New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 14, 1873.

Texas has forty agricultural societies.

The Indian question—"White man got any rum?"

Why is a blush like a little girl? Because it becomes a woman.

General T. C. Anderson, Senator from St. Landry, has arrived in town.

What fishes have their eyes nearest together? The smallest, of course.

It is said the magazine called the *Dark Blue* died because it was not read.

It it is thought that Victor Hugo's new poem, "Satan," will be a devilish good thing.

The cut-worms and book peddlers are annoying the farmers just now in Pennsylvania.

If the Germans lost horses by the war with France, they have got their Muhlbach now.

The size of a paper is reduced on account of hard times. The sighs of its editor are increased.

California has become tired of gold and diamonds, and talks of starting an opal mine.

There is a young lady in Yorkshire named Price, who is six feet five inches high. People say there are some women above price. We don't believe it.

The Shah of Persia is moving on from Berlin to London. In short he is "doing Europe" like other travelers, and having a good time generally.

A Michigan paper boasts of a lightning dentist who can extract fourteen teeth in fifty-five seconds. If the teeth are false the report may be true.

Mr. Smithers took a banana home with him in his pocket from a party the other night, and says he wishes now that he had thought of it before he sat down.

At a late conference session a clergyman gave a reason why the Baptist Church is like a beaver's hut: "There is only one entrance to it, and that is under water."

An English female witness promptly defined courtship to be "looking at each other, taking hold of each other's hands, and all that kind of things."

"You are a little bear, madam," said our own brute to a fashionable belle at an evening party. "Sir!" exclaimed the dismayed one. "About the shoulders, I mean," smilingly replied he.

The growing use of the English language in Japan is shown in a recent shipment of sixty copies of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary from Springfield, Massachusetts, to Yokohama.

The ladies' fair for the benefit of the German Catholic Church at Carrollton is progressing finely. The young ladies of Carrollton do all in their power to make the time pass agreeably to their city guests.

A New York dispatch says: "St. Paul was the card at the opening of the stock market this morning." St. Paul had something to do with stocks once before. He and Silas were in partnership in Philippi stocks once.

The Nebraska slander upon Governor Kellogg has been refuted and denied time and again. But still the "damned spot" does not seem to "out." Like the Ephesian Dromio, well may his excellency exclaim: "Oh, villain, thou hast stolen both mine office and my name."

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 10:30 A. M., at his warehouse, No. 77 St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District, and at 5 P. M., on the premises, No. 418 Dryades street, First District, furniture and movables.

Powers, the sculptor, is making a new design, which he will call "blowing soap bubbles." He does not anticipate much trouble until he begins to chisel the soap bubbles. How in the world to "sculp" a soap bubble, which must be hollow, spherical and apparently suspended in the air, is what bothers Powers.

A Fort Wayne paper, discoursing upon the death of a man who fell asleep on a railroad track and was killed, says: "He was fast asleep, firmly clasped in the arms of both Morpheus and Somnus, and was only awakened by the glorious light that shone from the judgment seat in the world beyond the river."

In order to put an end to the Carleton-Emerson controversy, the Rochester *Democrat* states that "Cotsey and I Are Out" was written by a Penfield man, and that as early as 1855 he was in the habit of repeating it to his wife whenever, in their daily arguments, he was at a loss for the proper language with which to make a noise and shut her up.

Dr. Johnson, when in the fullness of years and knowledge, said: "I never take up a newspaper without finding something I would have deemed it a loss not to have seen; not without deriving from it instruction and amusement." The newspapers in Johnson's time were meagre enough compared with those of to-day. Now a yearly newspaper volume is a perfect encyclopedia.

People who are not going to heaven this summer should go to Danville, New Hampshire. There is not a lawyer, doctor, lightning-rod, sewing machine agent or hotel clerk in the place, while more than 400 beautiful, long-haired, rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed maidens, with natural teeth and white dresses, meander through the streets at eventide, chewing gum and smiling on the few young men who have heard of this elysium before.

Most smokers like meerschaum pipes so well that they would also like to have them a little cheaper. Chemistry now undertakes to supply this desideratum, and to make meerschaums out of potatoes "peeled, soaked for about thirty-six hours in water, to which eight per cent of sulphuric acid has [illegible] for [illegible] hours, [illegible] in plates of chalk or plaster of Paris, and compressed at the same time. They can then be carved, and will be an excellent imitation of the meerschaum."

MORE OF THE MODOCS.

The South may have had much to complain of in the past, from the inconsiderate and indiscriminate censure of very good people who could not, in the distance, appreciate the complexities of its social situation. In like manner, there are gentlemen who may have never seen an Indian, except, perhaps, those who bring gumbo leaves to the French Market, or possibly, those who sell beaded moccasins at Niagara. Yet such persons speak with assurance of the Modoc war, and place the frontier settlers in the wrong for acts of violence toward these treacherous savages. It would require a history to explain the border conflict between civilization and barbarism. It has extended from the pickets of Plymouth and Jamestown to the lava beds. It has been the same story. Adventurous men settled upon the borders of the Indian country. Their wives were slain, their houses robbed and their children carried into captivity by the savages. Very often the whites would retaliate. Here is one of the cases: In April, 1774, a number of people being on the look out for settlements on the Ohio, were alarmed at a report that the Indians had robbed some of their party, and so gathered together at Wheeling creek. Cresap and a party went up the river, waylaid and killed two Indians, and afterward killed several more in the same manner. Daniel Greathouse collected a party of settlers to attack a hunting encampment of Indians on the Ohio. This party concealed themselves, and Greathouse went alone to the Indian camp. Here he provided drink for the Indians, and when a sufficient number was collected and intoxicated he and his party fell upon them and massacred the whole, except a little girl preserved as a prisoner.

Thus commenced the war which resulted in the defeat of the Five Nations and the occupation by the whites of the Northwestern Territory. The foreign philanthropist will say that the whites were, in this case, in the wrong. Perhaps so; but this was savage warfare, and those men whose wives and children were at the mercy of a race that struck like a snake at all they hated, could not have been expected to reason like doctors of Cambridge. It was the same thing when the English, exasperated by the Sepoy mutiny, blew their prisoners from the mouth of a howitzer. Such, however, is Indian warfare. Such Washington understood it to be when he advised Braddock, so ignorant of this race and its warfare, when Braddock exclaimed: "Fine times, by G—d, when a British officer is to be taught his duty by a bucksin ranger." The rules of civilized warfare have long since been discarded in a war of more than two centuries. The mind of the frontiersman has been made up, to get the first shot at the Indian if he can. We presume that if those who find the men of Oregon in the wrong for killing Indians under guard, or censure those desperate women who attempted the lives of the savage murderers of their husbands, were to hear the stories of husbands and parents whose dear ones had been killed or carried off by Comanches or Mohaves or Kickapoos or Modocs, they would pity, if they could not pardon, the violence of their hatred toward the unregenerate savage. Certainly it was very wrong in those men who killed Indian prisoners under the guard and safe conduct of the United States. Their conduct will no doubt be investigated, and proper punishment awarded, yet frontier people are in a peculiar condition, and their rules of action and measures of safety are not to be measured as we sit at a sea coal fire, within easy reach of the habeas corpus, and the action for damages in assault or libel.

JUDICIAL ATTRIBUTES.

At last the *Picayune* has found a judge who unites the qualities which should distinguish the ermine. Governor Lewis, of Alabama, was the public prosecutor under the enforcement act. "Under Judge Busteed's arbitrary rulings, every man tried was convicted." "Some were sent to the Albany penitentiary for ten years, and fined in all they were worth." A Mr. Brickell, attorney at law, was employed for the defense of one of the prisoners. On hearing that his client had been convicted and sentenced, Attorney Brickell, after the manner of a party recently aggrieved by the decision of our Supreme Court, "accosted Judge Busteed and stated that he desired to speak with him." He charged the judge with "prostituting his high office to practice grievous wrong upon a helpless and guiltless man, who had placed his defense in his—Attorney Brickell's—hands." He told the judge "he had disgraced himself as a man and disgraced the ermine he wore as a justice."

This was obviously going a good way toward invading the independence of the judiciary—a disappointed attorney holding the bench personally responsible for the defeat of his client.

Attorney Brickell seems to have subsequently come to the conclusion that this mode of obtaining a new trial by collaring a judge on the sidewalk was not in exact "accordance with professional usage, and likely to work injury." So he "consented afterward, upon the urgent advice of the bar, to retract his language." Now, we can indulge the exasperated feelings of an attorney outraged by the defeat of his client and the loss of his forensic effort, but we fail to see in the example those high judicial attributes which distinguished Sir Matthew Hale. To attack the ruling of a judge in the person of the judge shows no especial respect for judicial independence. To employ language so improper that it requires to be "retracted," while creditable to the candor of him who employed that language, is not illustrative of that calm control of tongue and temper essential to the bench.

There is another grave question, however, connected with this appointment. We will infer that Mr. Brickell is a Southman; that he is a Hebrew of the Hebrews."

A few weeks ago there appeared in the *Picayune* a scathing diatribe, charging that the Republican administration "buys up, by lucrative and distinguished offices sundry men in the South." "These recipients of this corrupt favor, like the late James L. Orr, of South Carolina, may be covered with the contempt and detestation of the people, and move only in the atmosphere of official corruption and a degraded social complicity. The South discards them," etc. The curse of Gehasi is upon these men, etc. Now, when a Southern man, as we assume Mr. Brickell to be, accepts a "lucrative and distinguished office" at the hands of a Republican administration, it will demand the exercise of those nice powers of discrimination always conceded to the metaphysician. The *Picayune* had very recently denounced Southern men who had accepted diplomatic appointment under a Republican administration. This judicial appointment and acceptance by Hon. Judge Brickell, a Southern man, is to be explained thus: Sir Matthew Hale, a Royalist, accepted a judicial commission under Cromwell, but that he would not have "served Cromwell as Miller did, as his private secretary, or in any other office representing the executive's will or favor." Miller, it will be remembered, was a Republican. Now all this means that if any Southern man accepts a nomination from a Republican administration he is dishonored, unless that nomination be confirmed by the organ quoted from and those in accord with it.

THE OREGON AND COLFAX MURDERS.

Our contemporary of the *Times* sees no such wrong in the massacre of the colored people at Colfax as in that which was perpetrated by the Oregonians on the Modoc prisoners. It is of opinion that the slaughter of the hundred and fifty or two hundred persons at Colfax was brought upon themselves by their own imprudence. So note the difference in the reasoning employed by the *Times*—the treacherous murder of Canby, the killing of the husbands of the two distracted women, furnished no palliation for the violence of the Oregonian men and women. Yet the colored people had killed nobody. They had organized to secure an administration of local offices in Grant parish as had been done in New Orleans. Both parties were wrong, but in neither case was there any justification of a massacre of their political opponents. Yet the *Times* speaks of the Colfax massacre as done under color of law. We have no doubt our misguided neighbor bitterly deplores each day the loss of that eminent legal talent which directed its editorial course so judiciously. How many libel suits may have been avoided by the astute sagacity which once directed its columns! How many valuable legal opinions upon the rights or wrongs of chartered companies have been lost! It is from the want of this acumen that the *Times* calls the raid into Grant parish the power of the *posse comitatus*. It is from this want of familiarity with the law that it claims color of official authority for Nash, who, without having given bond or taken oath, and without order of court recognizing his authority, summons men from another jurisdiction and claims to be sheriff of Grant parish, and leading a *posse comitatus* from beyond the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Grant. Party and local opinion forces politicians to do many acts of moral embarrassment. We find a press which deems the massacre of Colfax justifiable homicide and the assault of the exasperated men and women of Oregon on savages under guard an atrocious crime. We deem each of these acts criminal and properly to be punished, but when men and women, maddened with the murder of their families, avenge themselves by violence, we deem them at least as worthy commiseration as men who gather from an outside parish to secure by murder a few miserable offices in another.

The New York *World* mentions as one of the satisfactory results of the day before a fracas in a street car, which resulted in a drunken man stepping out of the vehicle to be "perforated" by a citizen who was displeased with his maudlin antics, and asked him to come out with him. The drunken man was shot and taken to the hospital. Joe Coburn and the conductor were locked up as witnesses, while the man who did the shooting walked off, probably to see if there were any more drunken men in the Third avenue cars who needed regulating. The *World* adds: "We have not heard for some time of an affray which had such utterly satisfactory results." In the next column of the same paper is a severe criticism of the conduct of President Grant and Governor Kellogg in their management of Louisiana affairs.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

A proposal will be made in a short time to found, under the auspices of the University of Virginia, a **University Classical, Literary and Scientific School in New Orleans,** by private subscription, from its citizens, the funds to be applied to the erection of buildings suitable to the school, according to such plans as may be adopted. It is understood that Dr. I. M. Saunders, of this city, will be invited to superintend and conduct the school, aided by gentlemen of the highest scholarship and character in the various departments of instruction; the school to open on the first of October next.

The Alumni of the University of Virginia are earnestly requested to meet me at the office of the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce this evening at half past seven o'clock.

WILLIAM D. CABELL, Agent.

je13 2p

AT WALSHE'S SHIRT STORE.

NEW GOODS—NEW GOODS

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REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH,

FOR

Men, Boys and Children.

A unusually large and complete stock of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Embracing PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS of his own make, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, at low prices, COLLARS, CUFFS AND STYLISH NECKWEAR. Besides the usual large stock of BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, All at very low prices, for cash.

CALL AND SEE

B. T. WALSHE,

je13 1m 1:2p No. 119 Canal street.

SPECIAL TO TAXPAYERS.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 320 Camp street, between St. Mary and St. Andrew, New Orleans, June 12, 1873.

In order to expedite business during the present great pressure, taxpayers are earnestly urged to bring with them their latest tax receipt, or a memorandum of the number of the square in which their property is situated.

Office hours for the thirteenth and fourteenth instant from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

J. W. FAIRFAX, Collector.

je13 2t 2p

EDUCATIONAL.

EXCELLENT SUMMER ARRANGEMENT AT

J. W. BLACKMAN'S NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

78.....Camp Street.....78

Entrance, No. 47 Natchez street.

Professor Mitchell having assumed the management of the above old and reliable institution, proposes taking a limited number of young, middle-aged and old men for instruction during the summer months, in Double Entry Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Reading, Spelling, History, Grammar, Geography, etc., at greatly reduced rates—FORTY PER CENT LESS THAN TO BE HAD AT ANY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN NEW ORLEANS. Pupils can attend any time of day or night, from 9 A. M. 9 P. M., and will be taught separately by a special Professor for each branch.

W. S. MITCHELL, Business Manager.

Those attending from the country can obtain board in the family of the principal. my31 3m

A CARD.

CASSIDY'S HOTEL, PASS CHRISTIAN.

This newly-established and well-located Hotel will be opened to the public for the season beginning JUNE 1, 1873. It is well supplied with all that can lead to the comfort of the guests, and no pains will be spared to make the table first class in every particular. For further information apply at office CASSIDY'S HOTEL, No. 172 Gravier street, New Orleans. my31 1m2p

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 17, 1873.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that a small boy named EDDY KAUFMAN, aged about nine and a half years, was kidnapped in the city of New Orleans, about the sixth of May, and no tidings of his whereabouts can be obtained.

Now therefore I, W. P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, in conformity to the power vested in me, do by these presents offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who may arrest the person or persons who may be guilty of said offense, or give the necessary information on which may lead to the arrest and punishment of the offender. And I do hereby enjoin upon all sheriffs and police officers to make diligent search and inquiry for said boy, so as to restore him to his father.

W. P. KELLOGG, Governor.

P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State. my13

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

In order that delinquent taxpayers may not be misled by the misrepresentations of persons hostile to the State government, and in order that no tenable excuse may remain when the enforcement of the collection of back taxes, together with the penalties attached thereto, is begun, I make the following full statement of the law and the course which must be pursued by all revenue officers of the State:

At the close of each year lists of all unpaid taxes due in that year are, as required by law, recorded by the various parish recorders and by the recorder of mortgages in the city of New Orleans. Every person whose name is on those lists is a "delinquent" from the date of such recordation, and must pay a penalty of twenty-five per cent on the amount of taxes so recorded against him for every year during which such taxes remain unpaid. These are the "penalties" referred to by act No. 46, approved March 14, 1872, and which are remitted by that act in all cases where such delinquent taxes are paid previous to June 14, 1873. In case of the non-payment of such delinquent taxes prior to the fourteenth of June, the delinquent will be compelled to pay these penalties, together with the ordinary costs and charges incident to the collection by legal process of the current taxes.

After the fourteenth of June the collectors will be required to proceed immediately with the collection of such delinquent taxes under section one of act No. 47 of 1872, which reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in case of refusal or neglect of any person against whom property is assessed to pay the taxes thereon within ten days after the expiration of the public notice required by law, the tax collectors may give ten days' written or printed notice to the owner or agent of the property assessed to pay said tax, after which delay, if not fully paid, the said tax collector may make a seizure of such property by recording a description of the same with the amount due in the mortgage book of the parish where it is situated, and on the fourth day of such recordation shall proceed to sell said property without legal process to pay said tax and all lawful costs, after advertising three times within ten days, in the official journal and in the country parishes where such publications can not be made by public notice for such ten days; provided, that when personal property sufficient in amount is found to satisfy the State's claim against such taxpayer, the same shall be seized to satisfy such claims in preference to real estate.

In cases where personal property is not found, he (the tax collector) will be required to proceed under the last clause of the same section, which reads as follows:

The tax collector may, if necessary, bring suit and have other judicial processes in courts of competent jurisdiction in the name of the State; provided, that in all such cases he be represented by the law officer of the state.

Section sixty-one of act No. 42 of 1871 (known as the revenue law of 1871) is modified by the above act and section to this extent, viz: the latter permits seizure and sale, after recordation, without further process, in the city of New Orleans in the same manner as in the country parishes. The recordation of delinquent lists has been held by our Supreme Court to be sufficient legal process to vest the title to property against which taxes are recorded in the State.

The penalties accruing against delinquent taxpayers are fixed by section sixty-nine of act No. 42 of 1871, which reads as follows:

SEC. 69. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any person interested in any lot or lands forfeited to the State shall, after the time of the collector's return, pay to the Treasurer of the State, or to the tax collector charged with the collection of the tax for which said property was forfeited, the taxes for which the same were returned, and all the taxes subsequently accrued on such land, and twenty-five per centum damages thereon, and twenty-five per centum additional for every year or part of a year, after one year, the Auditor, upon proof thereof, shall execute and deliver to such person a certificate of redemption of the same, under the seal of his office, which shall be held and taken as evidence of the redemption of such lands.

Every effort has been made by the revenue officers of the State during the past eighty days, to acquaint delinquent taxpayers with the law, and to enable them to discharge their obligations to the State without annoyance or costs of suit, and very large collections have been the result. The disbursement of these collections has materially enhanced the credit of the State. The balance of the large delinquent list must be collected in order to meet the past due obligations of the State, and if not paid before act No. 45 expires collection will be enforced by such means as the law provides.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

je1 1m 2p

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

State Officers Ordered to Military Duty.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 17, 1873.

Under the provisions of the militia laws of the State of Louisiana, it is hereby directed that all employes in the several offices of the State of Louisiana, in the city of New Orleans, liable to military duty, forthwith enroll themselves in some military organization in the First Division, or immediately form military companies, to be assigned to that division.

Blanks and necessary information can be obtained at the office of the Adjutant General of the State.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

HENRY STREET, Adjutant General. my21 2p

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

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Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States.

Constant familiarity with the market and best houses insures a great saving to customers.

CIRCULARS and SAMPLES SENT FREE.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.

ap2 1y2p

CORPORATIONS.

CHARTER.....CHARTER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known, that on this twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1873, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-seventh, before me, Andrew Hero, Jr., a notary public in and for the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and qualified, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the several persons whose names are hereto subscribed, being stockholders or duly authorized representatives of stockholders of THE VALLETTE DRY DOCK COMPANY, a duly organized corporate body of this State, domiciled in this city, created by an act passed before Edward G. Gottschalk, late a notary in this city, on the sixth day of January, 1866, which said appearers declared that after due and legal notices and publications, a general meeting of the stockholders of said company was convened and held at the office of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company in this city, being the place designated by the President of said Vallette Dry Dock Company, for the purpose of making certain modifications, additions, alterations and changes in and to the original act of incorporation of said Vallette Dry Dock Company as well as in the act amendatory thereof, passed before Selim Magner, late a notary in this city, on the twenty-fourth day of July, 1869; and that at said general meeting stockholders of said company, or their duly authorized representatives representing fifteen hundred and thirteen shares of the capital stock of said Vallette Dry Dock Company, being more than three-fourths of the stockholders in amount of stock, unanimously assented and agreed that the following changes or amendments should be made in and to the said original act of incorporation of said Vallette Dry Dock Company and the aforesaid act amendatory thereof, viz:

ARTICLE II.

That said article be amended and changed by the substitution of the following, so that it will hereafter read and be as follows:

"The purposes for which the Vallette Dry Dock Company is established, and the nature of the business to be carried on by the same, are hereby declared to be the purchase, leasing and constructing, or letting and airing of its own or other docks, and the building and repairing of vessels of every description, and for such other purposes as are belonging or incidental to such business."

ARTICLE III.

That said article be amended and changed by the substitution of the following, so that it will hereafter read and be as follows, viz:

"The capital of this corporation shall be the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be represented by two thousand shares of fifty dollars each, and to this end and purpose each and every certificate at present outstanding for a share of one hundred dollars of stock in the said Vallette Dry Dock Company shall be delivered up, and canceled, and the holder or owner thereof shall receive in lieu thereof a certificate for a share of fifty dollars."

ARTICLE V.

That said article be amended and changed by the substitution of the following, so that it will hereafter read and be as follows, viz:

"All the corporate powers of this corporation shall be exercised by and vested in a Board of Directors, consisting of five stockholders—one of whom shall be elected President of this corporation—to be chosen by ballot at an annual meeting of the stockholders on the third Monday of May of each and every year. Said Board of Directors shall continue in office until their successors shall have been chosen; shall elect or appoint such officers as the interests and convenience of said company may require, and fix or determine all salaries; and shall make and establish, as well as alter or amend at pleasure such by-laws, rules and regulations, for the purpose of management and regulation of the affairs of said corporation, as the said Board of Directors may deem necessary or proper. Said Board of Directors at their first meeting shall elect one or two managers, as to the said board shall seem meet, which said manager or managers shall have charge of the docks and yards, and purchase all materials for carrying on the business of the corporation; they shall hire all foremen, mechanics, workmen and laborers employed in the yard and docks, and fix the rate of wages of such workmen and laborers, as well as discharge them at will; also collect all amounts due to the said company, pay all those due by the same, keep an account in some chartered bank in New Orleans (approved by the Board of Directors), in which all moneys received for account of the company, except it may be small sums needed for daily business, and draw such money out of such bank only on checks signed by one of said managers and countersigned by the secretary of the company. All notes of the corporation must be signed by the president and one of the managers, and it shall require a vote of four-fifths of said directors to lease said company's docks. There shall be a monthly report from the managers to the board of directors of the business of said company, with a balance sheet showing all the transactions of the company for the month past, which shall be subject to the supervision of the directors and the future control of the board. The said report and balance sheet, with the action of the board thereon, shall be copied into a book prepared for that purpose and the same shall be at all times subject to the inspection of any stockholder. There shall be a secretary of the company, who shall also be its book-keeper, chosen annually by the aforesaid board of directors. He shall keep a regular set of books, in which entries shall be made of all transactions of the corporation. He shall also be secretary of the board of directors."

ARTICLE VI.

That said article shall be amended and changed by the substitution of the following, so that it will hereafter read and be as follows, viz:

"Each of the subscribers hereto, and every other person who shall become a subscriber or stockholder in accordance with this charter, shall be entitled to one vote, either in person or by proxy, for every share of stock held by him, her, it or them, at all and every meeting of the stockholders of this company."

ARTICLE VII.

And that in said article seventh, in order to correspond with article fifth, as herein amended, the word "second" be expunged and the word "third" substituted therefor, so as to make the same hereafter read, on the "third Monday of May of each year," in lieu of "the second Monday of May."

Wherefore, the said appearers, each representing the number of shares of the capital stock of the said Vallette Dry Dock Company set opposite his, its or their respective names or signatures hereto, and together owning more than three-fourths in amount of the capital stock thereof, hereby formally acknowledge and declare that the above specified modifications, additions, alterations and changes in and to the original act of incorporation of said Vallette Dry Dock Company and the act amendatory thereof, as aforesaid, have been duly made and adopted. Said articles second, third, fifth, sixth and seventh thereof have been changed or amended so as to hereafter read or be as hereinbefore specified; and they hereby authorize and require the same to be recorded and published in the manner required by law, to the end that the said alterations, changes, additions or modifications shall hereafter be binding upon them, and all such other persons as may hereafter become stockholders of said Vallette Dry Dock Company.

Thus done and passed in my office, at New Orleans aforesaid, in the presence of Messrs. George Cenas and Paul A. Conand, competent witnesses, both of this city, who hereunto sign their names with the said parties and me, notary, on the day and year aforesaid.

Original signed:

	Shares
Folger & Co.	12
David S. Goodwin	50
L. F. Tower	30
Mary E. Blake, by L. F. Tower	30
Fatio & Brunaso	40
G. F. Porter	60
E. A. Porter, by G. F. Porter	10
O. F. Vallette	96
F. Vallette	140
George Baker	4
Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, per Thomas A. Adams, president	160
Thomas A. Adams	50
Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, A. Brother, president	20
S. Fernandez & Co.	60
J. I. Fernandez	10
Factors and Traders' Insurance Company, H. Doane, president	20
Union Insurance Company of New Orleans, by A. Chapuis, president	70
Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, P. Fourchy, president	210
New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company, J. Torres, president	120
F. Newhall	30
Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, Charles Briggs, president	100
August Bohn	40
Louisiana State Mutual Insurance Company, L. Baquie, commissioner	30
Gubernator & Terry	47
L. F. Generes	40
Fung Brothers	60
William Wells	10
Heirs of R. L. Summer, per S. P. Parmly	50

P. A. CONAND,
GEORGE CENAS,
ANDREW HERO, JR.,
Notary Public.

I, the undersigned, deputy recorder of mortgages for the city and parish of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the within amendments to charter were this day duly recorded in my office according to law, in B. S. No. 4, folios 154, 159, 160 and 161.

New Orleans, May 20, 1873.

C. DARCANTEL, Deputy Recorder.

I, Andrew Hero, Jr., notary public as aforesaid, do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original act on file and of record in my office.

New Orleans, June 12, 1873.

ANDREW HERO, JR., Notary Public.

je14 1w4w

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Domestic CIGARS and CIGARETTES, and a full assortment of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO constantly on hand and for sale by

ED. L. ZELL & CO.,

Corner Canal and Carondelet streets,

New Orleans, Louisiana.

Goods sold fully warranted. mh12 1y

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Office No. 104 Canal street.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter the company publish the following STATEMENT.

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1873, including unearned premiums of the previous year—

On fire risks		$731,305 76
On marine risks		92,039 13
On river risks		182,583 14
Total premiums		$1,005,933 92
Less unearned premiums		202,675 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873		$804,413 92
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$432,703 31	
On marine risks	43,149 47	
On river risks	62,511 24	
Taxes	25,302 92	
Reinsurances and return premiums	61,064 61	
Total	$625,261 64	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,775 21	—$611,491 37
Profit		$192,922 55

The company has the following assets:

Real estate	$124,371 15
City bonds	307,950 00
Bank and railroad stocks	21,153 00
Notes secured by mortgage	404,292 30
Notes secured by pledge	133,905 72
Bills receivable	46,674 79
Premium in course of collection	101,997 26
State bonds	1,500 00
Insurance stocks	1,300 00
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,000 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,500 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	1,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,500 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Mortgage bonds Turner's Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Judgment on mortgage notes	6,000 00
Cash on hand	171,417 14
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	3,000 00
Total	$1,336,209 46

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 the ninth day of June, 1873. P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the ninth day of June, 1873, it was resolved to declare a CASH DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1873, payable on third Monday in July next.

Also to pay to the stockholders, on demand, interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum on their stock.

DIRECTORS:

P. Maspero,	David McCoard,
S. Z. Relf,	L. F. Generes,
M. Puig,	P. Fourchy,
P. S. Wiltz,	J. J. Fernandez,
D. A. Chaffraix,	J. M. Allen,
Charles Lafitte.	je12 1y

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1873 ..... $402,713 64

Viz: Fire premiums	$185,721 59	
Marine premiums	192,509 51	
River premiums	29,481 47—	402,713 64
Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums		65,202 19
Net premiums		$336,511 45
Fire losses	$71,822 92	
Marine losses	152,136 13	
River losses	10,185 77	
Total	$237,144 82	
Taxes, etc.	10,233 59	
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account	27,692 19—	275,040 87
Profits		$33,470 58

The company has the following assets, estimated at the lowest market value:

City and other bonds	$53,500 00
Bank and other stocks	16,047 0
Stock and scrip of insurance companies	65,338 00
Real estate	60,000 00
Bills receivable on mortgages	49,644 61
Bills receivable	34,551 77
Premiums in course of collection	61,347 37
Cash on hand and in Europe	105,224 44
Total	$447,653 19

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

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-fifth day of March, 1873.

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, Notary Public, No. 140 Gravier street.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay SIX PER CENT interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip on and after MONDAY, May 12, 1873, said scrip to be then converted into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, Elected February 17, 1873.

Charles Briggs,	Thomas H. Hunt,
Ant. Carriere,	Chn. Honold,
George A. Fosdick,	D. Jamison,
R. Brugier,	R. S. Howard,
P. Anderson,	Felix Larue,
A. Frenchs,	Aug. Bohn
George W. Dunbar,	Edward Toby,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Wash. Morton,
Henry J. Vose,	William Knox,
E. Marqueze,	W. S. Bailey,
Charles Weisbaar,	J. E. Livaudais,
A. Lecourt,	Atwood Violett,
Frank Williams,	A. K. Miller,
Charles Lafitte,	Edward Morphy,
Rudolph Seg,	J. A. Lum,
W. C. Black,	Silas Weeks,

George W. Hynson. mh27

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 111 Gravier Street.

Insures against

Fire, Marine and River Risks,

At the Lowest Tariff Rates.

A. RIMER BADER, President.

CHAS. ENGSTFELD, Vice President.

GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

First Fiscal Year.

Premiums received		$187,135 73
Fire, marine and river losses paid	$84,647 69	
Reinsurances, rebates, expenses, etc.	49,353 85—	134,001 54
		$53,134 19
Total amount of assets		$794,912 19

DECLARED:

Interest on capital paid in, ten per cent.

Dividend on capital paid in, eight per cent.

Dividend on premiums paid, sixteen per cent.

TRUSTEES.

Henry Abraham,	S. Katz,
Louis Schneider,	A. Rimer Bader,
Joseph Keller,	W. B. Schmidt,
N. A. Baumgarden,	Theodore Gilbert,
R. Sieg,	S. S. Dewees,
C. H. Miller,	Isaac Scherck,
H. Ricke,	S. L. Nasits,
J. N. Schwartz,	Charles Rugaiz,
H. Pohlman,	Louis Schwarz,
M. Frank,	F. Rickert,
X. Weisenbach,	H. E. Degreve,
F. Roder,	J. R. Wilderson.

aug3 1lm

RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8, 1873.

The St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad is now selling

EXCURSION TICKETS

to all points West and Northwest at greatly reduced prices, and good until November, 1873.

Through Sleepers (Pullman Palace Cars) from New Orleans to St. Louis, and from St. Louis to St. Paul

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Fare from Columbus, Ky., to St. Paul, $21 20.

To Milwaukee, $22 40.

To Denver, $34, and return.

And to all other points in proportion.

For tickets, apply to

A. D. SHELDON, ESQ., Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

J. R. LUND, ESQ., Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, Story Building.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE will be furnished to the public free.

J. H. WINGFIELD.

SOUTHERN PASSENGER AGENT ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN AND CAIRO AND F