New Orleans Daily Crescent.

DOUBLE SHEET.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1857.

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.

The boiler manufactory of Mr. D. H. Fowler, on Baronne street, between Poydras and Lafayette, is entitled to honorable mention in the list of local enterprises which it has been our aim to set forth properly to the world, for some time past, in these columns.

We dropped in there on Saturday, and though the establishment does not claim much on the score of extent, it evinced every evidence of an active, prosperous and growing business. The ringing clank of the hammer on the hollow iron, is the all-pervading sound of the manufactory, and the work is simple, nothing being made but boilers. This, however, is a branch of iron work of such vital responsibility, that it may well claim for its proper execution an establishment exclusively for itself. In the proper construction of the boiler rests something far more important than money or wealth—we mean security to human life. Boiler-making, therefore, though a bulky and apparently clumsy kind of work, is something which requires great experience and care; first, in the selection and inspection of the iron plates, and next, in putting them together.

Mr. Fowler has been engaged in boiler making at his present stand for seven years past, and in that time has driven a steady and profitable business, mostly in filling plantation orders, though he has furnished steamboats with boilers whenever required.

What we purpose to mention here in particular, however, is a newly-invented boiler, for which Mr. Fowler obtained his patent last year—the same which is now coming into favor under the name of Fowler's Boiler. It discovers more of an improvement in generating steam than we had supposed an iron boiler susceptible of. The improvement, indeed, is not so much in the boiler as in its surroundings. The boiler, one of the ordinary kind, with one large flue in it, is placed in an upright position, resting upon three hollow legs. A thick wall of solid brick is built around it at just such a distance from it as to permit the flames of the furnace at the bottom to encompass it as well as pass through it. The brick-work at the top is fixed in such a way as to encourage the flames with the strongest possible draft of air.

The advantages of this arrangement are three, to wit: There is a saving of 60 per cent. in fuel, the furnace being necessarily small, but the upright position of the boiler enabling it to receive the full benefit of the flames as they rise upward. There is a very great saving of time in raising steam—the engine being ready for action in an almost incredibly short space of time after the fire is applied to the furnace. The third great improvement is that the boiler never wants cleaning out, as all sediment can be blown off through the hollow legs or pipes at the bottom. With these advantages over the boiler ordinarily in use, the Fowler Boiler, it strikes us, is destined to come into universal use, for stationary steam purposes.

One of these boilers has been in use for several months at the Levee Cotton Press, and the proprietors of that establishment give it the most unqualified praise and preference over all other boilers. Another is being erected in Mr. Luther Homes' foundry, on Benton street, and Mr. Fowler has orders on hand for as many more of them as he at present cares about making.

Where inventive genius is coupled with manufacturing enterprise, as it is in Mr. Fowler's instance, the most flattering future results may be anticipated. We shall expect to see a gradual, and in time, very extensive expansion of Mr. Fowler's business in manufacturing steam boilers.

A CONTROVERSY SETTLED.—We are happy in being able to explain a matter which has created no little excitement between the authorities of Carrollton and our distinguished fellow-sovereign Moody, the Shirt King.

It appears that some weeks ago a piney woods' greenhorn, whilst out hunting, came across the telegraph wires which stretch between this city and Baton Rouge. He had never seen a telegraph, a railroad, or been to town or anything of that sort; so he stopped and took a good look at the wires, to try and make them out. Observing, on one of the posts, the sign "Get your Shirts at Moody's," he concluded that the wire was Moody's clothes-line, and being in want of a white shirt decided to follow the advice of the sign, and the wire also—naturally supposing that the latter led to Moody's shop. Seeing the sign on every post, he continued his journey in good spirits, and next day reached Carrollton. After looking around that village, and seeing no sign of Moody's, other than those on the posts, he concluded to follow the line to its terminus. He had got down nearly to Greenville, when the steam-cars coming up frightened him so badly that he leeled it back to Carrollton like a quarter-nag.

After cogitating the matter for a while, he started again for the city, but was again sent flying back by the approach of another steam train.

His apparent verdancy and his high excitement drew a crowd about him; and seeing that he was considerably laughed at, he grew bellicose. Addressing himself to one of the most respectable looking men in the crowd, he swore as his belief that Carrollton was a den of thieves, robbers and pickpockets, and that the long wire and the signs were a sort of "trot-line" thrown out to catch country gudgeons; and that if they took him for one of that sort, he could show them the contrary in a little less than no time. This provoked increased merriment; upon which the shirt-hunter, singling out the aforesaid respectable-looking gentleman, hauled off to double him up. The crowd interfered, and the shirt-hunter, letting himself out, created a very decided sensation. He knocked down fourteen men, blacked seven eyes, kicked a score of boys, and killed a dog or two; after which he shouldered his gun and started back for the piney woods.

The thing, of course, was voted an unparalleled outrage, and the gentleman to whom the piney-woods roarer had addressed himself, happening to be a member of the Carrollton Council, introduced a resolution, at the next meeting of that body, for taking down as many of Moody's signs as were nailed to the telegraph posts within the corporate limits of Carrollton; all in order to prevent any more such visitations from the piney-woods as the one just experienced.

This explains the matter which has aroused so much feeling between the subjects of the Shirt King in this city and the Carrolltonians. With the former, it seemed an unjust interference with a very necessary and respectable branch of commerce. With the latter, it apparently involved the question of life or death. The thing being now fully explained, we trust the excitement will go down. Meantime, Moody is prepared to shirt, vest, cravat, glove, and starch-up generally, all New Orleans and vicinity, the piney-woods included. See his card, in this morning's Crescent.

A WORD WITH YOU LADIES!—You are fond of rich and beatiful dry goods, are you not? Of course you are—that's settled. And as your husbands, fathers, brothers supply you with your pocket-money—we mean the great mass of you—it is a study with you to lay that money out to the best advantage, is it not? Of course it is. Well, then, know this—that Messrs. C. M. Simpson & Co., at No. 116 Canal street, have on hand as large, beautiful and rich a stock of summer dress goods as ever charmed a lady's eye—but of this, doubtless, many of you are already well aware. But this, perhaps, you do not know—that they have commenced closing out their stock, at prices so cheap as to be almost ridiculous. Think of fine French printed muslins, jaconets and organdies at less than importation cost; corsets at one to two dollars; linen cambric kerchiefs at a dollar a dozen; lace stitched and embroidered ditto, in proportion; black lace shawls at five dollars; lace mantillas, of all kinds, at fifty per cent. less than usual; whalebone skirts at fifty cents; and flounced bareges and organdies, hosiery, prints, etc., at corresponding rates. This is all fact, ladies, and if you doubt us, or think we are trifling with your feelings, all you have to do is to read over the advertisement of Messrs. Simpson & Co., in another part of this morning's Crescent.

NOT SO.—The rumor that Prince Albert, in his pride at having assisted in presenting a ninth heir to the British crown, had sent for Ned Harney and his assistants to take up their quarters permanently at Buckingham Palace, in order to keep his gracious countenance shaved more divinely smooth and his royal top-knot and whiskers more magnificently curled than those of any other man in the British or American empire, we are happy to state, is entirely unfounded. His royal highness sets too high a value upon his friendly relations with this country in general, and with New Orleans in particular, to send after our Ned Harney. Ned is still to be found at his old quarters, on Common street, opposite the City Hotel, or at his twin-shop, on Camp street; and he will bathe, shave, hair curl and generally rejuvenate the most democratic of his customers, as exquisitely as he would Prince Albert, without putting on any airs about it or charging extra, either. Ned is a barber in every sense of the word, and deserves the large patronage which he enjoys.

SECOND-HAND BOILERS FOR SALE.—Mr. D. H. Fowler, at his yard, No. 171 Baronne street, has for sale three double flued boilers, which should be inspected by all in want of such articles. See advertisement.

BEAUTIFUL WALL PAPERS.—Those who design papering their houses this season should go and inspect the very large and magnificent assortment of wall papers which Mr. F. Newhall is offering at No. 69 Canal street, corner of Old Levee. He has an experienced hand employed to do papering to order. See his card.

OLD JOE STILL LIVES.—And he is to be seen daily at his head-quarters, No. 16 Customhouse street. Of course everybody knows that Old Joe constantly imports, as he has done for the last sixteen years, the best cigars and tobacco to be had in Cuba. His stands in the bar-rooms of the St. Charles, St. Louis, City and Arcade hotels, furnish samples of his importations at all times. See Old Joe's card in another column.

CARD ENGRAVING.—M. J. Douglas, at No. 17 St. Charles street, executes all sorts of card and fancy engraving in the most elegant style. See his advertisement.

SAVING BY MACHINERY.—Mrs. Boyd, at No. 158 Camp street, does to order all kinds of sewing rapidly, well and cheaply, her assistants being a very efficient band of those helps known as Singer's sewing machines. See her card elsewhere.

SLAVE EMIGRATION—FREESOIL ARGUMENTS.

The Freesoil journals of the North have told the same story so often; have slandered the Southern people so continuously; have described slavery in horrific colors so frequently; and have drawn on their prolific imaginations for their facts whenever speaking about the white or black population of the commonwealths below Mason and Dixon's line, or anything in any wise pertaining thereunto so pertinaciously—that it is but charity to conclude they have become infected with a moral insanity which leads them to believe they are giving utterance to truths, when in reality they are telling the most atrocious and infamous falsehoods.

Still it will not do to carry charity too far. If the abolitionists are mad, there is a diabolical amount of method in their madness, which renders them none the less repulsive or dangerous. Insane people are entitled to the nursings and discipline of an asylum, and monomaniacs should be watched carefully lest they commit injury upon themselves or upon others.

On two or three occasions recently, speaking of the exodus of slaves in this direction, we have recommended that the Legislatures of the States south of the line drawn by the lower boundaries of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, should pass laws prohibiting, under the most stringent penalties, the transportation of slaves southward for sale or emigration, for a period of at least ten years. We still hold that recommendation to be wise and judicious, and demanded alike by sound policy and the circumstances that now press upon and surround the more southern States. We will briefly recapitulate, in order that we may not be misunderstood. Suspend the tide of emigration now flowing from the States named and from Maryland, on account of the extravagant prices slaves command in the sugar and cotton region, and they will be compelled to continue slave States—constrained to remain the border barriers against which the waves of northern fanaticism will fret in vain. No other alternative will be left them. They cannot emancipate, were emancipation profitable, and get rid of their negroes at the same time, and if they cannot devise a plan whereby they can get rid of their negroes, emancipation will be postponed indefinitely—for those States would be rendered uninhabitable to white people, were the slaves emancipated and not removed. This is a fact known to every slaveholder, and to many intelligent men in the North who have been honest enough to look beneath the surface and investigate the subject in its natural, practical bearings.

What would this secure to us of the extreme South in case of a severance of the confederacy? Let us see: Why the aid, friendship, co-operation and power of four great States, all of which the fanatics of the North are making or contemplating serious onslaughts upon, with a view to convert them into free States at no distant day. This fact—this mighty, significant fact—we respectfully submit to the public, is sufficient to warrant the general adoption of the policy suggested by us.

But, there is another reason, and it applies to Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, as well as to the more Southern States. In all of those States there is a demand for additional slave labor. Non-emigration for ten years would probably supply that deficiency, as well as tend to reduce the value of slaves to something like a standard proportioned to the product of their labor, while at the same time it would more closely entwine the institution around the general interests of the people—render it more positive and ineradicable—which would be a material point secured. We are well aware that there is a demand for more labor in the cotton growing States, but we are in a position to dispense with it, if we cannot supply it from other sources, without suffering peculiarly to any great extent. The world depends on us for cotton. If we cannot raise enough cotton to furnish the world with as much cotton as it wants and at cheap rates, the world will be obliged to put up with what cotton we do raise at our own prices. This is a tremendous advantage, and we have the world on the hip, provided we use our power judiciously. Then, again, it is a moderate calculation to estimate the natural increase of negro operative labor in the cotton States in the next ten years *at thirty-three and a third per cent*. Let every opponent of the plan suggested by us, reflect a moment before proceeding to hasty denunciation. Suppose the cotton crop of the last year had been one-third larger than it was—at what prices would cotton have ruled during the season? Unquestionably one-third lower! And will the world need in 1867, over one-third more cotton than it did in 1857, which a natural increase of labor will supply? It is exceedingly doubtful. If the world does, it will not draw all its additional supplies from this country, the cotton culture being forced everywhere in order to free the great manufacturing and cotton-consuming nations of Europe from their present absolute dependence upon the Southern United States. And, without further elucidation, the inference is reasonable that negroes will be cheaper and cotton cheaper in the cotton-producing States ten years hence, without the emigration of a single slave from the border States, than either are now! Is it our interest to burthen ourselves with additional negroes to raise cheaper cotton, and at the same time run the risk of converting powerful slave into equally powerful free States? We think not.

There is another strong argument which may be advanced in behalf of our proposition. In ten years the abolition party will know no existence—will be remembered only to be despised and execrated—if this Union lasts. Then, if we choose, we can repeal the proposed laws; and if the Union does not last, we can do the same thing with entire safety at an earlier period. In the meantime we may introduce Coolie labor, provided it is deemed advisable.

These opinions of ours are very unpopular with the Freesoil leaders of the North. We expected they would be, and feel somewhat flattered at the widespread opposition they have encountered. Many of their principal journals have taken strong grounds against the movement. They evidently see in it that which will prevent them from overrunning the border slave States for all time to come—discover in it a rock which will wreck their darling ship of conquest.

Some of them profess to treat the matter lightly, but fail to conceal the real emotions with which they are actuated. Among these is the New York Times. In its issue of the 7th inst. a long article on the subject appeared, under the head of a "New Kink in the Southern Mind." We quote the principal portion of the first paragraph:

> When a man keeps a powder magazine in the cellar of his house, every alarm of fire very naturally throws him into a tremor, and he will be likely to neglect a good many important matters in his anxiety to guard against a conflagration. While his neighbors are sleeping soundly in their beds he is lying awake with a beating heart, calculating the possibility of being blown sky-high by spontaneous combustion, or from a chance spark lighting upon his roof. This is the unhappy condition of our friends of the slave States. While the people of the free States have never felt the slightest apprehensions for the permanence of their institutions, and have been able therefore to devote their entire energies to the prosecution of their great enterprises for improving their material prosperity, the people of the slave States have been comparatively paralyzed by the constant sense of danger which their one perilous institution imposes upon them. Two-thirds, at least, of their time and their energy, their talents and their means, have been devoted to the preservation of their slave system. All other considerations have been made secondary to this great and overshadowing interest. That comfortable feeling of perfect security which is common in all of the free States, the people of the South are strangers to. They are obliged to keep a double watch to preserve themselves from the attacks of their slaves, and to preserve their slaves from the attacks of outsiders.

The Times need not waste its sympathy on the Southern people. It is not asked for nor appreciated. Therefore, let it not be thrust upon unwilling and disgusted recipients. Its lamentations over our "unhappy condition" bring to mind the tears of the crocodile. No doubt they are equally sincere. We have no powder magazines in our cellars; and if we had we should not trust the editors of the Times near them—although we would trust our slaves with undoubting confidence—for fear they would try to lay a slow match for the purpose of blowing the house and inmates up after having enjoyed their hospitalities. The fewer comparisons the Times draws between the people of the South and North the better for its side of the question. They have little to boast about. In most material respects the condition of our people is superior to that of their people. Under numerous disadvantages, we contribute more wealth to the general fund. We export far more than the North, and notwithstanding the Government, through its tariffs, has steadily discriminated against the South and in favor of the North, our commerce is and has been rapidly augmenting for years. We have no domestic troubles and comparatively little vice and crime when contrasted with the North. Our country is improving in every essential particular—with a solid, steady, endurable progress. Railroads will soon connect us with every section we consider common to us, politically, morally or socially. We have more sons at college in proportion to population than the North; we have more wealth in proportion to population than the North; we have little of the squalid poverty and unspeakable wretchedness that prevail at the North. We do not have palaces on one hand and starvation, cold and nakedness on the other, as does the North. Our preachers of the gospel preach the gospel and not politics, as do a great number of the Northern preachers. Our women are sensible enough to be satisfied with the sphere in which GOD has placed them, and have no desire to unsex themselves, put on masculine garments, or render themselves ungentle and disgusting by spouting from the forum or declaiming that they should be allowed to engage in election rows and disturbances, as do many of the women of the North. We might proceed further, but we opine we have gone far enough to make the editors of the Times regret they ventured upon a comparison of the relative condition, religious, mental or physical, of the Southern and Northern people.

It is true, Northern thieves do trouble us somewhat; but we are able to bear complacently the loss of the few foolish or rascally negroes they manage to abduct. Those stolen negroes will yet return to plague the thieves, or else we are much mistaken in the signs of the times.

We don't like to render the editors of the Times uneasy by asking impertinent questions; but we really would like to know what would become of the "material prosperity," or the commercial "prosperity" of the North, if the protection of the government and the supply of cotton were withdrawn for a single year? What would become of your importing merchants, your banks, your manufacturers, your shipping interests? As you import vastly more than you export, how could you liquidate the excess against you if deprived of Southern exports exclusively, as you undoubtedly will be in a few years if you don't reform, radically and altogether? The means of paying for your imports having passed finally into other hands, would not the imports be very apt to take another direction?

The braggarts about Northern "material prosperity" would do well to ponder these interrogatories profoundly before they indulge in vainglorious boastings. "Pride goeth before prosperity, and a haughty spirit before a fall."

Further along, in the same article, the Times has the following observations, which we quote at length in order that our readers may properly appreciate the ideas of this important Freesoil organ:

> The New Orleans Crescent, and other Southern papers, profess to have discovered a menacing danger to their institutions in Virginia and other border States, which must inevitably be compelled, from the impossibility of keeping their slaves, to sell off all their live property and then join the great free States of the North and West. The effect of such a movement as this would be to convert the adjoining slave States into border States, which would in time be compelled to follow the example of their immediate neighbors, and so the process of converting interior States into border States, and border States into free States, until slavery would extinguish itself by a natural and inevitable law. We must confess that there is a shadow of reality in these border chimeras of Louisiana and South Carolina.
>
> To prevent slavery from committing *felo de se*, the Crescent has suggested that the only effective course will be for the interior slave States to pass laws prohibiting the importation of slaves from the border States. It being presumed that Virginia and the other breeding States being denied a market for their great staple, will never feel themselves able to bear so great a loss as the emancipation of their slaves would entail upon them, and that they would continue to form, as they do now, a cordon of border States to prevent the escape of slaves from the interior States. The objection to this ingenious plan is that the slaves of Virginia are absolutely necessary to the States further south, which do not breed laborers enough for their own wants. * * * * *
>
> In the meantime, while these points are in process of discussion by Louisiana and South Carolina, Virginia must look on with very singular sensations to find herself regarded as inevitably taking her natural position as a free State, unless she can be coerced into the permanent condition of a slave breeder. Perhaps she may come to the conclusion that her only safety lies in taking time by the forelock, and selling off all her slave property while there is yet a market open to her.

As we have noticed the main points in the above extract already, we have nothing further to add, except to recommend our readers to peruse it attentively. Still we cannot refrain from remarking that the quasi-recommendation to Virginia to take "time by the forelock" and sell "off all her slave property while there is yet a market open to her," sounds very queer from the mouths of philanthropists whose only stock in trade is professed sympathy for the enslaved African! But they are as honest as the rest, for there is no real honesty in any of them.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER CLOTHING.—The fashionable emporium of Messrs. Leighton & Barbot, at the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets, is just now well worth a visit from all who admire and would possess the most beautiful and luxurious summer clothing. Messrs. L. & B. have just received, from their manufactories in New York, some supplies which include all the novelties of the season—outfits of every style, and every shade of color, either plain or fancy, from raven black to snow white. People have different ideas as to what constitutes a proper summer dress; but fashion, fortunately, allows a large margin for conflicting tastes—and this margin, in its extremest breadth, is provided for in the stock of Messrs. Leighton & Barbot. There are three varieties of summer outfit, each of which has its particular class of patrons—the starchy-prim, the loose-flowing and the reckless-fanciful. The starchy-prim is for the piously inclined, who chalk out their path for a year to come, and pursue it with undeviating rectitude; color generally black, and cut close-fitting. The loose-flowing is for the genuine epicurean, who consults bodily comfort in the first place, and elegance next. Color from gray up to white; no vest, but rich, effulgent shirt, cut full and free. The reckless-fanciful is for those who like to be distinguishing objects in a crowd, or pillar-ornaments for the dime coffee-houses. Color a little of everything; cataract vest, flower-garden shirt, rattle-snake or volcanic pants, and rainbow neck-tie. Messrs. Leighton & Barbot are prepared to accommodate all these tastes, at the very lowest prices; and we advise those in want of a superb outfit of any kind, to give them a call. See their advertisement.

BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.—Persons who design summering it over the Lake, or elsewhere out of the city—whether they go singly, in crowds, or in families—should not overlook the important duty of providing an adequate supply of food for the mind—in other words, books. Few there are who leave the city for the purposes of leisurely recreation who do not during their absence wish they had provided themselves with this or that book before leaving the city. Those who would guard themselves from the ennui that is so apt to prevail in the absence of books, should go to Mr. Thomas L. White's, No. 1[illegible] Canal street. They will there find a splendid assortment of books of all descriptions, suited to feminine as well as masculine tastes, and a very extensive variety of books for children of different ages and different degrees in learning. Heads of families should go and look at the assortment, and make their selections. See advertisement.

SOUTHERN FURNITURE WAREROOMS.—We would advise those who may be fitting up or refitting their houses, not to forget our friend Charles A. Stewart, whose capacious warerooms, at Nos. 171 and 173 Canal street, are always stocked with the richest and most beautiful furniture—not the same furniture but a constantly changing stream of furniture; for Mr. Stewart's liberal dealing with his customers keeps him always in a whirl of business. See his card in another column.

CRESCENT JOB OFFICE.—The place to send your orders for plain or fancy job printing, which you wish well done, quickly done and cheaply done, is the job-office of Messrs. Clark & Brisbin, in the third story of the Crescent Building, No. 70 Camp street. We would particularly advise merchants and lawyers to give them a trial. Their card in our advertising columns gives some idea of what they can do.

CRANBERRIES, PEACHES AND ROCK CANDY.—Fresh supplies of these good things have been received by Messrs. Thompson & Barnes, Nos. 21, 23 and 25 Common street. See advertisements.

PREPARING FOR THE COMET.—Our friend D. C. Johnston, under the St. Charles Hotel, feels it incumbent upon him, in view of the approach of the comet, to offer his splendid stock of hats at very low prices; not only because he thinks every one should present a decent appearance when the comet arrives, but because he is not sure but that the grand bump may compel him to shut up shop. He has in store every description of fashionable, beautiful and comfortable hat, and comet or no comet, we advise every one to go to Johnston and get his head measured. See his advertisement.

WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE.—This medicine, which has saved countless thousands of children from death, is to be had in any quantity of Messrs. J. Wright & Co., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street. See advertisement.

SPLENDID FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—Mr. Gardner Smith will sell to-day, at half-past 10 o'clock, the contents of a large residence on Rousseau street, between Second and Third; including mahogany and black walnut furniture, curtains, carpets, and every thing used in housekeeping, together with a fine rosewood piano. See advertisement, under the proper heading.

AUTHORIZED GAS FITTERS.—The Gas Company give notice that they will supply gas for private use through the fittings of the following gas-fitters, and not through those of any others: Gemmichen & Loeffler, 142 Chartres street; Wm. Sommer, 97 Baronne street; A. T. Dohrhoop, 124 Circus street; H. Guild, 214 St. Charles street; J. B. Monie, 28 Toulouse street; and Wm. Junger, 42 Circus street. See card in another column.

MORTIMER'S BITTER CORDIAL.—This popular purifier of the blood, and strengthening medicine for the spring and summer, is for sale by Messrs. J. Wright & Co., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street. See advertisement.

FANCY HAIR WORK.—Mr. F. Steubenrauch, at No. 27 Chartres street, has no rival in his particular art, of working hair into jewelry and other fanciful shapes. He offers the most respectable testimonials as to his capacity and reliability. See his advertisement, in another column.

NEW ORLEANS ELECTION LAW.

AN ACT Relative to Elections in the Parish of Orleans. [No. 289.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened*, That the election precincts in the city of New Orleans, as now established, shall be lawful election precincts, and shall remain unchanged until the Legislature shall otherwise determine.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That in each and every election precinct in the city of New Orleans, as now established, there shall be two places for holding the polls, except in the Seventh Precinct, in which there shall be three places for holding the polls.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That one of the polls in each precinct aforesaid, except the Seventh, shall be known and designated as number "one," and the other as number "two," and all the voters residing in each precinct aforesaid, whose surnames begin with any initial letter ranging from A. to K., both inclusive, shall only be entitled to vote at poll number "one," and all the said voters whose surnames begin with any initial letter ranging from L. to Z., both inclusive, shall only be entitled to vote at poll number "two."

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That one of the three polls in the Seventh Precinct shall be known and designated as poll number "one," another as poll number "two," and the third as poll number "three," and all the voters residing in said precinct whose surnames begin with any initial letter ranging from A. to G., both inclusive, shall only be entitled to vote at poll number "one," and all the said voters whose surnames begin with any initial letter ranging from H. to N., both inclusive, shall only be entitled to vote at poll number "two," and all the said voters whose surnames begin with any initial letter ranging from O. to Z., both inclusive, shall only be entitled to vote at poll number "three."

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the certified list of voters which the Register of voters in the city of New Orleans is now required by law to furnish to the Commissioners of Election in each precinct shall be subdivided by the said Register into as many lists as there are polls in each precinct, and the said Register shall furnish to the commissioners of election presiding at each poll in each precinct, a certified list in the manner now required by law, of all the voters entitled to vote at each poll respectively.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That a Board of Commissioners is hereby created in and for the parish of Orleans, to be styled "The Central Board of Commissioners," to be composed of the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, the Register of Voters of said city, the Attorney General of the State, and two citizens of New Orleans, who have resided in the State at least five years, to be appointed by the Governor; and the term of office of said citizens so appointed shall be two years, unless sooner removed; and it shall be the duty of said Central Board of Commissioners to appoint all the commissioners of election in the parish of Orleans, to preside at any and every election, held in said parish, for all State, parochial or municipal officers, or judges, members of Congress, or any officer of the United States Government, or any other officer whose election devolves upon the people.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the Attorney General shall be *ex-officio* President of the said Board, and one of its members shall be Secretary thereof, to be appointed by the said Board, and a majority of the members of said Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; and they are hereby authorized to adopt such by-laws and rules as to them may seem fit; *Provided*, the same be consistent with the Constitution and laws of this State, and of the United States.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That it shall be the exclusive duty of the said Board of Commissioners, at least five days previous to any election to be held in the parish of Orleans or the city of New Orleans, to appoint three commissioners of election to preside at each poll in each precinct in the city of New Orleans, and three commissioners of election to preside at each precinct in that part of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the two citizens to be appointed by the Governor, members of said Central Board of Commissioners, shall receive a yearly salary of five hundred dollars each, payable proportionately by the city of New Orleans and the Police Jury of the parish of Orleans, on the right bank of the river, and they shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take the oath prescribed by the Ninetieth Article of the Constitution.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That it shall be the duty of said Central Board of Commissioners to designate the places of holding the polls in the several precincts in the parish and city of New Orleans, and assign to each poll, in each precinct, the number by which it shall be designated and known, and to make, or cause to be made, the necessary arrangements at each poll, for convenient approach to the ballot-box and easy egress therefrom, and so to provide that the ballot-box during the election may be seen by the public, and so that the voter may see his ballot deposited therein.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the designation of the places of holding the polls, and the numbers by which the respective polls in each precinct shall be known, shall be published by the said Board, in two daily newspapers, printed in the city of New Orleans; and said publication shall be made in English and French, for ten days previous to any election, and all the expenses incurred for advertisements, and for making the necessary arrangements at the polls, shall be paid by the city of New Orleans, except that part incurred for the polls on the right bank of the Mississippi river, which shall be paid by the Police Jury of said right bank, and an account of said expenses signed by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary of said Central Board of Commissioners, shall be sufficient warrant to the proper officers of the city of New Orleans, and the said Police Jury, to pay the same; and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller and Treasurer of the said city to pay the said account, and also of the said Police Jury to pay the said account for the said right bank.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That in case any commissioner of election, appointed by said Board, shall fail to attend on the day of election, or shall refuse to act at any time after his appointment, then, and in that event, the President of the Board, or in case of his absence, the Register of voters, may appoint substitutes to act in the places of those so failing to attend, or refusing to act.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That any member of the said Central Board, or Judge or Justice of the Peace, or the Sheriff or any of his deputies, is hereby authorized to administer, to any commissioner of election, the oath required by existing laws.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That no grog-shop, or place where liquor is sold, shall be used as an election poll in the parish of Orleans, but the said Board is hereby authorized to use for that purpose any building belonging to the city of New Orleans or parish of Orleans, or if necessary, to rent proper buildings for the occasion.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the polls shall be opened at 8 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 4 o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a discreet citizen, who has resided in the State at least four years, whose duty it shall be to superintend all elections held in the city of New Orleans, and who shall be styled the "Superintendent of Elections," who shall hold his office for the term of two years, unless sooner removed, and who shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars, payable quarterly out of the Treasury, upon the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts, and one-half of said salary shall constitute a debt against and be paid by the city of New Orleans in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That if any person in the parish of Orleans shall prevent, or attempt to prevent any voter from exercising his right of suffrage, by threat, intimidation, violence, or any other unlawful means, whether before or during election time, such person shall, on conviction thereof, be sentenced to not less than six months' nor more than three years' imprisonment, at hard labor, in the Penitentiary, and shall be forever deprived of his right of suffrage. And if any persons in the parish of Orleans shall, during an election, assemble or combine together for the purpose of driving voters from the polls, or preventing or obstructing voters in coming to or returning from the polls, said persons shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to not less than one nor more than five years' imprisonment at hard labor in the State Penitentiary, and be forever deprived of their right of suffrage. And any person or persons in the parish of Orleans who may wilfully destroy or mutilate any votes that may have been deposited in the ballot box, or any election returns, tally list or lists of voters, or certificates of election, or who may steal or destroy the boxes and safes containing the same, or who shall offer or commit violence against any person or persons having lawfully charge of the same shall, on conviction thereof, be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for not less than five nor more than twenty years, in the Penitentiary, and be forever deprived the right of suffrage.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the said Superintendent shall keep his office in the city of New Orleans, and shall be entitled to four Chief Deputies—to be appointed by himself, and removable at his pleasure—and each of said deputies shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars, payable quarterly out of the Treasury, on the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts, one-half of which salary shall constitute a debt against and be paid by the city of New Orleans, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That it shall be the duty of the said Superintendent of Elections to take charge of and superintend, under the control of the Central Board of Commissioners, and to the exclusion of all other persons, all elections held in the parish of Orleans and city of New Orleans, for officers of the General Government, members of Congress, Judges, members of the General Assembly, parish or municipal officers, and for any other officers, Federal, State, parochial or municipal, whose election devolves upon the people; to prescribe and arrange the ingress to and egress from the polls; to preserve tranquility and order during elections; to prevent and suppress riots, tumult, violence, disorder, and any other improper practice tending to the intimidation of voters, or the disturbance of elections, and in general, to take care that all elections are so conducted that the privilege of free suffrage may be supported, and the constitutional rights of the citizens shall not be impaired or defeated by violence, tumult, intimidation, or other improper practices.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the said Superintendent is hereby authorized and empowered to employ any number of persons the Governor may think necessary as his deputies, for such time previous to any election as the Governor may direct; and the said deputies shall be organized by said Superintendent in such manner as he may think proper and adequate for the occasion; and the said deputies, on the day of election and during their term of service, shall be subject to the order and direction of said Superintendent, and obey all lawful commands issued by him.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That said Chief Deputies shall be citizens of the State, and that said Superintendent, Chief Deputies and Deputies, before entering upon their duties, shall take the oath prescribed by the 90th article of the Constitution.

SEC. 22. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the said Deputies shall be commissioned by the said Superintendent, who is hereby authorized to administer the oath of office to them; and he is further authorized and empowered, with the consent of the Governor, to adopt such rules for the government and organization of said Deputies as to him may seem proper; *Provided*, the same be consistent with the constitution and laws of the United States and of this State; and the said Deputies are hereby required to obey said rules and regulations; *Provided*, the same may at any time be altered or abolished, at the pleasure of the Governor.

SEC. 23. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the said Superintendent of Elections shall have the power to appoint any number of extraordinary deputies from amongst the citizens of the parish of Orleans, to protect the approaches to the polls, keep order thereat, and secure free access to and egress from said polls; and any citizen between the age of twenty-one and fifty years refusing to perform such duty, whenever thereunto summoned, shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, recoverable before any court of competent jurisdiction, in the name and for the benefit of the State of Louisiana; and in default of payment thereof said citizen shall stand committed in the parish jail for a term not exceeding sixty days.

SEC. 24. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That if any person in the parish of Orleans shall, in breach of the peace, disturb any Commissioner or Clerk of Elections in the discharge of his duty, or any voter in exercise of his right of suffrage, or shall prevent any voter from exercising his right of suffrage, whether before or during election time, such person shall be forthwith arrested by the said Superintendent, or any of his deputies, or extraordinary deputies, and instantly confined in the police or parish jail, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to not less than six months nor more than three years imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary, and shall be forever deprived of his right of suffrage; *Provided, however*, That any person so arrested, if a lawful voter, shall be permitted to vote before being confined.

SEC. 25. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That any person wilfully resisting, or in any manner interfering with the authority of said Superintendent or his deputies, or extraordinary deputies, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned at hard labor for one year in the Penitentiary, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General, in person, to conduct all prosecutions under this section, and said prosecutions shall be tried in preference to all other cases.

SEC. 26. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That when any person shall be arrested on the day of the election by the said Superintendent or his deputies, or extraordinary deputies, said person shall not be released from imprisonment, by bail or otherwise, until the following morning, unless it be by order of the Superintendent or any of his chief deputies, or by writ of habeas corpus.

SEC. 27. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That said Superintendent shall commission his chief deputies, and their commissions shall specify their seniority of rank; and it is hereby declared that in the event of the death, resignation, absence, sickness or inability to act, from any cause whatever, the said chief deputies shall succeed to the duties and powers of the said Superintendent, according to the seniority of rank expressed in their respective commissions, so that the senior chief deputy shall first succeed, and in case of his death, resignation, absence, sickness, or inability to act, the second chief deputy shall next succeed, and so on to the last; and each chief deputy thus succeeding in his turn, is hereby authorized and empowered to assume and perform all the duties of Superintendent, and exercise all the powers vested in him by virtue of this Act, until the vacancy of Superintendent is filled or the Superintendent presents himself and resumes the duties of his office.

SEC. 28. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That any deputy employed by the said Superintendent, except the chief and extraordinary deputies, shall be entitled to receive during the time he is in actual service, under the command and direction of the Superintendent, ten dollars for each day of actual service.

SEC. 29. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the Superintendent shall keep in his office a register of the names of the persons employed by him as deputies, and of the length of time each has served, and shall furnish each deputy when discharged with a certificate of his employment and the length of time he may have remained in his service, which shall be received by the Auditor of Public Accounts as sufficient evidence upon which to audit and allow the claim of said deputy for his pay.

SEC. 30. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That one-half of the expense incurred for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, except those otherwise provided for, shall be charged to and be paid by the city of New Orleans, and the Treasurer of the State is hereby authorized and required, on the 1st day of January of each and every year, to demand of the city of New Orleans the payment of one-half of whatever appropriation may be expended for the salaries of the deputies and officers aforesaid.

SEC. 31. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the said Superintendent, for the purpose of preserving order and preventing riots and tumults, is hereby authorized to cause to be closed on election days all grog-shops and bar-rooms in the city of New Orleans; and any keeper or owner of a bar-room or grog-shop in said city refusing or failing to comply with the proclamation of said Superintendent, published in two newspapers in the city of New Orleans, requiring grog-shops and bar-rooms to be closed on the day of election, shall forfeit and pay a fine of two hundred dollars, recoverable before any court of competent jurisdiction, the payment of which fine shall, after judgment, be enforced by imprisonment, not exceeding sixty days.

SEC. 32. *Be it further enacted &c.*, That the office expenses of the Central Board of Commissioners, not exceeding one thousand dollars, shall be paid proportionately by the city of New Orleans and the Police Jury of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the river Mississippi, upon the warrant of the President of said Board, as expressed in the eleventh section.

SEC. 33. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

(Signed) W. W. PUGH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. H. MOUTON,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 19, 1857.
(Signed) ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
ANDREW S. HERRON, Secretary of State.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.—Families going over the lake should make it a point to supply themselves with the choicest groceries and other good things—articles which require little or no cooking, and which are so put up as to keep fresh and sweet for an indefinite length of time in the hottest weather. Jacob Borckett, at No. 93 Camp street, has in store a stock of goods which he has selected principally with a view to the accommodation of families and others who expect to summer it out of town, and take their supplies with them. The stock comprises everything in the grocery and liquor line, and is well worth inspection. See the advertisement, in another column.

CARPETINGS AND MATTINGS.—These articles are to be had in every variety, together with everything else in the line, at A. Broussean & Co.'s, No. 19 Chartres street. See advertisement.

ELEGANT SUMMER CLOTHING.—Messrs. F. Stringer & Co., at No. 35 Camp street, are in receipt of new supplies of summer clothing, and are now prepared to accommodate all comers with clothing for the season, to suit all tastes, from the plainest to the richest and most elegant and fanciful. Their stock of shirts and under-clothing and furnishing goods corresponds. See advertisement.

SPLENDID JEWELRY.—The establishment of Mr. E. A. Tyler, No. 113 Canal street, between Exchange Place and Royal, is richly worth a visit from all who may wish to purchase anything in the watch and jewelry or silver-ware line. The show-cases and shelves glisten with an array of gems, gold and silver, such as he of the Arabian Knights' Tales never dreamt of. Every thing in the store is of the latest and richest style, and everything is warranted. See advertisement.

THE CHOICEST AND THE FRESHEST.—These terms constantly apply to the stock of groceries kept by Mr. E. L. Bercier, at his model establishment, "The Gem," No. 23 Baronne street. His business in supplying families is very extensive, and consequently he always has a superb collection of good things on hand. See his advertisement.

WATER PURIFIERS AND COOLERS.—A very extensive assortment of these articles—everything of the kind, in fact, extant—is offering by Messrs. Henderson & Gaines, at No. 93 Canal street—Forster's water purifier being the greatest thing of all. See advertisement.

SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—Amateurs in the fine arts, and those who wish to decorate their houses elegantly, will bear in mind that the fourth and last sale of oil paintings, at Galvani's Gallery, No. 153 St. Charles street, up stairs, is to take place this evening. There are many fine paintings, illustrative of different subjects, still unsold, and those who would make a good investment in a tasteful way, should not fail to be on hand. See advertisement under auction head.

SURGEON DENTISTRY.—Dr. Dostie, at No. 10 Baronne street, is unsurpassed as a dental operator, being backed, as he is, by a great experience, and by all the modern appliances of his profession. We bespeak for him the patronage of those needing dental assistance.

POYDRAS STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—Mr. N. Vignie will sell to-day, at Banks' Arcade, a desirable house and lot on Poydras street, between St. Paul and Girod—the house being a double one-story tenement. For particulars see advertisement.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY AT AUCTION.—A large and splendid assortment of books and stationery is to be disposed of at early gas-light this evening, and every evening during the week, by Mr. R. Armfield, at No. 33 St. Charles street. The books comprise every department of literature, many of them being standard library works, whilst the bibles, annuals and illustrated works are very rich and beautiful. There never was a better chance to lay in books and stationery cheaply. See advertisement.

Silver Siftings.—BY CRESCENTA.

Favors easily repaid beget affection; favors beyond return engender hatred.

The reason that many persons want their desires, is because their desires want reason.

The longer the saw of contention is drawn, the hotter it grows.

The reproaches of a friend should be strictly just, and not too frequent.

Why is it so much harder for us to submit to the future than the past?

The wit of some of our modern writers is like gas, which lights at a touch—which a touch can extinguish.

Passion is a keen observer, but a wretched reasoner.

Dean Swift said, with much truth, "It is useless for us to attempt to reason a man out of a thing he has never been reasoned into.

No man can be as moral as his works, as no preacher is as pious as his sermon.

A covetous desire in the heart of youth is the germ from which may spring a poison tree, whose atmosphere is pestilential, and the taste of whose fruit is death.

Why is a ripe field of grain like a cross baby? Because they both want the cradle.

To become a great man you must study great men. A horse that lives on hay could not get up an oat trot to save his life. It is by coming in contact with magnets that magnets are made.

To pursue trifles is the lot of humanity.

A dandy—A specimen of the human family that passes for a man among women, and for a woman among men.

He has most friends who is most independent of them.

To become fonder of accumulation than of expenditure is the first step towards wealth.

Some falls are means the happier to rise.

The first year of married life is the most important.

NOW AND THEN.—We find in a late number of the Albany Atlas and Argus, the following pointed "remembrance:"

In 1838 William H. Seward was opposed to "niggers." He was very emphatic against granting them the right to vote. Not only so, but he was in favor of allowing the slaveholders of the South, who chose to come to Saratoga, or elsewhere in this State, for a temporary residence, to bring their "niggers" with them, and hold them as slaves, provided they did not stay beyond nine months. He was distinctly in favor of the doctrine that masters have a free highway—a right of transit—for their slaves through this State.

Now, in 1857, the same William H. Seward is in favor of "niggers." He wants to allow them to vote; he *wants* their votes. He denounces the slaveholders as aristocrats, and instead of allowing them to bring their slaves to Saratoga, as in 1838, he goes with Speaker Littlejohn in favor of preventing them by arms from pursuing, and re-capturing a fugitive slave within this State, and with Judge Foote against allowing even a United States Marshal to carry a fugitive in his custody across our State.

Such *was* William H. Seward in 1838. Such is William H. Seward in 1857.

How strangely men change!

And what *will* William H. Seward be on the 4th of March, 1861? That is a question we have often asked ourselves, and the same answer has invariably forced itself upon our minds. He will be President of the United States, provided he lives that long, and the Union survives the shock of his election! The more we reflect upon the events of the past, the actualities of the present, and the portents of the future, the stronger become our convictions that our fears will be realized.

JORDAN *vs.* ROACH *et al.*—The case of Jordan *vs.* Roach and others, which has created a good deal of interest among the legal profession, has been finally decided by the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson, Miss. A correspondent of the Yazoo Sun writes from Jackson, under date of May 5th, as follows:

> In the case of J. N. Jordan *vs.* Benjamin Roach *et al.*, involving property to the amount of four or five hundred thousand dollars, the High Court of Errors and Appeals overruled yesterday the petition for reargument, which settles the matter finally, and gives Mr. Jordan a princely fortune. The decision seems to be generally approved by the bar. The argument of the case, on Mr. Jordan's side, was mainly conducted by Judge Harris and Col. Withers.

Do not attempt to frighten children and inferiors by passion, it does more harm to your own character than it does good to them; the same thing is better done by firmness and persuasion.

Nature makes us poor only when we want necessaries, but custom gives the name of poverty to the want of superfluities.

MODERN BRITISH ESSAYISTS.—Mr. J. C. Morgan, of Exchange Place, has received a magnificent set of books for library enrichment—a new and beautifully printed edition of the Modern British Essayists. Every lover of good reading should possess the whole set, or a portion at least. See advertisement.

"Hope Insurance Company."

STATE OF LOUISIANA, City of New Orleans.

BE IT KNOWN, THAT THIS EIGHTH DAY OF April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, and of the Independence of these United States of America, the eighty-first, before me, EDWARD BARNETT, a Notary Public in and for the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, personally came and appeared the parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the statutes of the State of Louisiana, relative to the organization of corporations in this State, they have covenanted and agreed, and do by these presents covenant, agree and bind themselves, and those whom they represent, to form themselves into and constitute a corporation for the objects and purposes, and under the stipulations and regulations following, that is to say:

ARTICLE FIRST.

The name and title of the said corporation shall be "HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS," and its domicil is hereby established in the city of New Orleans. It shall commence its business so soon as the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed for, and it shall exist for twenty-five years from the date thereof. It shall have a corporate seal, having for a device the coat of arms of the State of Louisiana, and for an inscription the name of the Company and the date of this act.

ARTICLE SECOND.

The objects and purposes of the Company are hereby declared to be:

1st. To make insurances upon dwelling houses, stores, cotton presses, and every other description of buildings, household furniture, goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

2d. To make insurances upon ships and other sea vessels, steamboats and other vessels, freights, goods, wares, merchandise, gold, silver, bank notes, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt, commissions, profits, bullion or money, and against all maritime or inland transportation, risks, and upon lives, bottomry, and respondentia interests; in other words, to effect fire, marine, river and life insurance of any kind whatsoever.

The Company may cause itself to be reinsured against any risk upon which it shall have made insurance; and all citations, notices and other legal process wherein the Company may be interested, shall be served on the President, to be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided for.

ARTICLE THIRD.

The capital stock of said Company shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into twenty-five hundred shares, of one hundred dollars each, to be paid for at the time and in the manner following, to wit:

The subscribers to the said Company shall pay into the hands of the President, upon the organization of the Company for business, the sum of twenty dollars in cash on each and every share subscribed by them, and furnish their notes, to the order of the Company, for the remaining eighty dollars on each share, payable on demand, at the office of said Company, at such time and in such manner as the Board of Directors may determine, provided that the same shall be made by instalments of not more than twenty dollars on each share, at such periods as may be agreed upon by the said Board of Directors; and forty days' notice, in French and English, in at least two of the daily papers published in the city, shall be given of payment or payments to be made; which said capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars may be increased to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, as hereinafter provided for.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

All the corporate powers of the Company shall be exercised by a Board of Directors composed of nine persons, to be elected on the second Monday of July in each year, at the office of the Company; notices of such election shall be given in at least two daily newspapers published in this city, and continued for ten days immediately preceding said election, in the French and English languages. The Board shall appoint three stockholders Inspectors to preside at each election, and if any of said Inspectors decline or fail to act, the President shall appoint others to act in their stead. The Board thus elected are to take their seats on the fourth Monday of the said month of July, and to hold the same one year thereafter, or until their successors are elected and qualified. The first election shall take place within twenty days from the date hereof, and after one notice as above provided for. Messrs. Thos. N. Blake, Eugene F. Mioton and Francis Moreno, Jr., all of this city, are hereby appointed Inspectors to preside at said first election, and the persons then chosen shall be the first Directors of said Company, and shall remain in office until the fourth Monday in July, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

In all elections the votes shall be by ballot, and those persons receiving a plurality of votes of the stockholders present shall be considered duly elected; and in the event of no election taking place on the day aforesaid, the President shall cause another election to take place within ten days thereafter, and give notice of the same as aforesaid.

Each and every stockholder shall be entitled, either in person or by proxy, to a vote for each and every share which he, she or they may respectively hold; provided that no individual, corporation or company shall be entitled to a greater number of votes than twenty, nor to vote after the first election on any share transferred to him or them within thirty days prior to said election.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

At the time of the expiration of the charter of the aforesaid Company, or sooner, if ordered by a vote of the stockholders as hereinafter provided for, the affairs of said company shall be liquidated, its debts paid under the charge and superintendence of three Commissioners, to be appointed by the Board of Directors, and who shall remain in office until the final liquidation of the affairs of the Company.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

The Board of Directors shall, at their first meeting in every year, elect from among themselves a President and Vice President, who shall hold their office until their successors shall be elected.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

No person shall be capable of being elected a Director of said Company who does not, at the time of his election, and during his continuance in office, hold in his own name, or in that of the commercial house of which he may be a partner, at least ten shares of the stock of said company.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

The Board of Directors shall have the power to appoint such officers, clerks and employés as shall be necessary for the conducting of the business of said Company, and to ordain such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the government of said Company; provided the same shall not conflict with the laws of this State, or the true intent and meaning of this act.

They shall fix the compensation of the officers, clerks and employés elected or employed by them in the service of the Company, and shall also have power to fill all vacancies which may occur in their number or in the Presidency.

ARTICLE NINTH.

The President shall sign all policies, and preside at all meetings of the Board; he shall conduct and manage the business of the Company generally, under the supervision of the Board of Directors; in case of his absence, the Vice President shall preside at such meetings.

ARTICLE TENTH.

The Board of Directors shall have power to invest, from time to time, the money and capital of this Company in bonds and mortgages, on unencumbered and improved real estate, situated in the parish of Orleans, which, in every case, shall be deemed worth at least double the amount loaned thereon. They may also invest the profits of the Company in any bonds, or stock created by or under the laws of the United States, of this State, or of the corporations of this State, or make loans on pledge of any of the aforesaid securities bonds or stock. They shall have power to dispose of mortgages obtained by way of security, or of stock pledged for security, or of property conveyed to them in satisfaction of debts previously contracted, or purchased at public sale upon judgments or orders of seizure obtained by said Company, or of any property movable or immovable, which may have been abandoned to said Company for or concerning the operations of its business; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize the said Company to discount negotiable paper, or to do any other banking operation, nor either directly or indirectly to deal or trade in buying or selling movable or immovable property, goods, wares or merchandise.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

Yearly dividends shall be made of so much of the profits of the Company as shall appear advisable; but the proportion of premiums received on risks, which shall not be terminated at the time of making such dividends, shall not be considered as forming parts of the profits of the Company; and in case of any loss or losses, whereby the capital stock of said Company shall be lessened, no subsequent dividend shall be made until such diminution shall have been covered and made up by the profits.

ARTICLE TWELFTH.

In the yearly dividends to be declared, as aforesaid, the amount to be paid to the stockholders shall not exceed ten per cent. on the amount paid in, and the balance shall be placed to the credit of unpaid stock account, until the same is paid in full, when it shall be the duty of the President and Board of Directors to issue certificates to the stockholders for full paid shares.

ARTICLE THIRTEENTH.

After the whole capital stock of said Company shall have been paid in, the Board of Directors shall have the right to deduct from each yearly dividend and lay by such part of the said dividends as they may deem proper, until a surplus fund of not more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall have been formed and realized, to be added to the capital stock of said Company.

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH.

It shall be the duty of the President and Board of Directors within one month from the close or expiration of each year of the Company, to cause to be published, in French and English, in at least two daily newspapers published in this city, and for the term of at least ten days, a full statement, under oath, of the business of the Company, which statement shall contain: the amount of premium received during the previous year, specifying what amount was received for life insurance, for insurance against fire, what on marine policies and what on river policies; second, the amount of losses incurred during the year, specifying and designating what amount of losses have been incurred by the different kinds of policies as aforesaid; third, the amount of capital, and the portion of the same invested in securities, and the nature of the securities.

ARTICLE FIFTEENTH.

The stockholders shall not be responsible for losses or damage incurred by said company beyond the amount of capital stock held or owned by him or them respectively.

ARTICLE SIXTEENTH.

Any stockholder who shall fail or neglect to pay any instalment when ordered by the Board of Directors, as provided for in article third, shall forfeit to the Company all previous payments, and cease to be a stockholder in said Company.

ARTICLE SEVENTEENTH.

No stock shall be transferred, unless such transfer be made on the books of the Company. Should any stockholder desire to transfer stock previous to full payment of the same having been made, he shall be permitted to do so by a substitution of the obligations of the party purchasing, provided the substituted obligations are satisfactory to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE EIGHTEENTH.

This act of incorporation may be modified, altered or amended, or the said Company dissolved, at a general meeting to be convened for that purpose, after thirty days' notice, in French and English, in two of the newspapers published in this city, and with the assent of three-fourths of the stockholders present or represented; and any and all such modifications, alterations, amendments or dissolution shall be recorded and published according to law.

ARTICLE NINETEENTH.

The names and respective interests of the parties to this act are hereby declared to be as follows, to wit:

Names.	Number of Shares.	Amounts.
R. Nautré	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. Malochée	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rühl & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. Barnett, Jr.	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Barrett	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. Barnett	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. Cavaroc & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. Calusac & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
James D. Denegre	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Friedericks	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. G. Fabio	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Goldmann	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laforest & Demares	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. M. Larson	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. Law	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. F. Mioton & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. Peychaud & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Victor Perrilliat	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. F. Slatter	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. Ecrot	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avegno, Binder & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bornio & Brother	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Carriere	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Cressius	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. J. Cohen & Brother	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arthur Denis	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. E. Doubrere	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. A. Hyer & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Dubuch	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. J. Gauche	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. Gueno	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geo. Heutier	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. H. Kreiner	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laborde & Xiques	[illegible]	[illegible]
Samuel Le Sassier	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charles Laner	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eugene Lasere	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dominique Lanata	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Marks & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Miltenberger & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. Mauler	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. Pasquier	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. A. Pardo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henry Peychaud	[illegible]	[illegible]
Puig, Mir & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Queyrouze & Langeable	[illegible]	[illegible]
Christian Roselius	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schmidt & Zeigler	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Stanzberger & Darnell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joseph Sandin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gaspard Theard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeler & Blake	[illegible]	[illegible]
William Wharn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dominique Bouligny	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Bruhard	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. Durand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs. Madeline Folger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Godfred Frederick	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leon Godchaux	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. Godchaux	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacob Inssenins	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. J. Albert	[illegible]	[illegible]
John J. Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]
Etienne Aymes	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. E. Bonlaton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auguste Baquie	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. Baye	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boyer Freres, V. Bouquet & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jose Barba	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. Bornio, Jr.	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. A. Braud & Landry	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. A. Beard	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. Bossert & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Brousseau	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alex. Bergamini	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laure Blesques	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. L. E. Bonnet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Romain Brugier	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Cotin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jeremie Cotton	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. Casenave	[illegible]	[illegible]
Angelo Costa	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Cazaux	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. Closterman	[illegible]	[illegible]
Antonio Costa	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Candidy	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. B. Dupeire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cyprien Dufour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jules Delery	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. J. da Silva	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Dent	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Dechamps	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henry Denis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gustave Duexe	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. Dinel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joseph Daymond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Juan Y de Egana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eichelberger & Cobb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charles Wm. Folger	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. Faisans	[illegible]	[illegible]
V. Faisans	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. Fajo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Francois Ferrier	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Fernandez & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. J. Fernandez	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. Fazende & Son	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Girard	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. D. Grieff & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. Gras	[illegible]	[illegible]
Antoine Girard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gratian, Commagere & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grosjean & Benesat	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. W. Hincks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henry Hopkins & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Jacquet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charles Andrew Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gustave Jacquet	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. R. Justus	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. Jauffroid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. Kenyon	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. A. Kernan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Theodore Lanaux	[illegible]	[illegible]
Numa Lacoste & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. LeBlanc & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isidore Lombard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lion & Pinsard	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. LeJonct	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lapene & Ferre	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuel Lopez	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lusk & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. A. Lacroix	[illegible]	[illegible]
Angelo Lanata	[illegible]	[illegible]
Robert Marshall, Jr.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis Mehl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aristide Miltenberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moreau Brothers	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. Moissenet	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. Maspero	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cesaire Olivier	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. Oertling	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. H. Place	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perkins & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joseph Pearce	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. L. Peire	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. J. Roy	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. N. Rivera	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. T. Richards	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eugene Rousseau	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ruedler & Fourcher	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. E. Reilly & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. A. & A. Suelles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sampson & Keene	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. D. Segond & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Testera	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henry Tete	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dr. A. Thierry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charles Tujague	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tourre & Thomas	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. H. Vredenburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philip Villere	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Viosca, Jr.	[illegible]	[illegible]
White & Duplessis	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. E. Wiltz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucien Aillet	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Bonnefous	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paul Blanc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martial Crozat	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Chauvin	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Leon Dupeire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs. M. P. Ducatel	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Eterool	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. R. Graey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goldenbow & Lesparre	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gauche	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Goldstein	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. W. Hebrard	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Lewis	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. A. Lanaux	[illegible]	[illegible]
Francois Lacroix	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lotez & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. Mulsy & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Nayocnan	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Pasley	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Plassard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jos. Oscar Rodd	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Rocheroan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gustave Sabatier	[illegible]	[illegible]
John C. Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tronchin & Hayde	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Tacon	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Tennbery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paul Vidal	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. A. White	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Valeour Wiltz	[illegible]	[illegible]
George Wittle	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. M. Westmore	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Boulenger & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mr. A. Cabogne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zenon Despoets	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Morano	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	2500 Shares.	$250,000

Thus done and passed at the city of New Orleans, the day, month and year aforesaid, in the presence of James N. Telfer and Edward S. Audler, witnesses, who have signed their names with said parties and me, notary, after reading the whole. The original is signed:

L. H. PLACE,
LABORDE & XIQUES,
JAMES D. DENEGRE,
[illegible]

JAMES N. TELFER,
EDWARD S. AUDLER,
EDWARD BARNETT, Notary Public.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act on record in my office. In faith whereof, I grant these presents under my signature and the impress of my seal of office, at the city of New Orleans, this [illegible] day of April, 1857.

EDWARD BARNETT, Notary Public.

The undersigned, Recorder of Mortgages for the parish and city of New Orleans, does hereby certify that the foregoing charter was recorded [illegible] Book No. [illegible], folios 534 to 563 inclusive. [illegible]

ap27 sm11 Dep'y R[illegible]