New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

For Auction and Sheriff's Advertisements See Supplement of Saturday.

BY NASH & HODGSON, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, a lot of ground, with frame slate roof house, on Camp street, between St. Andrew and Josephine streets.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, lot, with buildings thereon, on corner Camp and Thalia streets; on Rampart street, between Clio and Calliope streets, and on Annunciation street, between Sixth and Seventh streets; also, square of ground bounded by Plaquemines, Perrier, Bellecastle and Valmont streets.

BY O. VALETON, at 12 o'clock, at St. Charles Auction Exchange, the valuable three-story brick building, corner of Burgundy and Dumaine streets.

BY G. DE FERIET & CO., at 12 o'clock, at St. Louis Auction Exchange, a lot of ground with improvements thereon, in square bounded by Bourbon, Marais, Conti and Villere streets; also, a square of ground, with improvements thereon, in square bounded by St. Anthony, Stephen, Grand, Bagatelle and Leonidas streets; also, two lots of ground, with buildings thereon, in square bounded by Palmyra, Derbigny, Common and Roman streets.

BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, at 12 o'clock, at the entrance to the Customhouse, the steamboat Marcella, her tackle, machinery, etc.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 37 Natchez street, furniture, etc.; also, at 11 o'clock, at Leonard & Maxwell's stables, on Baronne street, near Union street, horses, mules, buggies, wagons, etc.

BY SHERIFF HARPER, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a portion of ground, with improvements, in Rickerville, on St. George street, between Peters avenue and Octavia street. Also, a lot of ground, with improvements, on Napoleon avenue, between Magnolia and Live Oak streets. Also, a lot of ground, with buildings thereon, on Coliseum street, between Washington avenue and Fourth street. Also, undivided half of lot on Poeyfaire street, between Magazine and Constance streets. Also, a lot of ground on St. Peters street, between Claiborne and Derbigny streets. Also, two lots on Tonti, between Canal and Customhouse streets. Also, the steamboat B. L. Hodge. Also, the costumes, musical and dramatic libraries, decorations, scenery, etc., of the Opera House Association. Also, the interest of J. H. McKee in the estate of C. A. Weed & Co., bankrupts. Also, at 4½ and 5 o'clock, at warehouse No. 74 St. Anne street, groceries, furniture, etc.

BY CONSTABLE JOHN McCORMICK, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, two lots of ground, with buildings thereon, in square bounded by Louisiana avenue, Pleasant, St. Charles and Apollo streets.

BY CONSTABLE WILLIAM FOLEY, at 12 o'clock, at warehouse No. 291 St. Andrew street, lot of household furniture.

Local Intelligence.

HEATHENS.—Recently a lad from the Third District Orphan Asylum had a cow in his charge took of town. A brawny fellow appeared and drove the animal away, and nothing has been heard of it since. The lad informed his employers of the circumstance, and it was arranged to send the boy out with another cow, but a man accompanied him, secreted near. As was suspected, the heathens appeared and were about to run off the cow, when the sentinel appeared. The three whelps immediately disappeared, but follows who rob orphan asylums should have been arrested and thrown as physic to the Modocs.

SALE OF MARKET REVENUES.—The recent change made by our City Council relative to the market ordinance took an unusual number of speculators and meat vendors to the City Hall yesterday to attend the auction sale of markets. The following are the figures obtained for the month of June:

Markets.	Purchaser.	Amount.
St. Mary	William Marlle	$[illegible]
Magazine	P. Monlezieuz	[illegible]
Vegetable and Fish	Joseph Batt	[illegible]
French Meat	J. T. Michel	[illegible]
Claiborne	W. McGarrett	[illegible]
Washington	Jacob Fleck	[illegible]
Tremé	B. Bobet	[illegible]
Jefferson City	Leon Vignes	[illegible]
Ninth Street	F. Abadie	[illegible]
Pilie	J. T. Michel	[illegible]
Poydras	Meyer Aaron	[illegible]
Soraparu	J. Courejeaux	[illegible]
St. Bernard	P. DeLord	[illegible]
LeBreton	E. Dantignon	[illegible]
Port	E. Rembean	[illegible]
Algiers	J. Larrieux	[illegible]
Total		$21,[illegible]
March		20,[illegible]
April		21,[illegible]
May		22,[illegible]

Considering the dull month and other circumstances the prices are tolerably fair. The old clique continues to rule, but a movement will soon be matured which will break up the ring, or at least shatter it so badly that it will grow a little more generous.

Sharpers do meet with their masters occasionally, as Charles Kennedy well knows. Kennedy has not toiled in this section long, but then he is a young man of excellent address and genteel manners—when on duty. An elderly gentleman was about to purchase a railroad ticket, which fact Kennedy learned, when he accosted the stranger, telling him that he could save several dollars by purchasing at his (Kennedy's) "office." Elderly party was willing, and on arriving at the "office" discovered that a little gambling game was in progress. As he is not given to chance games he resisted all persuasions to indulge and retired. The good looking young man followed, but a friend of the intended victim just then arrived and, taking in the situation, called on a policeman to arrest the tempter. He was taken in and booked as a vagrant. Wrestling with elderly gentlemen from the country is not always profitable.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.—These courts attended to little business yesterday further than attending to the dock.

J. J. Kendricks, the fellow who can so neatly write another man's name, goes to the Criminal Court.

SHORT HAND.—Mattie Gainnie sought to obtain a small advance in money from an acquaintance, and as the party of the second part was unable to see it, Mat began to bruise him, for which the assailant goes down to the Criminal Court.

THAT GLORIOUS JURY.—The following are the names of the petty jury who declared Pierre Bertin not guilty:

State of Louisiana vs. Martinez Voligo, alias Pierre Bertin.—Breaking and entering a dwelling house in the night time, with a dangerous weapon.

J. Mitchell, C. Quinn, John Versing, William Wall, Louis O'Brien, J. Augustin, Joseph Meyer, John Sheehan, W. Whelton, L. J. Zimmerman, J. Trepagnier, George Bazile.

The case was given to the jury Monday, the twenty-sixth instant, about twelve o'clock, and Tuesday evening, the twenty-seventh, at half-past seven, they brought in a verdict of not guilty.

CITY MEAT VENDORS IN COMMITTEE.—The action of the City Council regarding the market ordinance shocked some of the market men, whereupon they formed a committee and presented the following petition:

NEW ORLEANS, May 30, 1873.

To the Mayor and Administrators of the city of New Orleans:

GENTLEMEN—Your petitioners humbly represent that in the last ordinance passed by your honorable body, the interests of the butchers are seriously injured, for while a very few will be benefited by it, by far the greater number of them will be ruined.

The tax of sixty cents per stall will fall much more heavily on the small butchers—who daily sell but a limited quantity of meat—and these are by far the most numerous class, than the ordinance heretofore existing, and which has just been repealed.

Your petitioners would, therefore, represent to your honorable body, that in order, on the one side, to protect the interests of the city, and on the other to safeguard those of the butchers, the tax lately imposed by the city should be reduced from sixty to forty cents, and they firmly believe that by such reduction all interests would be secured, and all parties interested satisfied.

This was signed by Mr. Jean Bertin as chairman.

Mayor Wiltz and Administrator Turnbull received the petition and told the petitioners that due consideration would be given it. Probably the Administrators understand the situation and are able to handle the meat ring as it deserves. Some people are so cautious as to think the entire system—if it is a system—all wrong, and that a radical change should be made in the disposition of our markets. Almost any change would be an improvement.

THE GRAND ISLE EXCURSION.—The steamboat Bossier, Captain Gus Richards, will not start for Grand Isle until to-morrow morning, being detained on account of a portion of her deck leaking. She will go down the river, out Southwest Pass, over to the Island and return by way of Bayou Barataria up to the river end of Harvey's canal.

WHOSE WATCH?—Ernest Billaux was at the corner of Magazine and Jackson streets offering to sell a good gold watch for a sum so insignificant as to create suspicion. He was taken before Judge McCulloch, when he stated that one of the whitewashed sepulchres of Dryades street had sold it to him for $25.

The City Council intends to stir up the Carrollton Street Railroad Company concerning the matter of grade of the track inside the limits of New Orleans. An ordinance on the subject was passed on the thirteenth of February, and President Beauregard notified. That gentleman merely acknowledged the receipt of the document, and as no apparent steps have been taken by him or the company, the case will be pushed by Administrator Lewis and the city authorities. We shall soon see if an organization, holding a valuable franchise and making money, can defy our City Council. If the company persists in disobeying the law it is probable the city will undertake the job of lowering the grade or declaring the charter violated.

UMBRELLAS.—Unless our suggestion is carried into teetotal effect, the rain will flood New Orleans. It is proposed that the lucky and the unlucky carry umbrellas every day, no matter if the sun does shine brightly. The proverbial bad luck of many people in obtaining fair weather whenever they carry an umbrella, is bound to have good effect. Let all heed our remarks, and Mr. Probabilities will get badly fooled in his daily prognostications.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—When the Metropolitan Battery was firing the national salute at twelve o'clock yesterday, one of those unfortunate mishaps occurred which mar the completeness of such a day. As Officer James Rawlings was ramming home the charge for a second fire, the gun was prematurely discharged, frightfully lacerating his right hand, tearing off the thumb, breaking his forearm, and inflicting other injuries of a lesser character. Officer L. D. Allen, who had his thumb on the vent, had it torn open by the explosion, but the surgeon will probably save it. The wounds of Officer Rawlings are more serious, and it is feared he will be compelled to lose his arm. He has always been a faithful and conscientious officer and highly esteemed by his superiors. He is married and has a family. It was he who, during the troubles in St. Martin parish, made his way from New Iberia to Brashear City on foot with a wounded comrade.

The wounded men were conveyed from the cemetery in a United States ambulance, under the charge of Dr. J. B. Cooper.

The facts of the case becoming known to the people on the grounds, they immediately contributed about $300 for the relief of the sufferers. This generous aid will be especially timely to Mr. Rawlings, for while absent in St. Martinsville the house he lived in was burned down, and his household property destroyed.

Captain Malone and Special Officer Dumas yesterday arrested J. W. Hunsaker, late parish judge of St. James parish, on a warrant issued by Judge O. J. Flagg, of the Fourth Judicial District Court, St. James parish, charged by George E. Boree with embezzlement and breach of trust. The accused will be taken to-day to St. James parish. He was formerly parish judge, the predecessor of Judge S. F. Siskron. The embezzlement is said to amount to about $11,000 in school funds, the crime being committed while the accused was treasurer of the school board.

HAYMAKER BASE BALL CLUB.—This evening there will be an annual fancy dress and calico ball given by the Haymaker Base Ball Club at Jackson Hall, corner of Calliope and Clara streets. The names of the committee of arrangements and managers are a sufficient guarantee of success.

BALL OF HOPE JUNIORS.—The first grand calico and May ball will be given this evening by the Hope Hook and Ladder Fire Company No. 3, Jr., at Carroll Hall.

Meteorological and River Report.

The signal service, United States army, reports, for the benefit of commerce, the meteorological record, and rise or fall of the rivers, at 3:42 P. M., local time, yesterday, as follows:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	69	N. E.	Fair.
Chicago	41	N.	Fair.
Cincinnati	61	N.	Cloudy.
Davenport	60	N. E.	Fair.
Keokuk	63	N. E.	Cleaning.
Leavenworth	64	E.	Fair.
Louisville	74	N. E.	Fair.
Memphis	76	N. E.	Cloudy.
Nashville	77	N.	Fair.
New Orleans	77	S. E.	Light rain.
Omaha	74	E.	Clearing.
Pittsburg	63	N.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	81	N. E.	Fair.
St. Louis	64	N.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	47	N. E.	Fair.
Vicksburg	81	N. W.	Fair.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise. Inches.	Fall. Inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	17	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	..	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville	..	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville	..	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	..	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shreveport	11	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	2	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vicksburg	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]

The river here is two feet five inches below high water mark of 1871.

PROFESSOR BLACKMAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 78 CAMP STREET.—We call special attention of our young men to the card of Professor J. W. Blackman's Commercial College, elsewhere to be found in our columns of this morning. This old stand-by and enterprising institution has adopted the wise and prudent plan of reducing the prices of tuition for all business branches during the summer months, at least forty per cent below that of former years. Unlike many so-called business colleges throughout the country, which are obliged to close a part of the year for want of patronage, Professor Blackman's Commercial College has at this season of the year ten times as many students as it had at the same season during its past twenty-four years of prosperous existence among us. Young men, attend this commercial college or call and examine for yourselves. Send for a college circular. Address W. S. Mitchell, business manager, New Orleans.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 32 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 80°; at 2 P. M., 88°; at 6 P. M., 80°. Lowest point during the night of May 29, 72°. Rain May 30, one-half of an inch.

Boston has had only two city clerks since its organization in May, 1822, and they have been father and son.

LOCAL POLITICAL TOPICS.

An echo of the President's proclamation reverberates back from the classic forests of Bossier. Notwithstanding there was fifteen hundred colored majority against them, the Fusion candidates seized the offices and defied federal and State troops to come and take them. The colored people were ready to take up arms and resent the outrage themselves, but the Republican leaders thought it best to settle the difficulty without bloodshed. And this has been done. When that proclamation came, the usurpers broke for the woods and did not feel at all warlike. They overwhelmed the legally elected Republican officers with recognition, and did not for any greater consideration than that the troops be kept away. Taxes are being paid and all is lovely. Not the least among the shameful acts of the McEnery pretension was the appointment of Democratic officers in this overwhelmingly colored parish.

The postmaster of the town of Franklin is an honest and universally respected colored man. The Democratic merchants of the place have great confidence in his integrity, and offered to go on his bond in order to make Franklin a money order postoffice. This proffer was about to be accepted, when the Democratic politicians intervened with an additional condition. It was that the colored postmaster agree to act with them politically. This was indignantly refused, whereupon the merchants were ordered by their taskmasters not to sign the bond, and Franklin is still unhappy because she has no money order postoffice. This little fact is a commentary upon the prostrated condition of the South, and shows who is responsible.

A delegation of Brashear Republicans waited upon the Governor yesterday and got what they wanted. He filled two vacancies in the town council, thus giving the Republicans one majority, and they depart in peace. Three of the old councilmen, including Rene MacReady, were reappointed. The bottom of the row is found in the fact that Mayor White is objectionable to MacReady, who, by the way, is a very clever gentleman, if he is a Democrat and Morgan's manager. Mayor White, on the other hand, is a man of irreproachable character. He was a brave Confederate soldier, and has many friends. His predecessor received a salary of $600 a year but he was a Democrat. When he was appointed he was kept out of his office for some time, and after he finally got it, MacReady's council cut it down to $200, which, to say the least, looks more like spite than genuine reform. Mr. MacReady is properly left in the council, where he can protect his large interests, but there is a Republican majority in the body that will sustain the mayor. Nobody has done anything terrible on either side. It is a very small tempest in a very small teapot, and should never have been lugged into the papers.

The impression that the Democrats are still in possession of Grant parish is false. The Republicans hold all the offices, have held a term of court and enforced every mandate. Shaw, the sheriff, did not resign but holds on. He says he signed that statement to save his life, as he was surrounded in the pine woods by men who threatened to hang him if he refused to do so. This is the way the Fusionists manufacture evidence.

The *Picayune* wants the United States to have free trade. So do we, especially with Mexico. We can then trade that country a tribe of New Orleans agitators for a few Kickapoos, and make an enormous profit.

Georgia had an extravagant Governor named Bullock. Louisiana had another named Warmoth. The Georgia Democracy charged Bullock with crimes, indicted him, held him for the vengeance of the law, and they got the State. The Louisiana Democracy charged Warmoth with crimes, but took him to its loving embrace, showered honors upon him, and got cleaned out. The Georgia Democracy saved its honor, saved the respect of its enemies, and achieved success. The Louisiana Democracy sacrificed its honor, sacrificed the respect of friend and foe, and sacrificed success.

High Fusion circles are as quiet as the grave. In low Fusion circles there is a split. The question is whether the dog is dead or not! Those who think it is and favor accepting the situation, are in the immense majority. They are called the "Dead Dogs." Those who still have lesson in their hopes are excessively rare, but as they have nothing else to do before and after five lunch they keep up a faint barking around the heels of their disconsolate allies. They proudly call themselves the "Live Purps."

A Fusion merchant who called at the Governor's office yesterday, and saw a clerk busy mailing pamphlet copies of Carpenter's speech all over the country, exclaimed: "Kellogg is an enigma. Carpenter made a speech against him, and here he is printing and distributing it to strengthen his position. I can't understand this at all."

Ten thousand dollars are mysteriously missing from the St. James parish school fund. It is supposed a prominent Fusionist managed to steal it.

Now by all the gods at once, the genuine fun is brewing. The Last Ditch element of the Fusion crowd propose to throw the Liberal element overboard. In other words, the body proposes to blow out the brains of the concern. About the time this war is declared an alliance is to be promulgated between the Last Ditchers and a slightly colored Republican element. This is to commence with a dinner, to be given by prominent Last Ditch journalists, politicians and tax-payers, to a few choice and almost white colored gentlemen of Last Ditch aspirations. The cooking of the hash for this dinner are the identical and sole preparations for the birth of the new party so often alluded to. The Liberal wing of the Fusion monstrosity view these signs of hash with a jealous eye. Several caucuses have been held, and they, too, intend to appeal to the colored stomach. But they propose to outdank the fossils by inviting the pure black man; and thus the fight goes on. On the whole it is a cheering sign of Fusion progress. First the cat-o'-nine-tails was used to persuade colored men; next the revolver of the Ku-Klux was tried, and now it is—hash! In a few years more they will conclude that the colored man has a head on his shoulders, and will actually attempt to capture his vote with arguments. The world moves.

Court Items.

Yesterday being the day set apart for the ceremony of decorating the graves of Union soldiers, all the district courts adjourned over to to-day.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

[Brief Communications Published—Long Ones Invariably Rejected—The Editor not Responsible for the Sentiments Expressed in the Communications.]

The Lafourche Election Cases.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30, 1873.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Assuming that your purpose is to deal fairly with the people of the State, I request space in your columns to answer your article of this morning, headed "Election Contests," referring to the parish of Lafourche. You have been led into grave errors, intentionally or through ignorance matters not, as the effect of your article to falsify the facts and mislead the public mind is precisely the same under either supposition.

As you say, the Republican candidates filed contests within the legal delay of ten days, and, after the Lynch board had proclaimed their result, the Fusion candidates filed their contest within ten days. Subsequently the State intervened to test the rights of both parties, and these three cases were consolidated. In the lower court all three were tried thus consolidated, and a full and thorough investigation was had; all proofs offered as to fraud were admitted; all charges were examined; all evidence offered received, and resulted in the establishment of the fact by Henry Franklin, one of the contestants claiming the office of clerk, one of the United States supervisors, and one of the experts appointed by the court to examine the returns of the supervisor, that there had been no fraud. His testimony is as follows:

Question—If you know of your own knowledge of any individual who, at the last election, on the fourth of November, 1872, voted more than once, or voted upon the certificate of another, give his name, that it may be recorded. Answer—I do not know of any to my own personal knowledge, but refer to my previous statement.

D. H. Reese, appointee of Kellogg, present supervisor of registration for Lafourche, testifies—There were two votes refused, which, in my estimation, neither of them had a right to vote. At the poll which I attended no fairer election could have been held than what was held at that place.

Hence you must perceive that the examination of the lower court was complete on all the questions at issue, and it was upon this examination that the lower court decreed all the Fusion candidates fairly elected.

It was from the decision rendered in these three consolidated cases—the contest of the Republican candidates timely filed, the contest of the Fusion candidates likewise filed timely and the intervention of the State—that the Republican candidates appealed to the Supreme Court.

The transcripts filed by these appellants were imperfect and mutilated copies from the originals—evidence of great importance to the appellees had been suppressed—and these facts were specially called to the attention of the Supreme Court by motions timely filed to dismiss the appeal, and, in the case of Collin vs. Knoblock, a contest for the office of parish judge by lengthy argument in the brief of counsel, by oral argument and in an application for a rehearing.

Moreover, in the said case of Collin the attention of the Supreme Court was called to the fact that he was an alien, proof of which is in the record—and that in consequence, under article 108 of the State constitution, he was ineligible.

Notwithstanding, the Supreme Court, without even noticing the applications to dismiss the appeals, without passing thereon in any shape or form—an occurrence which never before has taken place, so far as the annals of our jurisprudence show—thus overriding arbitrarily one of the legal rights of the appellees, assumed that the cases came under the intrusion laws and summarily declared that the Republican candidates were all entitled to their offices. In this they persisted, although all the facts were placed before them on a motion for a rehearing in the case of Collin.

And the result is, Mr. Editor, that the judicial door is now hermetically sealed against the Fusion candidates—the decision is a thing adjudged in all the cases—and no longer can any legal contest be carried on, giving hope that any one of the Fusionists will ever be permitted "to go home a happy man."

No, sir, the thing aimed at has been done—well done, and it follows that Collin, with a vote of 105 against his adversary's 1?8, as shown by the report of this man Franklin, as declared by the lower court, Collin—a foreigner, an alien—the constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, is parish judge of Lafourche by the grace of the edict of the Supreme Court, and that we have learned that the laws allowing contests in elections have been abrogated.

Yours respectfully,

LOUIS BUSH.

Good News from Natchitoches.

The Governor has received the following letter from the member of the Legislature from Natchitoches:

NATCHITOCHES, May 24, 1873.

To His Excellency W. P. Kellogg, Governor of Louisiana:

DEAR SIR—You are no doubt very anxious to hear from us as to the political situation in this parish. I am more than pleased to make known the fact that all parties who were interested in the compromise have tendered their resignations, that the opposite parties are duly installed in their positions, and that all seems to be satisfactory. Our parish judge, H. C. Meyers, has been holding court this week, to the satisfaction of all interested. One pleasing feature is that all the lawyers have taken out their licenses for the ensuing year. Business in general has taken a new start, and everything is progressing finely. Our tax collector, D. H. Boulet, has been collecting both State and parish taxes, and no resistance has been made. I have forwarded to you the resignations of the officers in this parish, and also the oath of office taken by the new incumbents. The parish of Natchitoches is enjoying peace at present, and no trouble whatever are apprehended.

Your obedient servant,

H. RABY.

CASH STREET LOT AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, sell at twelve o'clock M., to-day, for a partition between the heirs of Henry Klausenig, deceased, a splendid lot on Camp street, near Josephine street. See the advertisement.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Summer.—Although the author of nuisance of bonnet bloomers keeps the sweet breezes from the cheeks of those who are exposed to their breath. At the season, if there are any germs of disease in the system the heat is pretty sure to develop them. The bilious, the dyspeptic, the nervous, the debilitated, suffer most at this period of the year than at any other. They therefore require an invigorating and restoring medicine, and the delideration has been posted within the reach of all in the form of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. To restore the uses of this invaluable preventive and remedy, across the repeating a familiar fact that has been notorious everywhere for many years. Who does not know that dyspepsia, bilious disorders, constipation, disturbed affections, rheumatism, nervous complaints, kidney disturbances and constitutional weakness in both sexes are relieved and radically cured by this powerful yet harmless vegetable preparation? may31 2t eod W

Notice.—Office American Mutual Insurance Association, of New Orleans, No. 78 Commercial Place, between St. Charles and Camp streets, New Orleans, May 24, 1873.—Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern and to the public generally that, by a resolution unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees at their special meeting, held on the seventeenth instant, D. LEUBIN, Esq., has ceased to be President of this Association.

By order of the Board.

may22 10t E. METER, Secretary.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine, signed by W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, New York.

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Office Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company, New Orleans, May 15, 1873.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 1 Commercial Place, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, from 11 A. M. until 2 P. M.

my16 td L. E. LEMARIE, Secretary pro tem.

CORPORATIONS.

CHARTER OF THE SOUTHERN BANK

United States of America—State of Louisiana—City of New Orleans—Be it known that on this twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, before me, Robert Joseph Ker, a notary public in and for the city of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and qualified, and in presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned: Personally came and appeared the persons hereinafter named and undersigned, who by these presents severally declared, that they hereby associate themselves together for the purpose of banking, under an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act relative to free banking and for other purposes," approved fourteenth March, 1870, found in the Revised Statutes of the State of Louisiana, etc., page 93, et seq., and constitute themselves a corporation under said act, and bind themselves to the following articles of association, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name of the corporation shall be "Southern Bank," its place of business in the city of New Orleans, and its capital stock shall be three hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars, say $334,500, divided into six thousand six hundred and ninety shares of fifty dollars each, and as soon as two-thirds of this capital shall be subscribed the bank shall go into operation.

ARTICLE II.

The names and residences of the stockholders, also the number of shares held by them respectively, are declared to be as follows:

	Shares.
Victor Sere, New Orleans	20
C. Rosselius, New Orleans	224
John Jackson, New Orleans	34
James Jackson, New Orleans	140
A. Miltenberger & Pollock, New Orleans	210
T. O. Moore, Rapides	200
E. Bird, New Orleans	10
William C. C. Claiborne, Sr., New Orleans	107
Mrs. Louise Claiborne, New Orleans	27
Miss Clarise Claiborne, New Orleans	100
William C. C. Claiborne Jr., New Orleans	200
Miss Clarise Eustis, New Orleans	90
Mrs. M. F. Johnson, Ringold	100
Charles H. Kermion, New Orleans	1
C. Maenhaut, New Orleans	50
Thomas Layton, New Orleans	100
P. S. Armitage, New Orleans	15
Rev. S. Butenx, Boston, Massachusetts	30
Henry Bodner, New York	50
T. H. Biasor, Biemen	70
J. Brunna, New Orleans	10
Catholic Association, New Orleans	20
C. Centenx, New Orleans	30
D. A. Chaffraix, New Orleans	200
A. Castelain, Liverpool	60
Mrs. S. A. Croome, Greensboro, Alabama	134
Dubuys & Ogden, New Orleans	27
C. E. Deferrell, New Orleans	10
A. Delas, New Orleans	4
J. N. C. Freitag, New Orleans	15
Pascale Forstall, New Orleans	25
Fred Foerster, Havre	35
A. N. Offord, New York	50
L. Grunning, Liverpool	40
Miss Frances Gasquet, New Orleans	10
Miss Martha V. Gasquet, New Orleans	10
Peter Goelet, New York	220
Robert Goelet, New York	125
Pablo Gelpi, New Orleans	50
William Harper, Natchez, Mississippi	10
Theo. Heilman, New Orleans	10
Imogene Hicks, Alabama	9
Fred. C. Huth, London	100
J. Jones, New York	100
Mary S. Jones, New York	35
Bradish Johnson, New Orleans	210
R. S. Kennedy, New York	25
B. St. L. Lebreton, New Orleans	40
Jules Leceme, Europe	50
Moses Lazarus, New York	10
A. A. Lopez, New Orleans	100
J. A. H. Loring, Louisville, Kentucky	45
John T. Moore, New Orleans	130
M. McGrath, New York	20
Jackson McNeill, San Francisco	12
Charles Manson, New Orleans	60
W. Michoff, Louisiana	40
Anna Miltenberger, New Orleans	30
Archbishop J. S. Perche, New Orleans	20
George Pulfrey, New Orleans	20
Fanny E. Quigley, Louisville, Kentucky	25
Frederick Rodewald, London	245
Ferdinand C. Rodewald, London	245
Mrs. Julia Rodewald, New Brighton	12
Henry A. Rodewald, Baltimore	25
A. E. Richards, Louisiana	100
Francis Rogers, New York	20
H. H. Stanley, New Orleans	100
John Stewart, Richmond, Virginia	240
Edward Sanctier, Mississippi	21
Estate of John Smith, New York	50
Dr. George Ferrell, Newport, Rhode Island	20
R. F. Theurer, New Orleans	20
William Walker, New York	50
Estate of C. L. Wolfe, New York	100
George G. Williams, New York	20
Mrs. H. Wilson, New Orleans	70
Philo White, Whitestown, New York	80
Total number of shares subscribed as above	6132
Leaving unsubscribed 68 shares	

The shares so subscribed for, as stated above, are held for the bank, subject to the disposition of the Board of Directors, provided they be not sold for less than their par value.

Total number of shares, 6600.

ARTICLE III.

The capital stock shall be payable as follows, to wit: The full amount in cash in current money, or accepted checks, or money orders drawn on cash paying banks, or orders in cash for the equivalent of the subscribers of the Southern Bank.

ARTICLE IV.

This corporation shall commence on the date of the act, to wit, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1873, and continue until the twenty-eighth day of May, 1903, unless terminated as provided for in this act.

ARTICLE V.

The device of the corporate seal shall be a live oak tree with a cotton plant on the right and a sugar cane on the left, with the name of the bank and that of the city of New Orleans encircling it.

ARTICLE VI.

The object of this corporation being to carry on the business of banking, with all the powers and privileges conferred by the statute before mentioned it is hereby agreed that this corporation may have and exercise any other powers conferred hereafter by law on banks created under said statute.

ARTICLE VII.

The business of this corporation shall be conducted by a board of directors, to be appointed by the stockholders. The said Board shall consist of six members, each owning at least fifty shares of stock, and the said members shall be eligible to the offices of president and cashier, and retain, at the same time, their seats at the board. Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the said board shall have full and ample power of the administration of the affairs of the company, and a majority of the whole board may accept any act of the legislature relating to the business of this corporation.

ARTICLE VIII.

Messrs. Christian Rosselius, James Jackson, John T. Moore, William C. C. Claiborne, Jr., Bradish Johnson and Thomas Layton are hereby appointed directors of said bank, and they shall continue in office until the first day of January, 1875. In December, 1874, and in the same month in every succeeding year, an election shall be held for directors for the year then next ensuing, and election to be conducted in the manner and on the day fixed by the bylaws of this corporation, each share having one vote, which may be given by proxy. The election to be by ballot, and held at the banking house, and each Board of Directors to remain in office until the succeeding board shall be elected under the new election.

ARTICLE IX.

The Directors shall have full power to make bylaws, they shall appoint all officers and employees of the company, and fix their salaries, provided that said appointments be made annually, and held subject to removal at the pleasure of the board, and they may, also, from time to time, by a vote of two thirds of their number, in transacting the ordinary business of the corporation, or for making any contract, delegate power to a committee of the Board or to a committee of stockholders, or to their officers, or other agents, as they may deem expedient. They shall establish, by-law regulating all elections, the duties, appointment and discharge of all officers and persons in the employment of the corporation, and the security to be given by them. The board shall have power to change the place of its meeting, from time to time, and make regulations as the interest and order of the business of the company may require, and to appoint agents for the transaction of the business of the company in and out of the State, and to cause books of the bank for the transfer of stock to be opened and kept in the city of New York, under certificate of them to be presented to the board.

ARTICLE X.

Dividends of the profits of the corporation shall be declared twice in each year, if the same be expedient, and notice thereof shall be published within ten days after the declaring thereof. It shall be the duty of the board to establish a reserve fund.

ARTICLE XI.

The directors shall have power to fill all vacancies in their own body, and to create vacancies on proof of the resignation, by reason of not residing within the city, or absence without leave during two months from the state, or non-attendance at the regular meetings of the board for said term. They shall cause to be kept a record of all their proceedings, which shall be signed by the president and cashier.

ARTICLE XII.

The directors shall appoint a president and cashier, who shall sign all bank-notes issued by the bank. The president shall preside at all meetings of the board, and in case of his absence or inability to attend, a president for the time being may be elected in his place, to serve during such absence or inability.

ARTICLE XIII.

The directors shall have power to sell any shares of stock the installments of which shall not have been duly paid. No certificate of stock shall be issued by the bank until the capital stock shall have been paid thereon in full. The Board of Directors may purchase for the corporation, any evidence of debt that they may hold by law, and transfer in pledge, to the Auditor of Public Accounts or other proper officer of the State of Louisiana, all or any portion of said evidences of debts, authorized to secure the payment of notes of circulation to be issued by this corporation. The board of Directors shall have power to close the transfer books of stock for any time not exceeding ten days. And, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the stockholders in amount, it shall be lawful to increase the capital of this corporation from time to time, to such an amount as may be deemed expedient, with the understanding that the maximum amount of the capital shall not exceed one million of dollars, or to terminate and wind up the business thereof on complying with the requisites of the two hundred and seventy-ninth section of the act under which it is organized.

ARTICLE XIV.

For the purposes of liquidating the affairs of this corporation, three commissioners, to be elected by the stockholders, shall have ample powers to carry the same into full effect. The election of commissioners shall be in the same mode as that for the election of directors, and two-thirds of the votes shall be required for the election of each commissioner. The liquidation shall be in the manner and within the time directed by the stockholders at a meeting to be convened for that object.

Thus done and passed in my office, at the city of New Orleans, on the day, month and year herein first above written, in presence of Messrs. Henry E. Ker and Alcee J. Ker, competent witnesses, who hereunto sign their names, together with said appearers, and me, notary, after due reading.

Original signed:

	Shares.
Victor Sere	20
C. Rosselius	224
John Jackson, per James Jackson	34
James Jackson	140
Ar. Miltenberger & Pollock	210
T. O. Moore, per John F. Pollock	200
E. Byrne, per John F. Pollock	10
William C. C. Claiborne, by William C. C. Claiborne, Jr., agent	107
Mrs. Louis Claiborne, by William C. C. Claiborne, Jr., agent	27
Miss Clarise Claiborne, by William C. C. Claiborne, Jr., agent	100
William C. C. Claiborne, Jr.	200
Mrs. Clarise Eustis	90
Mrs. M. F. Johnston, by Allan Eustis, agent	100
Charles H. Kermion, per Theo. Comungere	100
C. Maenhaut, per Charles T. Dugazon	50
Thomas Layton for self	100
And 2014 shares by proxy:	
P. S. Armitage	15
Rev. S. Butenx	30
J. Brunna	10
Catholic Association	20
C. Centenx	30
D. A. Chaffraix	200
A. Castelain	60
Mrs. S. A. Croome	134
Dubuys & Ogden	27
C. E. Deferrell	10
A. Delas	4
J. N. C. Freitag	15
P. Forstall	25
F. Foerster	35
A. N. Offord	50
L. Grunting	40
Miss Frances Gasquet	10
Miss Martha V. Gasquet	10