amended so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. From and after the beginning of the third year the stockholders shall pay no premiums on the insurances effected by them.

SEC. 2. But on the last day of each quarter the president shall cause to be made a statement of the losses and expenses of the association, to which shall be added two and a half per cent interest, to be paid to the stockholders on their stock paid in full, or on such part thereof as shall have been paid, which said statements shall be published as provided for in section one of article six for the annual statement to be made in January, 1871 and 1872.

SEC. 3. At the same time as this quarterly statement shall be rendered a call shall be made on each insuring stockholder for a contribution of sixty-five per cent on the premiums of the sums insured for by him, earned during the expiring quarter, which said contribution shall be paid at the office of the association immediately after the first publication of the call made for the same, and such call shall be published three times in at least two newspapers printed in the city of New Orleans. The amount so collected shall be applied first to cover the losses, expenses and interest specified in the last quarterly statement, and the surplus, if any, shall be set apart and constitute a special fund for the increase of the capital stock, as provided in section one of article three of this act of incorporation.

SEC. 4. If the amount of the losses, expenses and interest due to stockholders specified in the quarterly statement exceed sixty-five per cent of the premiums earned during the expiring quarter, but do not exceed the aggregate amount of said earned premiums then a contribution shall be made and called for only for a sum sufficient to cover said losses, expenses and interest.

SEC. 5. And if the losses, expenses and interest incurred during any one quarter amount to a sum exceeding the premiums earned during said quarter, the insuring stockholders shall be called upon and required to pay in full the premiums earned during said quarter on the insurances effected by them, and the excess shall be taken from the special fund set apart to increase the capital stock, as provided in section three of this article, to the extent of the amount of said special fund; and if that be insufficient; from the other available resources of the association, as provided in this act of incorporation.

SEC. 6. After the capital stock of this association shall have attained the sum of three millions of dollars, as provided in article three, no contribution shall be called for of the insuring stockholders for an amount exceeding the sum of the losses, expenses and two and a half per cent interest to the stockholders, ascertained and declared in the quarterly statement, made and published by virtue of section two of this article.

SEC. 7. No party insuring shall be liable for contributions as provided in this article, to an amount exceeding the premiums on insurances effected by him.

Thirdly—That article nine of the act of incorporation be amended so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE IX

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for the Board of Directors to invest the capital stock and other moneys of the association in bonds, bills, and notes and in mortgages on real estate. They may also invest the capital stock and other cash funds of the association in any bonds or stocks created by or under the laws of the United States, of this State, or of corporations of this State, or loan its funds on pledge of any of the aforesaid public or private securities, bonds or stocks.

SEC. 2. It shall be lawful also for the Board of Directors to purchase any property, real or personal.

Wherefore the said Charles Cavaroc moreover declared, in his said capacity, that by virtue of the powers in him vested by the aforesaid resolution, and in order to more fully carry into effect the aforesaid amendments, he does hereby declare and make known that section one of article three, article seven and article nine of the charter or act of incorporation of the said New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association have been changed and amended so as to read and be as is hereinabove written; and he hereby authorizes and requires the recorder of mortgages in and for this city and parish to record said amendments on the books of his office, as is required by law.

Thus done and passed at New Orleans, in my office, the day, month and year first above written, in the presence of Armand Pitot, Jr., and Ambroise G. La Pice, competent witnesses, who have signed with the said appearer and me, notary, after reading the whole.

Original signed:
C. CAVAROC,
A. PITOT, Jr.,
A. G. LA PICE,
G. LEGARDEUR, Jr., Notary Public.

I, the undersigned, Deputy Recorder of Mortgages for this parish and city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the foregoing amendment of charter was duly recorded this day in this office, in Book Society No. 9, folio 61.
New Orleans, January 4, 1873.
C. DARCANTEL, Deputy.
A true copy:
G. LAGARDEUR, Jr., Notary Public.
ja10 17 24 31

RESTAURANTS.

VARIETIES OYSTER SALOON.
NEW CHOP HOUSE,
Oyster and Lunch Saloon,
In the rear of Hawkins' Saloon, Varieties Place.
Hot Chops, Porter House and Tenderloin Steaks, Birds, Game, etc., served up to order and in tempting style, by J. E. HUKILL,
Formerly of the steamers Natchez, Pargoud and other river steamers. au6 1m